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**NON-PROVISIONAL
UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION
TRANSMITTAL - 37 CFR 1.53(b)**

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Washington, DC 20231

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Transmitted herewith for filing is the non-provisional utility patent application entitled:

**NOVEL GENES ENCODING PROTEINS HAVING DIAGNOSTIC, PREVENTIVE,
THERAPEUTIC, AND OTHER USES**

which is:

an ☐ Original; or

a ☐ Continuation, ☐ Divisional, or ☒ Continuation-in-part (CIP)
of prior Application No. 09/333,159 filed June 14, 1999.

☐ This non-provisional patent application is based on Provisional Patent Application
No. _____, filed _____.

Enclosed are:

- ☒ Specification (including Abstract) and claims: 171 pages.
- ☒ Non-executed Declaration.
- ☐ Copy of Declaration from prior application.
- ☐ Separate Power of Attorney (including 37 CFR 3.73(b) statement, if applicable).
- ☒ 96 sheets of drawings (formal).
- ☐ Microfiche computer program (Appendix).
- ☒ Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission, including:
 - ☒ Computer readable copy ☒ Paper Copy ☒ Verified Statement.
- ☐ Under PTO-1595 cover sheet, an assignment of the invention.
- ☐ Certified copy of Application No. _____, filed _____ is filed:
 - ☐ herewith or ☐ in prior application _____.
- ☐ Verified Statement Claiming Small Entity Status under 37 CFR 1.9 and 1.27.
 - ☐ was filed in the prior non-provisional application, and such status is still proper and desired (37 CFR 1.28(a));
 - ☐ is enclosed herewith; ☐ is no longer desired.
- ☐ Preliminary Amendment.
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement, PTO-1449, and cited references.
- ☐ Other:

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The filing fee has been calculated as shown below:

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Multiple Dependent Claims Present: &@			\$130	\$	OR	\$260	\$
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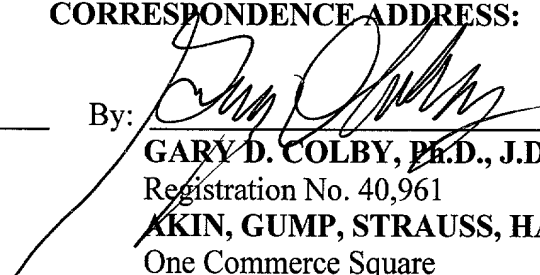
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- ☒ The above calculated filing fee **\$744.00 (Billing No. 210147.0023)**.
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- ☒ Any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §1.17.
- ☒ If the filing of any paper during the prosecution of this application requires an extension of time in order for the paper to be timely filed, applicant(s) hereby petition(s) for the appropriate extension of time pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.136(a).

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NOVEL GENES ENCODING PROTEINS HAVING
DIAGNOSTIC, PREVENTIVE, THERAPEUTIC, AND OTHER USES

Cross Reference to Related Applications

This application is a continuation-in-part of co-pending United States Patent application number 09/333,159, filed June 14, 1999.

Background of the Invention

The molecular bases underlying many human and animal physiological states (e.g., diseased and homeostatic states of various tissues) remain unknown. Nonetheless, it is well understood that these states result from interactions among the proteins and nucleic acids present in the cells of the relevant tissues. In the past, the complexity of biological systems overwhelmed the ability of practitioners to understand the molecular interactions giving rise to normal and abnormal physiological states. More recently, though, the techniques of molecular biology, transgenic and null mutant animal production, computational biology, pharmacogenomics, and the like have enabled practitioners to discern the role and importance of individual genes and proteins in particular physiological states.

Knowledge of the sequences and other properties of genes (particularly including the portions of genes encoding proteins) and the proteins encoded thereby enables the practitioner to design and screen agents which will affect, prospectively or retrospectively, the physiological state of an animal tissue in a favorable way. Such knowledge also enables the practitioner, by detecting the levels of gene expression and protein production, to diagnose the current physiological state of a tissue or animal and to predict such physiological states in the future. This knowledge furthermore enables the practitioner to identify and design molecules which bind with the polynucleotides and proteins, *in vitro*, *in vivo*, or both.

The present invention provides sequence information for polynucleotides derived from human and murine genes and for proteins encoded thereby, and thus enables the practitioner to assess, predict, and affect the physiological state of various human and murine tissues.

5

Summary of the Invention

The present invention is based, at least in part, on the discovery of a variety of human and murine cDNA molecules which encode proteins which are herein designated TANGO 202, TANGO 234, TANGO 265, TANGO 273, TANGO 286,
10 TANGO 294, and INTERCEPT 296. These seven proteins, fragments thereof, derivatives thereof, and variants thereof are collectively referred to herein as the polypeptides of the invention or the proteins of the invention. Nucleic acid molecules encoding polypeptides of the invention are collectively referred to as nucleic acids of the invention.

15 The nucleic acids and polypeptides of the present invention are useful as modulating agents in regulating a variety of cellular processes. Accordingly, in one aspect, the present invention provides isolated nucleic acid molecules encoding a polypeptide of the invention or a biologically active portion thereof. The present invention also provides nucleic acid molecules which are suitable as primers or
20 hybridization probes for the detection of nucleic acids encoding a polypeptide of the invention.

The invention also features nucleic acid molecules which are at least 40% (or 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 98%) identical to the nucleotide sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67,
25 68, 72, and 73, the nucleotide sequence of a cDNA clone deposited with ATCC® as one of Accession numbers 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221 ("a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221"), or a complement thereof.

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The invention features nucleic acid molecules which include a fragment of at least 15 (25, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 550, 650, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1200, 1400, 1600, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2400, 2600, 2800, 3000, 3500, 4000, 4500, or 4928) consecutive nucleotide residues of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73, the nucleotide sequence of a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, or a complement thereof.

The invention also features nucleic acid molecules which include a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein having an amino acid sequence that is at least 50% (or 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 98%) identical to the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, or the amino acid sequence encoded by a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, or a complement thereof.

In preferred embodiments, the nucleic acid molecules have the nucleotide sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73, or the nucleotide sequence of a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221.

Also within the invention are nucleic acid molecules which encode a fragment of a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, or the amino acid sequence encoded by a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, the fragment including at least 8 (10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, or 200) consecutive amino acids of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, or the amino acid sequence encoded by a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221.

The invention includes nucleic acid molecules which encode a naturally occurring allelic variant of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, or the amino

acid sequence encoded by a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, wherein the nucleic acid molecule hybridizes under stringent conditions to a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleic acid sequence encoding any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73, the nucleotide sequence of a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, or a complement thereof.

Also within the invention are isolated polypeptides or proteins having an amino acid sequence that is at least about 50%, preferably 60%, 75%, 90%, 95%, or 98% identical to the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74.

Also within the invention are isolated polypeptides or proteins which are encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence that is at least about 40%, preferably 50%, 75%, 85%, or 95% identical the nucleic acid sequence encoding any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, and isolated polypeptides or proteins which are encoded by a nucleic acid molecule consisting of the nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73.

Also within the invention are polypeptides which are naturally occurring allelic variants of a polypeptide that includes the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, or the amino acid sequence encoded by a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, wherein the polypeptide is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes under stringent conditions to a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73, or a complement thereof.

The invention also features nucleic acid molecules that hybridize under stringent conditions to a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of any

of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73,
the nucleotide sequence of a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219,
207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, or a complement thereof. In other
embodiments, the nucleic acid molecules are at least 15 (25, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200,
5 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 550, 650, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1200, 1400, 1600, 1800, 2000,
2200, 2400, 2600, 2800, 3000, 3500, 4000, 4500, or 4928) nucleotides in length and
hybridize under stringent conditions to a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide
sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67,
68, 72, and 73, the nucleotide sequence of a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of
10 ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, or a complement
thereof. In some embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid molecules encode a
cytoplasmic, transmembrane, extracellular, or other domain of a polypeptide of the
invention. In other embodiments, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid
molecule which is antisense to the coding strand of a nucleic acid of the invention.

15 Another aspect of the invention provides vectors, e.g., recombinant
expression vectors, comprising a nucleic acid molecule of the invention. In another
embodiment, the invention provides isolated host cells, e.g., mammalian and non-
mammalian cells, containing such a vector or a nucleic acid of the invention. The
invention also provides methods for producing a polypeptide of the invention by
20 culturing, in a suitable medium, a host cell of the invention containing a recombinant
expression vector encoding a polypeptide of the invention such that the polypeptide of
the invention is produced.

Another aspect of this invention features isolated or recombinant
proteins and polypeptides of the invention. Preferred proteins and polypeptides possess
25 at least one biological activity possessed by the corresponding naturally-occurring
human polypeptide. An activity, a biological activity, and a functional activity of a
polypeptide of the invention refers to an activity exerted by a protein or polypeptide of
the invention on a responsive cell as determined *in vivo*, or *in vitro*, according to
standard techniques.

Such activities can be a direct activity, such as an association with or an enzymatic activity on a second protein, or an indirect activity, such as a cellular process (e.g., signaling activity) mediated by interaction of the protein with a second protein. Such activities include, by way of example, formation of protein-protein interactions with proteins of one or more signaling pathways (e.g., with a protein with which the naturally-occurring polypeptide interacts); binding with a ligand of the naturally-occurring protein; and binding with an intracellular target of the naturally-occurring protein. Other activities include modulation of one or more of cellular proliferation, of cellular differentiation, of chemotaxis, of cellular migration, and of cell death (e.g., apoptosis).

By way of example, TANGO 202 exhibits the ability to affect growth, proliferation, survival, differentiation, and activity of human hematopoietic cells (e.g., bone marrow stromal cells) and fetal cells. TANGO 202 modulates cellular binding to one or more mediators, modulates proteolytic activity *in vivo*, modulates developmental processes, and modulates cell growth, proliferation, survival, differentiation, and activity. Thus, TANGO 202 can be used to prevent, diagnose, or treat disorders relating to aberrant cellular protease activity, inappropriate interaction (or non-interaction) of cells with mediators, inappropriate development, and blood and hematopoietic cell-related disorders. Exemplary disorders for which TANGO 202 is useful include immune disorders, infectious diseases, auto-immune disorders, vascular and cardiovascular disorders, disorders related to mal-expression of growth factors, cancers, hematological disorders, various cancers, birth defects, developmental defects, and the like.

Further by way of example, TANGO 234 exhibits the ability to affect growth, proliferation, survival, differentiation, and activity of human lung, hematopoietic, and fetal cells and of (e.g., bacterial or fungal) cells and viruses which infect humans. TANGO 234 modulates growth, proliferation, survival, differentiation, and activity of gamma delta T cells, for example. Furthermore, TANGO 234

modulates cholesterol deposition on human arterial walls, and is involved in uptake and metabolism of low density lipoprotein and regulation of serum cholesterol levels.

Thus, TANGO 234 can be used to affect development and persistence of atherogenesis and arteriosclerosis, as well as other vascular and cardiovascular disorders. Other

5 exemplary disorders for which TANGO 234 is useful include immune development disorders and disorders involving generation and persistence of an immune response to bacterial, fungal, and viral infections.

Still further by way of example, TANGO 265 modulates growth and regeneration of neuronal and epithelial tissues, and guides neuronal axon development.

10 TANGO 265 is a transmembrane protein which mediates cellular interaction with cells, molecules and structures (e.g., extracellular matrix) in the extracellular environment.

TANGO 265 is therefore involved in growth, organization, and adhesion of tissues and the cells which constitute those tissues. Furthermore, TANGO 265 modulates growth, proliferation, survival, differentiation, and activity of neuronal cells and immune

15 system cells. Thus, TANGO 265 can be used, for example, to prevent, diagnose, or treat disorders characterized by aberrant organization or development of a tissue or organ, for guiding neural axon development, for modulating differentiation of cells of the immune system, for modulating cytokine production by cells of the immune system, for modulating reactivity of cells of the immune system toward cytokines, for
20 modulating initiation and persistence of an inflammatory response, and for modulating proliferation of epithelial cells.

Yet further by way of example, TANGO 273 protein mediates one or more physiological responses of cells to bacterial infection, e.g., by mediating one or more of detection of bacteria in a tissue in which it is expressed, movement of cells

25 with relation to sites of bacterial infection, production of biological molecules which inhibit bacterial infection, and production of biological molecules which alleviate cellular or other physiological damage wrought by bacterial infection. TANGO 273, a transmembrane protein, is also involved in transmembrane signal transduction, and therefore mediates transmission of signals between the extracellular and intracellular

environments of cells. TANGO 273 mediates regulation of cell growth and proliferation, endocytosis, activation of respiratory burst, and other physiological processes triggered by transmission of a signal via a protein with which TANGO 273 interacts. The compositions and methods of the invention can therefore be used to prevent, diagnose, and treat disorders involving one or more physiological activities mediated by TANGO 273 protein. Such disorders include, for example, various bone-related disorders such as metabolic, homeostatic, and developmental bone disorders (e.g., osteoporosis, various cancers, skeletal development disorders, bone fragility and the like), disorders caused by or related to bacterial infection, and disorders characterized by aberrant transmembrane signal transduction by TANGO 273.

As an additional example, TANGO 286 protein is involved in lipid-binding physiological processes such as lipid transport, metabolism, serum lipid particle regulation, host anti-microbial defensive mechanisms, and the like. Thus, the compositions and methods of the invention can therefore be used to prevent, diagnose, and treat disorders involving one or more physiological activities mediated by TANGO 286 protein. Such disorders include, for example, lipid transport disorders, lipid metabolism disorders, obesity, disorders of serum lipid particle regulation, disorders involving insufficient or inappropriate host anti-microbial defensive mechanisms, vasculitis, bronchiectasis, LPS-related disorders such as shock, disseminated intravascular coagulation, anemia, thrombocytopenia, adult respiratory distress syndrome, renal failure, liver disease, and disorders associated with Gram negative bacterial infections, such as bacteremia, endotoxemia, sepsis, and the like.

Further by way of example, TANGO 294 protein is involved in facilitating absorption and metabolism of fat. Thus, the compositions and methods of the invention can therefore be used to prevent, diagnose, and treat disorders involving one or more physiological activities mediated by TANGO 294 protein. Such disorders include, for example, inadequate expression of gastric/pancreatic lipase, cystic fibrosis, exocrine pancreatic insufficiency, medical treatments which alter fat absorption, obesity, and the like.

As another example, INTERCEPT 296 protein is involved in physiological processes related to disorders of the human lung and esophagus. Thus, the compositions and methods of the invention can be used to prevent, diagnose, and treat these disorders. Such disorders include, for example, various cancers, bronchitis, 5 cystic fibrosis, respiratory infections (e.g., influenza, bronchiolitis, pneumonia, and tuberculosis), asthma, emphysema, chronic bronchitis, bronchiectasis, pulmonary edema, pleural effusion, pulmonary embolus, adult and infant respiratory distress syndromes, heartburn, and gastric reflux esophageal disease.

In one embodiment, a polypeptide of the invention has an amino acid 10 sequence sufficiently identical to an identified domain of a polypeptide of the invention. As used herein, the term "sufficiently identical" refers to a first amino acid or nucleotide sequence which contains a sufficient or minimum number of identical or equivalent (e.g., with a similar side chain) amino acid residues or nucleotides to a second amino acid or nucleotide sequence such that the first and second amino acid or 15 nucleotide sequences have a common structural domain and/or common functional activity. For example, amino acid or nucleotide sequences which contain a common structural domain having about 65% identity, preferably 75% identity, more preferably 85%, 95%, or 98% identity are defined herein as sufficiently identical.

In one embodiment, the isolated polypeptide of the invention lacks both 20 a transmembrane and a cytoplasmic domain. In another embodiment, the polypeptide lacks both a transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic domain and is soluble under physiological conditions.

The polypeptides of the present invention, or biologically active portions thereof, can be operably linked to a heterologous amino acid sequence to form 25 fusion proteins. The invention further features antibody substances that specifically bind a polypeptide of the invention such as monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies, antibody fragments, single-chain antibodies, and the like. In addition, the polypeptides of the invention or biologically active portions thereof can be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions, which optionally include pharmaceutically acceptable

carriers. These antibody substances can be made, for example, by providing the polypeptide of the invention to an immunocompetent vertebrate and thereafter harvesting blood or serum from the vertebrate.

In another aspect, the present invention provides methods for detecting
5 the presence of the activity or expression of a polypeptide of the invention in a biological sample by contacting the biological sample with an agent capable of detecting an indicator of activity such that the presence of activity is detected in the biological sample.

In another aspect, the invention provides methods for modulating
10 activity of a polypeptide of the invention comprising contacting a cell with an agent that modulates (inhibits or enhances) the activity or expression of a polypeptide of the invention such that activity or expression in the cell is modulated. In one embodiment, the agent is an antibody that specifically binds to a polypeptide of the invention.

In another embodiment, the agent modulates expression of a polypeptide
15 of the invention by modulating transcription, splicing, or translation of an mRNA encoding a polypeptide of the invention. In yet another embodiment, the agent is a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence that is antisense with respect to the coding strand of an mRNA encoding a polypeptide of the invention.

The present invention also provides methods to treat a subject having a
20 disorder characterized by aberrant activity of a polypeptide of the invention or aberrant expression of a nucleic acid of the invention by administering an agent which is a modulator of the activity of a polypeptide of the invention or a modulator of the expression of a nucleic acid of the invention to the subject. In one embodiment, the modulator is a protein of the invention. In another embodiment, the modulator is a
25 nucleic acid of the invention. In other embodiments, the modulator is a peptide, peptidomimetic, or other small molecule (e.g., a small organic molecule).

The present invention also provides diagnostic assays for identifying the presence or absence of a genetic lesion or mutation characterized by at least one of: (i) aberrant modification or mutation of a gene encoding a polypeptide of the invention,

(ii) mis-regulation of a gene encoding a polypeptide of the invention, and (iii) aberrant post-translational modification of a polypeptide of the invention wherein a wild-type form of the gene encodes a polypeptide having the activity of the polypeptide of the invention.

5 In another aspect, the invention provides a method for identifying a compound that binds to or modulates the activity of a polypeptide of the invention. In general, such methods entail measuring a biological activity of the polypeptide in the presence and absence of a test compound and identifying those compounds which alter the activity of the polypeptide.

10 The invention also features methods for identifying a compound which modulates the expression of a polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention by measuring the expression of the polypeptide or nucleic acid in the presence and absence of the compound.

15 In yet a further aspect, the invention provides substantially purified antibodies or fragments thereof (i.e., antibody substances), including non-human antibodies or fragments thereof, which specifically bind with a polypeptide of the invention or with a portion thereof. In various embodiments, these substantially purified antibodies/fragments can be human, non-human, chimeric, and/or humanized antibodies. Non-human antibodies included in the invention include, by way of
20 example, goat, mouse, sheep, horse, chicken, rabbit, and rat antibodies. In addition, the antibodies of the invention can be polyclonal antibodies or monoclonal antibodies.

 In a particularly preferred embodiment, the antibody substance of the invention specifically binds with an extracellular domain of one of TANGO 202, TANGO 234, TANGO 265, TANGO 273, TANGO 286, TANGO 294, and
25 INTERCEPT 296. Preferably, the extracellular domain with which the antibody substance binds has an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 5, 6, 14, 22, 30, 37, 49, 50, and 56-58.

 Any of the antibody substances of the invention can be conjugated with a therapeutic moiety or with a detectable substance. Non-limiting examples of

bars and the predicted extracellular ("out"), intracellular ("ins"), or transmembrane ("TM") locations of the protein backbone is indicated by a horizontal bar. Figure 1M is a hydrophilicity plot of murine TANGO 202 protein.

Figure 2 comprises Figures 2A-2Qxvii. The nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 9) of a cDNA encoding the human TANGO 234 protein described herein is listed in Figures 2A-2I. The ORF (residues 28 to 4386; SEQ ID NO: 10) of the cDNA is indicated by nucleotide triplets, above which the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 11) of human TANGO 234 is listed. Figure 2J is a hydrophilicity plot of human TANGO 234 protein. An alignment of the amino acid sequences of human TANGO 234 ("Hum"; SEQ ID NO: 11) and bovine WC1 ("WC1"; SEQ ID NO: 78) proteins is shown in Figures 2K-2P, wherein identical amino acid residues are indicated by ":" and similar amino acid residues are indicated by ".". An alignment of the nucleotide sequences of an ORF encoding human TANGO 234 ("Hum"; SEQ ID NO: 10) and an ORF encoding bovine WC1 ("WC1"; SEQ ID NO: 79) proteins is shown in Figures 2Qi-2Qxvii, wherein identical nucleotide residues are indicated by ":".

Figure 3 comprises Figures 3A-3U. The nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 17) of a cDNA encoding the human TANGO 265 protein described herein is listed in Figures 3A-3E. The ORF (residues 32 to 2314; SEQ ID NO: 18) of the cDNA is indicated by nucleotide triplets, above which the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 19) of human TANGO 265 is listed. An alignment of the amino acid sequences of human TANGO 265 protein ("Hum."; SEQ ID NO: 19) and murine semaphorin B protein ("Mur."; SEQ ID NO: 70; GenBank Accession No. X85991) is shown in Figures 3F-3H, wherein identical amino acid residues are indicated by ":" and similar amino acid residues are indicated by ".". In Figures 3I-3T, an alignment of the nucleotide sequences of the cDNA encoding human TANGO 265 protein ("Hum."; SEQ ID NO: 17) and the nucleotide sequences of the cDNA encoding murine semaphorin B protein ("Mur."; SEQ ID NO: 71; GenBank Accession No. X85991) is shown. Figure 3U is a hydrophilicity plot of TANGO 265 protein.

Figure 4 comprises Figures 4A-4J. The nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 25) of a cDNA encoding the human TANGO 273 protein described herein is listed in Figures 4A-4C. The ORF (residues 135 to 650; SEQ ID NO: 26) of the cDNA is indicated by nucleotide triplets, above which the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 27) of human TANGO 273 is listed. The nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 72) of a cDNA encoding the murine TANGO 273 protein described herein is listed in Figures 4D-4G. The ORF (residues 137 to 652; SEQ ID NO: 73) of the cDNA is indicated by nucleotide triplets, above which the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 74) of murine TANGO 273 is listed. An alignment of the amino acid sequences of human ("Hum."; SEQ ID NO: 27) and murine ("Mur."; SEQ ID NO: 74) TANGO 273 protein is shown in Figure 4H, wherein identical amino acid residues are indicated by ":" and similar amino acid residues are indicated by ".". Figure 4I is a hydrophilicity plot of human TANGO 273 protein, and Figure 4J is a hydrophilicity plot of murine TANGO 273 protein.

Figure 5 comprises Figures 5A-5I. The nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 33) of a cDNA encoding the human TANGO 286 protein described herein is listed in Figures 5A-5D. The ORF (residues 133 to 1497; SEQ ID NO: 34) of the cDNA is indicated by nucleotide triplets, above which the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 35) of human TANGO 286 is listed. Figure 5E is a hydrophilicity plot of TANGO 286 protein. An alignment of the amino acid sequences of human TANGO 286 ("286"; SEQ ID NO: 35) and BPI protein ("BPI"; SEQ ID NO: 38) protein is shown in Figures 5F and 5G, wherein identical amino acid residues are indicated by ":" and similar amino acid residues are indicated by ".". An alignment of the amino acid sequences of human TANGO 286 ("286"; SEQ ID NO: 35) and RENP protein ("RENP"; SEQ ID NO: 39) is shown in Figures 5H and 5I, wherein identical amino acid residues are indicated by ":" and similar amino acid residues are indicated by ".".

Figure 6 comprises Figures 6A-6H. The nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 45) of a cDNA encoding the human TANGO 294 protein described herein is listed in Figures 6A-6C. The ORF (residues 126 to 1394; SEQ ID NO: 46) of the cDNA is

indicated by nucleotide triplets, above which the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 47) of human TANGO 294 is listed. An alignment of the amino acid sequences of human TANGO 294 protein ("294"; SEQ ID NO: 47) and a known human lipase protein ("HLP"; SEQ ID NO: 75; GenBank Accession No. NP_004181) is shown in
5 Figures 6D and 6E, wherein identical amino acid residues are indicated by ":" and similar amino acid residues are indicated by ".". Figure 6F is a hydrophilicity plot of TANGO 294 protein. An alignment of the amino acid sequences of human TANGO 294 protein ("294"; SEQ ID NO: 47) and a known human lysosomal acid lipase protein ("LAL"; SEQ ID NO: 41) is shown in Figures 6G and 6H, wherein identical amino
10 acid residues are indicated by ":" and similar amino acid residues are indicated by ".".

Figure 7 comprises Figures 7A-7F. The nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 53) of a cDNA encoding the human INTERCEPT 296 protein described herein is listed in Figures 7A-7C. The ORF (residues 70 to 1098; SEQ ID NO: 54) of the cDNA is indicated by nucleotide triplets, above which the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:
15 55) of human INTERCEPT 296 protein is listed. Figure 7D is a hydrophilicity plot of INTERCEPT 296 protein. An alignment of the amino acid sequences of human INTERCEPT 296 protein ("296"; SEQ ID NO: 55) and *C. elegans* C06E1.3 related protein ("CRP"; SEQ ID NO: 40) is shown in Figure 7E and 7F, wherein identical amino acid residues are indicated by ":" and similar amino acid residues are indicated
20 by ".".

Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention is based, at least in part, on the discovery of a variety of human and murine cDNA molecules which encode proteins which are herein
25 designated TANGO 202, TANGO 234, TANGO 265, TANGO 273, TANGO 286, TANGO 294, and INTERCEPT 296. These proteins exhibit a variety of physiological activities, and are included in a single application for the sake of convenience. It is understood that the allowability or non-allowability of claims directed to one of these proteins has no bearing on the allowability of claims directed to the others. The

characteristics of each of these proteins and the cDNAs encoding them are now described separately.

TANGO 202

5 A cDNA clone (designated jthke096b05) encoding at least a portion of human TANGO 202 protein was isolated from a human fetal skin cDNA library. The corresponding murine cDNA was isolated as a clone (designated jtmMa044f07) from a bone marrow stromal cell cDNA library. The human TANGO 202 protein is predicted by structural analysis to be a type I membrane protein, although it can exist in a
10 secreted form as well. The murine TANGO 202 protein is predicted by structural analysis to be a secreted protein.

 The full length of the cDNA encoding human TANGO 202 protein (Figure 1; SEQ ID NO: 1) is 1656 nucleotide residues. The open reading frame (ORF) of this cDNA, nucleotide residues 34 to 1458 of SEQ ID NO: 1 (i.e., SEQ ID NO: 2),
15 encodes a 475-amino acid transmembrane protein (Figure 1; SEQ ID NO: 3).

 The invention thus includes purified human TANGO 202 protein, both in the form of the immature 475 amino acid residue protein (SEQ ID NO: 3) and in the form of the mature 456 amino acid residue protein (SEQ ID NO: 5). The invention also includes purified murine TANGO 202 protein, both in the form of the immature
20 470 amino acid residue protein (SEQ ID NO: 67) and in the form of the mature 451 amino acid residue protein (SEQ ID NO: 43). Mature human or murine TANGO 202 proteins can be synthesized without the signal sequence polypeptide at the amino terminus thereof, or they can be synthesized by generating immature TANGO 202 protein and cleaving the signal sequence therefrom.

25 In addition to full length mature and immature human and murine TANGO 202 proteins, the invention includes fragments, derivatives, and variants of these TANGO 202 proteins, as described herein. These proteins, fragments, derivatives, and variants are collectively referred to herein as polypeptides of the invention or proteins of the invention.

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The invention also includes nucleic acid molecules which encode a polypeptide of the invention. Such nucleic acids include, for example, a DNA molecule having the nucleotide sequence listed in SEQ ID NO: 1 or some portion thereof or SEQ ID NO: 67 or some portion thereof, such as the portion which encodes
5 mature human or murine TANGO 202 protein, immature human or murine TANGO 202 protein, or a domain of human or murine TANGO 202 protein. These nucleic acids are collectively referred to as nucleic acids of the invention.

TANGO 202 proteins and nucleic acid molecules encoding them comprise a family of molecules having certain conserved structural and functional
10 features. As used herein, the term "family" is intended to mean two or more proteins or nucleic acid molecules having a common or similar domain structure and having sufficient amino acid or nucleotide sequence identity as defined herein. Family members can be from either the same or different species (e.g., human and mouse, as described herein). For example, a family can comprise two or more proteins of human
15 origin, or can comprise one or more proteins of human origin and one or more of non-human origin.

A common domain present in TANGO 202 proteins is a signal sequence. As used herein, a signal sequence includes a peptide of at least about 10 amino acid residues in length which occurs at the amino terminus of membrane-bound
20 and secreted proteins and which contains at least about 45% hydrophobic amino acid residues such as alanine, leucine, isoleucine, phenylalanine, proline, tyrosine, tryptophan, or valine. In a preferred embodiment, a signal sequence contains at least about 10 to 35 amino acid residues, preferably about 10 to 20 amino acid residues, and has at least about 35-60%, more preferably 40-50%, and more preferably at least about
25 45% hydrophobic residues. A signal sequence serves to direct a protein containing such a sequence to a lipid bilayer. Thus, in one embodiment, a TANGO 202 protein contains a signal sequence corresponding to amino acid residues 1 to 19 of SEQ ID NO: 3 (SEQ ID NO: 4) or to amino acid residues 1 to 19 of SEQ ID NO: 69 (SEQ ID NO: 42). The signal sequence is cleaved during processing of the mature protein.

TANGO 202 proteins can also include an extracellular domain. As used herein, an "extracellular domain" refers to a portion of a protein which is localized to the non-cytoplasmic side of a lipid bilayer of a cell when a nucleic acid encoding the protein is expressed in the cell. The human TANGO 202 protein extracellular domain is located from about amino acid residue 20 to about amino acid residue 392 of SEQ ID NO: 3 in the non-secreted form, and from about amino acid residue 20 to amino acid residue 475 of SEQ ID NO: 3 (i.e., the entire mature human protein). The murine TANGO 202 protein extracellular domain is located from about amino acid residue 20 to amino acid residue 470 of SEQ ID NO: 69 (i.e., the entire mature murine protein).

TANGO 202 proteins of the invention can also include a transmembrane domain. As used herein, a "transmembrane domain" refers to an amino acid sequence having at least about 20 to 25 amino acid residues in length and which contains at least about 65-70% hydrophobic amino acid residues such as alanine, leucine, phenylalanine, proline, tyrosine, tryptophan, or valine. In a preferred embodiment, a transmembrane domain contains at least about 15 to 30 amino acid residues, preferably about 20-25 amino acid residues, and has at least about 60-80%, more preferably 65-75%, and more preferably at least about 70% hydrophobic residues. Thus, in one embodiment, a TANGO 202 protein of the invention contains a transmembrane domain corresponding to about amino acid residues 393 to 415 of SEQ ID NO: 3 (SEQ ID NO: 7).

In addition, TANGO 202 proteins of the invention can include a cytoplasmic domain, particularly including a carboxyl-terminal cytoplasmic domain. As used herein, a "cytoplasmic domain" refers to a portion of a protein which is localized to the cytoplasmic side of a lipid bilayer of a cell when a nucleic acid encoding the protein is expressed in the cell. The cytoplasmic domain is located from about amino acid residue 416 to amino acid residue 475 of SEQ ID NO: 3 (SEQ ID NO: 8) in the non-secreted form of human TANGO 202 protein.

TANGO 202 proteins typically comprise a variety of potential post-translational modification sites (often within an extracellular domain), such as those

- described herein in Tables I (for human TANGO 202) and II (for murine TANGO 202), as predicted by computerized sequence analysis of TANGO 202 proteins using amino acid sequence comparison software (comparing the amino acid sequence of TANGO 202 with the information in the PROSITE database {rel. 12.2; Feb, 1995} and the
- 5 Hidden Markov Models database {Rel. PFAM 3.3}).

Table I

Type of Potential Modification Site or Domain	Amino Acid Residues of SEQ ID NO: 3	Amino Acid Sequence
N-glycosylation site	47 to 50	NWTA
	61 to 64	NETF
	219 to 222	NYSA
	295 to 298	NVSL
	335 to 338	NQTV
	347 to 350	NLSV
Protein kinase C phosphorylation site	70 to 72	TLK
	137 to 139	TSK
	141 to 143	SNK
	155 to 157	SQR
	238 to 240	TGR
	245 to 247	TIR
	277 to 279	THR
	307 to 309	SDR
	355 to 357	SSK
	387 to 389	SHR
	418 to 420	TFK
	421 to 423	SHR

Table I (Continued)

Casein kinase II phosphorylation site	337 to 340	TVAE
	438 to 441	TSGE
	464 to 467	SQQD
N-myristoylation site	53 to 58	GGKPCL
	120 to 125	GNLGCY
	136 to 141	GTSKTS
	162 to 167	GMESGY
	214 to 219	GACGGN
Kringle domain signature	85 to 90	YCRNPD
Kringle Domain	34 to 116	See Fig. 1
CUB domain	216 to 320	See Fig. 1

Table II

Type of Potential Modification Site or Domain	Amino Acid Residues of SEQ ID NO: 69	Amino Acid Sequence
N-glycosylation site	59 to 62	NETF
	217 to 220	NYSA
	255 to 258	NFTL
	293 to 296	NVSL
	333 to 336	NQTL
	345 to 348	NLSV
cAMP- or cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site	455 to 458	RRSS

Table II (Continued)

Protein kinase C phosphorylation site	68 to 70	TLK
	135 to 137	TSK
	139 to 141	SNK
	153 to 155	SQR
	236 to 238	TGR
	243 to 245	TIR
	275 to 277	THR
	283 to 285	SGR
	305 to 307	SDR
	353 to 355	SSK
	408 to 410	SQR
	453 to 455	SLR
	457 to 459	SSR
Casein kinase II phosphorylation site	28 to 31	SGPE
	257 to 260	TLFD
	321 to 324	TKEE
	335 to 338	TLAE
	384 to 387	TATE
N-myristoylation site	51 TO 56	GGKPCL
	118 TO 123	GNLGCY
	134 TO 139	GTSKTS
	160 TO 165	GMESGY
	212 TO 217	GACGGN
	391 TO 396	GLCTAW
	429 TO 434	GTVVSL

Table II (Continued)

Kringle domain signature	83 to 88	YCRNPD
Kringle Domain	32 to 114	See Fig. 1
CUB domain	214 to 318	See Fig. 1

As used herein, the term "post-translational modification site" refers to a protein domain that includes about 3 to 10 amino acid residues, more preferably about 3 to 6 amino acid residues wherein the domain has an amino acid sequence which comprises a consensus sequence which is recognized and modified by a protein-modifying enzyme. Exemplary protein-modifying enzymes include amino acid glycosylases, cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinases, protein kinase C, casein kinase II, myristoylases, and prenyl transferases. In various embodiments, the protein of the invention has at least 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 15, or 20 or more of the post-translational modification sites described herein in Tables I and II.

Exemplary additional domains present in human and murine TANGO 202 protein include Kringle domains and CUB domains. In one embodiment, the protein of the invention has at least one domain that is at least 55%, preferably at least about 65%, more preferably at least about 75%, yet more preferably at least about 85%, and most preferably at least about 95% identical to one of the domains described herein in Tables I and II. Preferably, the protein of the invention has at least one Kringle domain and one CUB domain.

A Kringle domain has a characteristic profile that has been described in the art (Castellino and Beals (1987) *J. Mol. Evol.* 26:358-369; Patthy (1985) *Cell* 41:657-663; Ikeo et al. (1991) *FEBS Lett.* 287:146-148). Many, but not all, Kringle domains comprise a conserved hexapeptide signature sequence, namely

(F or Y) - C - R - N - P - (D or N or R).

The cysteine residue is involved in a disulfide bond.

Kringle domains are triple-looped, disulfide cross-linked domains found in a varying number of copies in, for example, some serine proteases and plasma

proteins. Kringle domains have a role in binding mediators (e.g., membranes, other proteins, or phospholipids) and in regulation of proteolytic activity. Kringle domains have been identified in the following proteins, for example: apolipoprotein A, blood coagulation factor XII (Hageman factor), hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), HGF-like protein (Friezner Degen et al., (1991) *Biochemistry* 30:9781-9791), HGF activator (Miyazawa et al., (1993) *J. Biol. Chem.* 268:10024-10028), plasminogen, thrombin, tissue plasminogen activator, urokinase-type plasminogen activator, and four influenza neuraminidases. The presence of a Kringle domain in each of human and murine TANGO 202 protein indicates that TANGO 202 is involved in one or more physiological processes in which these other Kringle domain-containing proteins are involved, has biological activity in common with one or more of these other Kringle domain-containing proteins, or both.

CUB domains are extracellular domains of about 110 amino acid residues which occur in functionally diverse, mostly developmentally regulated proteins (Bork and Beckmann (1993) *J. Mol. Biol.* 231:539-545; Bork (1991) *FEBS Lett.* 282:9-12). Many CUB domains contain four conserved cysteine residues, although some, like that of TANGO 202, contain only two of the conserved cysteine residues. The structure of the CUB domain has been predicted to assume a beta-barrel configuration, similar to that of immunoglobulins. Other proteins which have been found to comprise one or more CUB domains include, for example, mammalian complement sub-components Cls and Clr, hamster serine protease Casp, mammalian complement activating component of Ra-reactive factor, vertebrate enteropeptidase, vertebrate bone morphogenic protein 1, sea urchin blastula proteins BP10 and SpAN, *Caenorhabditis elegans* hypothetical proteins F42A10.8 and R151.5, neuropilin (A5 antigen), sea urchin fibropellins I and III, mammalian hyaluronate-binding protein TSG-6 (PS4), mammalian spermadhesins, and *Xenopus* embryonic protein UVS.2. The presence of a CUB domain in each of human and murine TANGO 202 protein indicates that TANGO 202 is involved in one or more physiological processes in which

these other CUB domain-containing proteins are involved, has biological activity in common with one or more of these other CUB domain-containing proteins, or both.

The signal peptide prediction program SIGNALP (Nielsen et al. (1997) *Protein Engineering* 10:1-6) predicted that human TANGO 202 protein includes a 19 amino acid signal peptide (amino acid residues 1 to 19 of SEQ ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 4) preceding the mature TANGO 202 protein (amino acid residues 20 to 475 of SEQ ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 5). Human TANGO 202 protein includes an extracellular domain (amino acid residues 20 to 392 of SEQ ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 6); a transmembrane domain (amino acid residues 393 to 415 of SEQ ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 7); and a cytoplasmic domain (amino acid residues 416 to 475 of SEQ ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 8). The murine homolog of TANGO 202 protein is predicted to be a secreted protein. Thus, it is recognized that human TANGO 202 can also exist in the form of a secreted protein, likely being translated from an alternatively spliced TANGO 202 mRNA. In a variant form of the protein, an extracellular portion of TANGO 202 protein (e.g., amino acid residues 20 to 392 of SEQ ID NO: 3) can be cleaved from the mature protein to generate a soluble fragment of TANGO 202.

Figure 1L depicts a hydrophilicity plot of human TANGO 202 protein. Relatively hydrophobic regions are above the dashed horizontal line, and relatively hydrophilic regions are below the dashed horizontal line. The hydrophobic region which corresponds to amino acid residues 1 to 19 of SEQ ID NO: 3 is the signal sequence of human TANGO 202 (SEQ ID NO: 4). The hydrophobic region which corresponds to amino acid residues 393 to 415 of SEQ ID NO: 3 is the transmembrane domain of human TANGO 202 (SEQ ID NO: 7). As described elsewhere herein, relatively hydrophilic regions are generally located at or near the surface of a protein, and are more frequently effective immunogenic epitopes than are relatively hydrophobic regions. For example, the region of human TANGO 202 protein from about amino acid residue 61 to about amino acid residue 95 appears to be located at or near the surface of the protein, while the region from about amino acid residue 395 to about amino acid residue 420 appears not to be located at or near the surface.

The predicted molecular weight of human TANGO 202 protein without modification and prior to cleavage of the signal sequence is about 51.9 kilodaltons.

The predicted molecular weight of the mature human TANGO 202 protein without modification and after cleavage of the signal sequence is about 50.1 kilodaltons.

5 The full length of the cDNA encoding murine TANGO 202 protein (Figure 1; SEQ ID NO: 67) is 4928 nucleotide residues. The ORF of this cDNA, nucleotide residues 81 to 1490 of SEQ ID NO: 67 (i.e., SEQ ID NO: 68), encodes a 470-amino acid secreted protein (Figure 1; SEQ ID NO: 69).

 The signal peptide prediction program SIGNALP (Nielsen et al. (1997) *Protein Engineering* 10:1-6) predicted that murine TANGO 202 protein includes a 19 amino acid signal peptide (amino acid residues 1 to 19 of SEQ ID NO: 69; SEQ ID NO: 42) preceding the mature TANGO 202 protein (amino acid residues 20 to 470 of SEQ ID NO: 69; SEQ ID NO: 43). Murine TANGO 202 protein is a secreted protein.

 Figure 1M depicts a hydrophilicity plot of murine TANGO 202 protein. Relatively hydrophobic regions are above the dashed horizontal line, and relatively hydrophilic regions are below the dashed horizontal line. The hydrophobic region which corresponds to amino acid residues 1 to 19 of SEQ ID NO: 69 is the signal sequence of murine TANGO 202 (SEQ ID NO: 42). As described elsewhere herein, relatively hydrophilic regions are generally located at or near the surface of a protein, and are more frequently effective immunogenic epitopes than are relatively hydrophobic regions. For example, the region of murine TANGO 202 protein from about amino acid residue 61 to about amino acid residue 95 appears to be located at or near the surface of the protein, while the region from about amino acid residue 295 to about amino acid residue 305 appears not to be located at or near the surface

25 The predicted molecular weight of murine TANGO 202 protein without modification and prior to cleavage of the signal sequence is about 51.5 kilodaltons. The predicted molecular weight of the mature murine TANGO 202 protein without modification and after cleavage of the signal sequence is about 49.7 kilodaltons.

Human and murine TANGO 202 proteins exhibit considerable sequence similarity, as indicated herein in Figures 1J and 1K. Figures 1J and 1K depict an alignment of human and murine TANGO 202 amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 69, respectively). In this alignment (made using the ALIGN software {Myers and
 5 Miller (1989) *CABIOS*, ver. 2.0}; pam120.mat scoring matrix; gap penalties -12/-4), the proteins are 76.5% identical. The human and murine ORFs encoding TANGO 202 are 87.4% identical, as assessed using the same software and parameters.

In situ hybridization experiments in mouse tissues indicated that mRNA corresponding to the cDNA encoding TANGO 202 is expressed in the tissues listed in
 10 Table III, wherein "+" indicates detectable expression and "++" indicates a greater level of expression than "+".

Table III

Animal	Tissue	Relative Level of Expression
Mouse (Adult)	bladder, especially in transitional epithelium	++
	renal glomeruli	+
	brain	+
	heart	+
	liver	+
	spleen	+
	placenta	+
Mouse (Embryo)	ubiquitous	+

Biological function of TANGO 202 proteins, nucleic acids, and modulators

thereof

TANGO 202 proteins are involved in disorders which affect both tissues in which they are normally expressed and tissues in which they are normally not expressed. Based on the observation that TANGO 202 is expressed in human fetal skin, ubiquitously in fetal mouse tissues, in adult murine bone marrow stromal cells, and in cells of adult murine bladder, renal glomeruli, brain, heart, liver, spleen and placenta, TANGO 202 protein is involved in one or more biological processes which occur in these tissues. In particular, TANGO 202 is involved in modulating growth, proliferation, survival, differentiation, and activity of cells of these tissues including, but not limited to, hematopoietic and fetal cells. Thus, TANGO 202 has a role in disorders which affect these cells and their growth, proliferation, survival, differentiation, and activity. Ubiquitous expression of TANGO 202 in fetal murine tissues, contrasted with limited expression in adult murine tissues further indicates that TANGO 202 is involved in disorders in which it is inappropriately expressed (e.g., disorders in which TANGO 202 is expressed in adult murine tissues other than bone marrow stromal cells and disorders in which TANGO 202 is not expressed in one or more developing fetal tissues).

The presence of a Kringle domain in both the murine and human TANGO 202 proteins indicates that this protein is involved in modulating cellular binding to one or more mediators (e.g., proteins, phospholipids, intracellular organelles, or other cells), in modulating proteolytic activity, or both. The presence of a Kringle domain in other proteins (e.g., growth factors) indicates activities that these proteins share with TANGO 202 protein (e.g., modulating cell dissociation and migration into and through extracellular matrices). The presence of Kringle domains in numerous plasma proteins, particularly coupled with the observation that TANGO 202 is expressed in adult murine bone marrow stromal cells, indicates a role for TANGO 202 protein in modulating binding of blood or hematopoietic cells (or both) to one or more mediators. Thus, TANGO 202 is involved in disorders relating to aberrant

cellular protease activity, inappropriate interaction or non-interaction of cells with mediators, and in blood and hematopoietic cell-related disorders. Such disorders include, by way of example and not limitation, immune disorders, infectious diseases, auto-immune disorders, vascular and cardiovascular disorders, disorders related to mal-
5 expression of growth factors, cancers, hematological disorders, and the like.

The cDNA encoding TANGO 202 exhibits significant nucleotide sequence similarity with a polynucleotide encoding a kringle-domain-containing protein (designated HTHBZ47) described in the European Patent Application No. EP 0 911 399 A2 (published April 28, 1999). Thus, the TANGO 202 protein can exhibit one
10 or more of the activities exhibited by HTHBZ47, and can be used to prevent, inhibit, diagnose, and treat one or more disorders for which HTHBZ47 is useful. These disorders include cancer, inflammation, autoimmune disorders, allergic disorders, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammation of central nervous system tissues, cerebellar degeneration, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis,
15 amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, head injury damage and other neurological abnormalities, septic shock, sepsis, stroke, osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, ischemic reperfusion injury, cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, liver disease, ischemic injury, myocardial infarction, hypotension, hypertension, AIDS, myelodysplastic syndromes and other hematologic abnormalities, aplastic anemia, male pattern
20 baldness, and bacterial, fungal, protozoan, and viral infections.

The presence of a CUB domain in both the murine and human TANGO 202 proteins indicates that this protein is involved in biological processes common to other CUB domain-containing proteins, such as developmental processes and binding to mediators. Therefore, TANGO 202 protein has a role in disorders which involve
25 inappropriate developmental processes (e.g., abnormally high proliferation or undifferentiation of a differentiated tissue or abnormally low differentiation or proliferation of a non-developed or non-differentiated tissue) and modulation of cell growth, proliferation, survival, differentiation, and activity. Such disorders include, by

way of example and not limitation, various cancers and birth and developmental defects.

Thus, proteins and nucleic acids of the invention which are identical to, similar to, or derived from human and murine TANGO 202 proteins and nucleic acids encoding them are useful for preventing, diagnosing, and treating, among others, vascular and cardiovascular disorders, hematological disorders, disorders related to mal-expression of growth factors, and cancer. Other uses for these proteins and nucleic acids of the invention relate to modulating cell growth (e.g., angiogenesis), proliferation (e.g., cancers), survival (e.g., apoptosis), differentiation (e.g., hematopoiesis), and activity (e.g., ligand-binding capacity). TANGO 202 proteins and nucleic acids encoding them are also useful for modulating cell dissociation and modulating migration of cells in extracellular matrices.

TANGO 234

A cDNA clone (designated jthsa104d11) encoding at least a portion of human TANGO 234 protein was isolated from a human fetal spleen cDNA library. The human TANGO 234 protein is predicted by structural analysis to be a transmembrane protein, although it can exist in a secreted form as well.

The full length of the cDNA encoding human TANGO 234 protein (Figure 2; SEQ ID NO: 9) is 4628 nucleotide residues. The ORF of this cDNA, nucleotide residues 28 to 4386 of SEQ ID NO: 9 (i.e., SEQ ID NO: 10), encodes a 1453-amino acid transmembrane protein (Figure 2; SEQ ID NO: 11).

The invention thus includes purified human TANGO 234 protein, both in the form of the immature 1453 amino acid residue protein (SEQ ID NO: 11) and in the form of the mature 1413 amino acid residue protein (SEQ ID NO: 13). Mature human TANGO 234 protein can be synthesized without the signal sequence polypeptide at the amino terminus thereof, or it can be synthesized by generating immature TANGO 234 protein and cleaving the signal sequence therefrom.

In addition to full length mature and immature human TANGO 234 proteins, the invention includes fragments, derivatives, and variants of these TANGO 234 proteins, as described herein. These proteins, fragments, derivatives, and variants are collectively referred to herein as polypeptides of the invention or proteins of the invention.

The invention also includes nucleic acid molecules which encode a polypeptide of the invention. Such nucleic acids include, for example, a DNA molecule having the nucleotide sequence listed in SEQ ID NO: 9 or some portion thereof, such as the portion which encodes mature TANGO 234 protein, immature TANGO 234 protein, or a domain of TANGO 234 protein. These nucleic acids are collectively referred to as nucleic acids of the invention.

TANGO 234 proteins and nucleic acid molecules encoding them comprise a family of molecules having certain conserved structural and functional features, as indicated by the conservation of amino acid sequence between human TANGO 234 protein and bovine WC1 protein, as shown in Figures 2K through 2P, and the conservation of nucleotide sequence between the ORFs encoding human TANGO 234 protein and bovine WC1 protein, as shown in Figures 2Qi through 2Qxvii.

A common domain present in TANGO 234 proteins is a signal sequence. As used herein, a signal sequence includes a peptide of at least about 10 amino acid residues in length which occurs at the amino terminus of membrane-bound proteins and which contains at least about 45% hydrophobic amino acid residues such as alanine, leucine, isoleucine, phenylalanine, proline, tyrosine, tryptophan, or valine. In a preferred embodiment, a signal sequence contains at least about 10 to 35 amino acid residues, preferably about 10 to 20 amino acid residues, and has at least about 35-60%, more preferably 40-50%, and more preferably at least about 45% hydrophobic residues. A signal sequence serves to direct a protein containing such a sequence to a lipid bilayer. Thus, in one embodiment, a TANGO 234 protein contains a signal sequence corresponding to amino acid residues 1 to 40 of SEQ ID NO: 11 (SEQ ID NO: 12). The signal sequence is cleaved during processing of the mature protein.

TANGO 234 proteins can include an extracellular domain. The human TANGO 234 protein extracellular domain is located from about amino acid residue 41 to about amino acid residue 1359 of SEQ ID NO: 3. TANGO 234 can alternately exist in a secreted form, such as a mature protein having the amino acid sequence of amino acid residues 41 to 1453 or residues 41 to about 1359 of SEQ ID NO: 11.

In addition, TANGO 234 include a transmembrane domain. In one embodiment, a TANGO 234 protein of the invention contains a transmembrane domain corresponding to about amino acid residues 1360 to 1383 of SEQ ID NO: 11 (SEQ ID NO: 15).

The present invention includes TANGO 234 proteins having a cytoplasmic domain, particularly including proteins having a carboxyl-terminal cytoplasmic domain. The human TANGO 234 cytoplasmic domain is located from about amino acid residue 1384 to amino acid residue 1453 of SEQ ID NO: 11 (SEQ ID NO: 16).

TANGO 234 proteins typically comprise a variety of potential post-translational modification sites (often within an extracellular domain), such as those described herein in Table IV, as predicted by computerized sequence analysis of TANGO 234 proteins using amino acid sequence comparison software (comparing the amino acid sequence of TANGO 234 with the information in the PROSITE database {rel. 12.2; Feb, 1995} and the Hidden Markov Models database {Rel. PFAM 3.3}). In certain embodiments, a protein of the invention has at least 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 15, or 20 or more of the post-translational modification sites listed in Table IV.

Table IV

Type of Potential Modification Site or Domain	Amino Acid Residues of SEQ ID NO: 11	Amino Acid Sequence
N-glycosylation site	42 to 45	NGTD
	78 to 81	NTTA
	120 to 123	NESA
	161 to 164	NNSC
	334 to 337	NESF
	377 to 380	NCSG
	441 to 444	NESA
	548 to 551	NESN
	637 to 640	NAST
	972 to 975	NESL
	1013 to 1016	NVSD
	1084 to 1087	NATV
	1104 to 1107	NCTG
	1161 to 1164	NGTW
	1171 to 1174	NITT
	1318 to 1321	NESF
	1354 to 1357	NASS
Glycosaminoglycan attachment site	558 to 561	SGWG
	665 to 668	SGWG
cAMP- or cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site	1229 to 1232	RRIS
	1399 to 1402	RRGS

Table IV (Continued)

Protein kinase C phosphorylation site	165 to 167	SGR
	268 to 270	TNR
	379 to 381	SGR
	419 to 421	SRR
	469 to 471	SDK
	506 to 508	STR
	589 to 591	SNR
	593 to 595	SGR
	661 to 663	SCR
	696 to 698	SSR
	746 to 748	TER
	805 to 807	SGR
	815 to 817	TWR
	959 to 961	SVR
	1256 to 1258	SGR
	1349 to 1351	SLK
	1396 to 1398	STR
Casein kinase II phosphorylation site	44 to 47	TDLE
	71 to 74	TVCD
	178 to 181	TICD
	245 to 248	SHNE
	253 to 256	TCYD
	258 to 261	SDLE
	319 to 322	SGSD
	332 to 335	SGNE
	392 to 395	TICD
	439 to 442	TGNE

Table IV (Continued)

Casein kinase II phosphorylation site (Continued)	606 to 609	TVCD
	622 to 625	SQLD
	673 to 676	SHSE
	686 to 689	SDME
	760 to 763	TGGE
	765 to 768	SLWD
	818 to 821	SVCD
	845 to 848	SVGD
	857 to 860	TWAE
	907 to 910	SQCD
	923 to 926	SLCD
	927 to 930	THWD
	974 to 977	SLLD
	1059 to 1062	TICD
	1106 to 1109	TGTE
	1145 to 1148	SETE
	1233 to 1236	SPAE
	1241 to 1244	TCED
	1269 to 1272	TVCD
	1402 to 1405	SLEE
	1425 to 1428	TSDD
N-myristoylation site	67 to 72	GQWGTV
	90 to 95	GCPFSF
	101 to 106	GQAVTR
	119 to 124	GNESAL
	133 to 138	GSHNCY
	160 to 165	GNNSCS
	197 to 202	GCPSSF

Table IV (Continued)

N-myristoylation site (Continued)	226 to 231	GNELAL
	240 to 245	GNHDCS
	267 to 272	GTNRCM
	304 to 309	GCGTAL
	328 to 333	GVSCSG
	374 to 379	GSNNCS
	411 to 416	GCPFSV
	418 to 423	GSRRAK
	440 to 445	GNESAL
	465 to 470	GVICSD
	547 to 552	GNESNI
	588 to 593	GSNRCS
	632 to 637	GMGLGN
	668 to 673	GNNDCS
	679 to 684	GVICSD
	695 to 700	GSSRCA
	712 to 717	GILCAN
	720 to 725	GMNIAE
	758 to 763	GCTGGE
	853 to 858	GNGLTW
	891 to 896	GVVCSR
	944 to 949	GTALST
	985 to 990	GAPPCI
	992 to 997	GNTVSV
	1078 to 1083	GCGVAF
	1121 to 1126	GQHDCR
	1132 to 1137	GVICSE

Table IV (Continued)

N-myristoylation site (Continued)	1162 to 1167	GTWGSV
	1185 to 1190	GCGENG
	1265 to 1270	GSWGTV
	1288 to 1293	GCGSAL
	1302 to 1307	GQGTGT
	1331 to 1336	GQSDCG
	1342 to 1347	GVRCSG
	1422 to 1427	GTRTSD
	1443 to 1438	GCEDAS
	1444 to 1449	GVLPAS
Amidation site	1167 to 1170	VGRR
Speract receptor repeated (SRR) domain signature	53 to 90	See Fig. 2
	160 to 197	See Fig. 2
	267 to 304	See Fig. 2
	1041 to 1078	See Fig. 2
	1251 to 1288	See Fig. 2
Scavenger receptor cysteine-rich (SRCR) domain	51 to 148	See Fig. 2
	158 to 255	See Fig. 2
	265 to 362	See Fig. 2
	372 to 469	See Fig. 2
	479 to 576	See Fig. 2
	586 to 683	See Fig. 2
	693 to 790	See Fig. 2
	798 to 895	See Fig. 2
	903 to 1000	See Fig. 2
	1039 to 1136	See Fig. 2
	1146 to 1243	See Fig. 2
	1249 to 1346	See Fig. 2

Among the domains that occur in TANGO 234 protein are SRR domains and SRCR domains. In one embodiment, the protein of the invention has at least one domain that is at least 55%, preferably at least about 65%, more preferably at least about 75%, yet more preferably at least about 85%, and most preferably at least about 95% identical to one of these domains. In other embodiments, the protein has at least two of the SRR and SRCR domains described herein in Table IV. In other embodiments, the protein has at least one SRR domain and at least one SRCR domain.

The SRR domain is named after a receptor domain identified in a sea urchin egg protein designated speract. The consensus sequence of this domain (using standard one-letter amino acid codes, wherein X is any amino acid residue) is as follows.

-G-X₅-G-X₂-E-X₆-W-G-X₂-C-X₃-(F or Y or W)-X₈-C-X₃-G-.

Speract is a transmembrane glycoprotein of 500 amino acid residues (Dangott et al. (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:2128-2132). Structurally, this receptor consists of a large extracellular domain of 450 residues, followed by a transmembrane region and a small cytoplasmic domain of 12 amino acid residues. The extracellular domain contains four repeats of an approximately 115 amino acid domain. There are 17 amino acid residues that are perfectly conserved in the four repeats in speract, including six cysteine residues, six glycine residues, and two glutamate residues. TANGO 234 has five SRR domains, in which 16 of the 17 conserved speract residues are present of four of the SRR domains and 15 are present in the remaining SRR domain. This domain is designated the speract receptor repeated domain. The amino acid sequence of mammalian macrophage scavenger receptor type I (MSRI) exhibits such a domain (Freeman et al. (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:8810-8814). MSRI proteins are membrane glycoproteins implicated in the pathologic deposition of cholesterol in arterial walls during atherogenesis. TANGO 234 is involved in one or more physiological processes related to cholesterol deposition and atherogenesis, as well as other vascular and cardiovascular disorders.

Scavenger receptor cysteine-rich (SRCR) domains are disulfide rich extracellular domains which are present in certain cell surface and secreted proteins. Proteins having SRCR domains exhibit diverse ligand binding specificity. For example, in addition to modified lipoproteins, some of these proteins bind a variety of surface components of pathogenic microorganisms, and some of the proteins bind apoptotic cells. SRCR domains are also involved in mediating immune development and response. Other SRCR-containing proteins are involved in binding of modified lipoproteins (e.g., oxidized low density lipoprotein {LDL}) by specialized macrophages, leading to the formation of macrophages filled with cholesteryl ester droplets (i.e., foam cells). TANGO 234 is involved in one or more physiological processes in which these other SRCR domain-containing proteins are involved, such as LDL uptake and metabolism, regulation of serum cholesterol level, atherogenesis, atherosclerosis, bacterial or viral infections, immune development, and generation and perseverance of immune responses.

- 15 WC1 is a ruminant protein having an SRCR domain. WC1 and gamma delta T-cell receptor are the only known gamma delta T-cell specific antigens. Antibodies which bind specifically with WC1 induce growth arrest in IL-2-dependent gamma delta T-cell and augment proliferation of gamma delta T-cells in an autologous mixed lymphocyte reaction or in the presence of anti-CD2 or anti-CD5 antibodies.
- 20 Injection of antibodies which bind specifically with WC1 into calves results in long-lasting depletion of gamma delta T-cells. Furthermore, antibodies which bind specifically with WC1 can be used to purify gamma delta T-cells.

- Gamma delta T-cells are involved in a variety of physiological processes. For example, these cells are potential mediators of allergic airway inflammation and lyme disease. Furthermore, these cells are involved in natural resistance to viral infections and can mediate autoimmune diseases. Elimination of gamma delta T-cells by injection of antibodies which bind specifically therewith can affect the outcomes of these disorders.
- 25

TANGO 234 is likely the human orthologue of ruminant protein WC1, and thus is involved with the physiological processes described above in humans. An alignment of the amino acid sequences of (human) TANGO 234 and bovine WC1 protein is shown in Figures 2K-2P. In this alignment (made using the ALIGN software {Myers and Miller (1989) *CABIOS*, ver. 2.0}; pam120.mat scoring matrix; gap penalties -12/-4), the proteins are 40.4% identical. An alignment of the nucleotide sequences of the ORFs encoding (human) TANGO 234 and bovine WC1 protein is shown in Figures 2Qi-2Qxvii. The two ORFs are 54.3% identical, as assessed using the same software and parameters.

The signal peptide prediction program SIGNALP (Nielsen et al. (1997) *Protein Engineering* 10:1-6) predicted that human TANGO 234 protein includes a 40 amino acid signal peptide (amino acid residues 1 to 40 of SEQ ID NO: 11; SEQ ID NO: 12) preceding the mature TANGO 234 protein (amino acid residues 41 to 4386 of SEQ ID NO: 11; SEQ ID NO: 13). Human TANGO 234 protein includes an extracellular domain (amino acid residues 41 to 1359 of SEQ ID NO: 11; SEQ ID NO: 14); a transmembrane domain (amino acid residues 1360 to 1383 of SEQ ID NO: 11; SEQ ID NO: 15); and a cytoplasmic domain (amino acid residues 1384 to 1453 of SEQ ID NO: 11; SEQ ID NO: 16).

Figure 2J depicts a hydrophilicity plot of human TANGO 234 protein. Relatively hydrophobic regions are above the dashed horizontal line, and relatively hydrophilic regions are below the dashed horizontal line. The hydrophobic region which corresponds to amino acid residues 1 to 40 of SEQ ID NO: 11 is the signal sequence of human TANGO 234 (SEQ ID NO: 12). The hydrophobic region which corresponds to amino acid residues 1360 to 1383 of SEQ ID NO: 11 is the transmembrane domain of human TANGO 234 (SEQ ID NO: 15). As described elsewhere herein, relatively hydrophilic regions are generally located at or near the surface of a protein, and are more frequently effective immunogenic epitopes than are relatively hydrophobic regions. For example, the region of human TANGO 234 protein from about amino acid residue 225 to about amino acid residue 250 appears to

be located at or near the surface of the protein, while the region from about amino acid residue 990 to about amino acid residue 1000 appears not to be located at or near the surface.

The predicted molecular weight of human TANGO 234 protein without modification and prior to cleavage of the signal sequence is about 159.3 kilodaltons. The predicted molecular weight of the mature human TANGO 234 protein without modification and after cleavage of the signal sequence is about 154.7 kilodaltons.

Chromosomal mapping to identify the location of the gene encoding human TANGO 234 protein indicated that the gene was located at chromosomal location h12p13 (with synteny to mo6). Flanking chromosomal markers include WI-6980 and GATA8A09.43. Nearby human loci include IBD2 (inflammatory bowel disease 2), FPF (familial periodic fever), and HPDR2 (hypophosphatemia vitamin D resistant rickets 2). Nearby genes are KLRC (killer cell receptor cluster), DRPLA (dentatorubro-pallidolusian atrophy), GAPD (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, and PXR1 (peroxisome receptor 1). Murine chromosomal mapping indicated that the murine orthologue is located near the scr (scruffy) locus. Nearby mouse genes include drpla (dentatorubral phillidolusian atrophy), prp (proline rich protein), and kap (kidney androgen regulated protein).

Northern analysis experiments indicated that mRNA corresponding to the cDNA encoding TANGO 234 is expressed in the tissues listed in Table V, wherein "++" indicates moderate expression, "+" indicates lower expression, and "-" indicates no detectable expression.

Table V

Animal	Tissue	Relative Level of Expression
Human	spleen	++
	fetal lung	++
	lung	+
	thymus	+
	bone marrow	-
	peripheral blood leukocytes	-

Biological function of TANGO 234 proteins, nucleic acids, and modulators thereof

TANGO 234 proteins are involved in disorders which affect both tissues
 5 in which they are normally expressed and tissues in which they are normally not
 expressed. Based on the observation that TANGO 234 is expressed in human fetal
 lung, spleen, and, to a lesser extent in adult lung and thymus tissue, TANGO 234
 protein is involved in one or more biological processes which occur in these tissues. In
 particular, TANGO 234 is involved in modulating growth, proliferation, survival,
 10 differentiation, and activity of cells including, but not limited to, lung, spleen, thymus
 bone marrow, hematopoietic, peripheral blood leukocytes, and fetal cells of the animal
 in which it is normally expressed. Thus, TANGO 234 has a role in disorders which
 affect these cells and their growth, proliferation, survival, differentiation, and activity.
 Expression of TANGO 234 in an animal is also involved in modulating growth,
 15 proliferation, survival, differentiation, and activity of cells and viruses which are
 foreign to the host (i.e., bacterial, fungal, and viral infections).

Homology of human TANGO 234 with bovine WC1 protein indicates
 that TANGO 234 has physiological functions in humans analogous to the functions of
 WC1 in ruminants. Thus, TANGO 234 is involved in modulating growth,
 20 proliferation, survival, differentiation, and activity of gamma delta T cells. For
 example, TANGO 234 affects the ability of gamma delta T cells to interact with
 chemokines such as interleukin-2. TANGO 234 therefore is involved in the
 physiological processes associated with allergic airway inflammation, lyme arthritis,
 resistance to viral infection, auto-immune diseases, and the like.

25 In addition, presence in TANGO 234 of SRR and SRCR domains
 indicates that TANGO 234 is involved in physiological functions identical or
 analogous to the functions performed by other proteins having such domains. For
 example, like other SRR domain-containing proteins, TANGO 234 modulates
 cholesterol deposition in arterial walls, and is thus involved in development and

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persistence of atherogenesis and arteriosclerosis, as well as other vascular and cardiovascular disorders. Like other SRCR domain-containing proteins, TANGO 234 is involved in uptake and metabolism of LDL, regulation of serum cholesterol level, and can modulate these processes as well as the processes of atherogenesis, arteriosclerosis, immune development, and generation and perseverance of immune responses to bacterial, fungal, and viral infections.

TANGO 265

A cDNA clone (designated jthsa079g01) encoding at least a portion of human TANGO 265 protein was isolated from a human fetal spleen cDNA library. The human TANGO 265 protein is predicted by structural analysis to be a transmembrane membrane protein, although it can exist in a secreted form as well.

The full length of the cDNA encoding human TANGO 265 protein (Figure 3; SEQ ID NO: 17) is 3104 nucleotide residues. The ORF of this cDNA, nucleotide residues 32 to 2314 of SEQ ID NO: 17 (i.e., SEQ ID NO: 18), encodes a 761-amino acid transmembrane protein (Figure 3; SEQ ID NO: 19).

The invention thus includes purified TANGO 265 protein, both in the form of the immature 761 amino acid residue protein (SEQ ID NO: 19) and in the form of the mature 730 amino acid residue protein (SEQ ID NO: 21). Mature TANGO 265 protein can be synthesized without the signal sequence polypeptide at the amino terminus thereof, or it can be synthesized by generating immature TANGO 265 protein and cleaving the signal sequence therefrom.

In addition to full length mature and immature TANGO 265 proteins, the invention includes fragments, derivatives, and variants of TANGO 265 protein, as described herein. These proteins, fragments, derivatives, and variants are collectively referred to herein as polypeptides of the invention or proteins of the invention.

The invention also includes nucleic acid molecules which encode a polypeptide of the invention. Such nucleic acids include, for example, a DNA molecule having the nucleotide sequence listed in SEQ ID NO: 17 or some portion

thereof, such as the portion which encodes mature TANGO 265 protein, immature TANGO 265 protein, or a domain of TANGO 265 protein. These nucleic acids are collectively referred to as nucleic acids of the invention.

5 TANGO 265 proteins and nucleic acid molecules encoding them comprise a family of molecules having certain conserved structural and functional features.

A common domain present in TANGO 265 proteins is a signal sequence. As used herein, a signal sequence includes a peptide of at least about 10 amino acid residues in length which occurs at the amino terminus of membrane-bound
10 proteins and which contains at least about 45% hydrophobic amino acid residues such as alanine, leucine, isoleucine, phenylalanine, proline, tyrosine, tryptophan, or valine. In a preferred embodiment, a signal sequence contains at least about 10 to 35 amino acid residues, preferably about 10 to 20 amino acid residues, and has at least about 35-60%, more preferably 40-50%, and more preferably at least about 45% hydrophobic
15 residues. A signal sequence serves to direct a protein containing such a sequence to a lipid bilayer. Thus, in one embodiment, a TANGO 265 protein contains a signal sequence corresponding to amino acid residues 1 to 31 of SEQ ID NO: 19 (SEQ ID NO: 20). The signal sequence is cleaved during processing of the mature protein.

TANGO 265 proteins can also include an extracellular domain. The
20 human TANGO 265 protein extracellular domain is located from about amino acid residue 32 to about amino acid residue 683 of SEQ ID NO: 17. TANGO 265 can alternately exist in a secreted form, such as a mature protein having the amino acid sequence of amino acid residues 32 to 761 or residues 32 to about 683 of SEQ ID NO: 19.

25 TANGO 265 proteins can also include a transmembrane domain. In one embodiment, a TANGO 265 protein of the invention contains a transmembrane domain corresponding to about amino acid residues 684 to 704 of SEQ ID NO: 19 (SEQ ID NO: 23).

In addition, TANGO 265 proteins include a cytoplasmic domain, particularly including proteins having a carboxyl-terminal cytoplasmic domain. The human TANGO 265 cytoplasmic domain is located from about amino acid residue 705 to amino acid residue 761 of SEQ ID NO: 19 (SEQ ID NO: 24).

5 TANGO 265 proteins typically comprise a variety of potential post-translational modification sites (often within an extracellular domain), such as those described herein in Table VI, as predicted by computerized sequence analysis of TANGO 265 proteins using amino acid sequence comparison software (comparing the amino acid sequence of TANGO 265 with the information in the PROSITE database
10 {rel. 12.2; Feb, 1995} and the Hidden Markov Models database {Rel. PFAM 3.3}). In certain embodiments, a protein of the invention has at least 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 15, or 20 or more of the post-translational modification sites listed in Table VI.

Table VI

Type of Potential Modification Site or Domain	Amino Acid Residues of SEQ ID NO: 19	Amino Acid Sequence
N-glycosylation site	120 to 123	NETQ
	135 to 138	NVTH
	496 to 499	NCSV
	607 to 610	NGLS
Glycosaminoglycan attachment site	70 to 73	SGDG
cAMP- or cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site	108 to 111	RKKS
	116 to 119	KKKS
	281 to 284	KKWT

Table VI (Continued)

Protein kinase C phosphorylation site	106 to 108	SDR
	262 to 264	TSR
	361 to 363	TSR
	366 to 368	TYR
	385 to 387	SDK
	533 to 535	SWK
	555 to 557	SLR
	721 to 723	TLR
	738 to 740	SPK
Casein kinase II phosphorylation site	152 to 155	TFIE
	176 to 179	SPFD
	250 to 253	TASE
	342 to 345	SLLD
	411 to 414	SGVE
	498 to 501	SVYE
	502 to 505	SCVD
	574 to 577	SILE
	738 to 741	SPKE
N-myristoylation site	79 to 84	GAREAI
	191 to 196	GMLYSG
	331 to 336	GGTRSS
	412 to 417	GVEYTR
	437 to 442	GTTTGS
	620 to 625	GLYQCW
	671 to 676	GAALAA
Sema domain	64 to 478	See Fig. 3

An exemplary domains which occurs in TANGO 265 proteins is a sema domain. In one embodiment, the protein of the invention has at least one domain that is at least 55%, preferably at least about 65%, more preferably at least about 75%, yet
5 more preferably at least about 85%, and most preferably at least about 95% identical to one of the sema domains described herein in Table VI.

Sema domains occur in semaphorin proteins. Semaphorins are a large family of secreted and transmembrane proteins, some of which function as repellent signals during neural axon guidance. The sema domain and a variety of semaphorin
10 proteins in which it occurs are described, for example, in Winberg et al. (1998 *Cell* 95:903-916). Sema domains also occur in human hepatocyte growth factor receptor (Swissprot Accession no. P08581) and the similar neuronal and epithelial transmembrane receptor protein (Swissprot Accession no. P51805). The presence of an
15 sema domain in human TANGO 265 protein indicates that TANGO 265 is involved in one or more physiological processes in which the semaphorins are involved, has biological activity in common with one or more of the semaphorins, or both.

Human TANGO 265 protein exhibits considerable sequence similarity to murine semaphorin B protein (GenBank Accession no. X85991), as indicated herein in Figures 3F-3H. Figures 3F-3H depict an alignment of the amino acid sequences of
20 human TANGO 265 protein (SEQ ID NO: 19) and murine semaphorin B protein (SEQ ID NO: 76). In this alignment (pam120.mat scoring matrix, gap penalties -12/-4), the amino acid sequences of the proteins are 82.3% identical. Figures 3I through 3T depict an alignment of the nucleotide sequences of cDNA encoding human TANGO 265 protein (SEQ ID NO: 17) and murine cDNA encoding semaphorin B protein (SEQ ID
25 NO: 77). In this alignment (pam120.mat scoring matrix, gap penalties -12/-4), the nucleic acid sequences of the cDNAs are 76.2% identical. Thus, TANGO 265 is the human orthologue of murine semaphorin B and shares functional similarities to that protein.

It is known that semaphorins are bi-functional, capable of functioning
30 either as attractive axonal guidance proteins or as repellent axonal guidance proteins

(Wong et al. (1997) *Development* 124:3597-3607). Furthermore, semaphorins bind with neuronal cell surface proteins designated plexins, which are expressed on both neuronal cells and cells of the immune system (Comeau et al. (1998) *Immunity* 8:473-482; Jin and Strittmatter (1997) *J. Neurosci.* 17:6256-6263).

5 The signal peptide prediction program SIGNALP (Nielsen et al. (1997) *Protein Engineering* 10:1-6) predicted that human TANGO 265 protein includes a 31 amino acid signal peptide (amino acid residues 1 to 31 of SEQ ID NO: 19; SEQ ID NO: 20) preceding the mature TANGO 265 protein (amino acid residues 32 to 761 of SEQ ID NO: 19; SEQ ID NO: 21). Human TANGO 265 protein includes an
10 extracellular domain (amino acid residues 32 to 683 of SEQ ID NO: 19; SEQ ID NO: 22); a transmembrane domain (amino acid residues 684 to 704 of SEQ ID NO: 19; SEQ ID NO: 23); and a cytoplasmic domain (amino acid residues 705 to 761 of SEQ ID NO: 19; SEQ ID NO: 24).

 Figure 3U depicts a hydrophilicity plot of human TANGO 265 protein.
15 Relatively hydrophobic regions are above the dashed horizontal line, and relatively hydrophilic regions are below the dashed horizontal line. The hydrophobic region which corresponds to amino acid residues 1 to 31 of SEQ ID NO: 19 is the signal sequence of human TANGO 265 (SEQ ID NO: 20). The hydrophobic region which corresponds to amino acid residues 684 to 704 of SEQ ID NO: 19 is the transmembrane
20 domain of human TANGO 265 (SEQ ID NO: 23). As described elsewhere herein, relatively hydrophilic regions are generally located at or near the surface of a protein, and are more frequently effective immunogenic epitopes than are relatively hydrophobic regions. For example, the region of human TANGO 265 protein from about amino acid residue 350 to about amino acid residue 375 appears to be located at
25 or near the surface of the protein, while the region from about amino acid residue 230 to about amino acid residue 250 appears not to be located at or near the surface.

 The predicted molecular weight of human TANGO 265 protein without modification and prior to cleavage of the signal sequence is about 83.6 kilodaltons.

The predicted molecular weight of the mature human TANGO 265 protein without modification and after cleavage of the signal sequence is about 80.2 kilodaltons.

Chromosomal mapping was performed by computerized comparison of TANGO 265 cDNA sequences against a chromosomal mapping database in order to
5 identify the approximate location of the gene encoding human TANGO 265 protein. This analysis indicated that the gene was located on chromosome 1 between markers D1S305 and D1S2635.

Biological function of TANGO 265 proteins, nucleic acids, and modulators
10 thereof

TANGO 265 proteins are involved in disorders which affect both tissues in which they are normally expressed and tissues in which they are normally not expressed. Based on the observation that TANGO 265 is expressed in human fetal spleen, involvement of TANGO 202 protein in immune system development and
15 modulation is indicated.

The presence of the sema domain in TANGO 265 indicates that this protein is involved in development of neuronal and epithelial tissues and also functions as a repellant protein which guides axonal development. TANGO 265 modulates nerve growth and regeneration and also modulates growth and regeneration of other epithelial
20 tissues.

The observation that TANGO 265 shares significant identity with murine semaphorin B suggests that it has activity identical or analogous to the activity of this protein. These observations indicate that TANGO 265 modulates growth, proliferation, survival, differentiation, and activity of neuronal cells and immune
25 system cells. Thus, TANGO 265 protein is useful, for example, for guiding neural axon development, for modulating differentiation of cells of the immune system, for modulating cytokine production by cells of the immune system, for modulating reactivity of cells of the immune system toward cytokines, for modulating initiation

and persistence of an inflammatory response, and for modulating proliferation of epithelial cells.

TANGO 273

5 A cDNA clone (designated jthoc028g06) encoding at least a portion of human TANGO 273 protein was isolated from a lipopolysaccharide- (LPS-)stimulated human osteoblast cDNA library. The corresponding murine cDNA clone (designated jtmoa001c04) was isolated from an LPS-stimulated murine osteoblast cDNA library. The human and murine TANGO 273 proteins are predicted by structural analysis to be
10 transmembrane proteins.

 The full length of the cDNA encoding human TANGO 273 protein (Figure 4; SEQ ID NO: 25) is 2964 nucleotide residues. The ORF of this cDNA, nucleotide residues 135 to 650 of SEQ ID NO: 25 (i.e., SEQ ID NO: 26), encodes a 172-amino acid transmembrane protein (Figure 4; SEQ ID NO: 27).

15 The invention thus includes purified human TANGO 273 protein, both in the form of the immature 172 amino acid residue protein (SEQ ID NO: 27) and in the form of the mature 150 amino acid residue protein (SEQ ID NO: 29). The invention also includes purified murine TANGO 273 protein, both in the form of the immature 172 amino acid residue protein (SEQ ID NO: 74) and in the form of the
20 mature 150 amino acid residue protein (SEQ ID NO: 44). Mature human or murine TANGO 273 proteins can be synthesized without the signal sequence polypeptide at the amino terminus thereof, or they can be synthesized by generating immature TANGO 273 protein and cleaving the signal sequence therefrom.

 In addition to full length mature and immature human and murine
25 TANGO 273 proteins, the invention includes fragments, derivatives, and variants of these TANGO 273 proteins, as described herein. These proteins, fragments, derivatives, and variants are collectively referred to herein as polypeptides of the invention or proteins of the invention.

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The invention also includes nucleic acid molecules which encode a polypeptide of the invention. Such nucleic acids include, for example, a DNA molecule having the nucleotide sequence listed in SEQ ID NO: 25 or some portion thereof or SEQ ID NO: 73 or some portion thereof, such as the portion which encodes mature TANGO 273 protein, immature TANGO 273 protein, or a domain of TANGO 273 protein. These nucleic acids are collectively referred to as nucleic acids of the invention.

TANGO 273 proteins and nucleic acid molecules encoding them comprise a family of molecules having certain conserved structural and functional features. This family includes, by way of example, the human and murine TANGO 273 proteins.

A common domain of TANGO 273 proteins is a signal sequence. As used herein, a signal sequence includes a peptide of at least about 10 amino acid residues in length which occurs at the amino terminus of membrane-bound proteins and which contains at least about 45% hydrophobic amino acid residues such as alanine, leucine, isoleucine, phenylalanine, proline, tyrosine, tryptophan, or valine. In a preferred embodiment, a signal sequence contains at least about 10 to 35 amino acid residues, preferably about 10 to 20 amino acid residues, and has at least about 35-60%, more preferably 40-50%, and more preferably at least about 45% hydrophobic residues. A signal sequence serves to direct a protein containing such a sequence to a lipid bilayer. Thus, in one embodiment, a TANGO 273 protein contains a signal sequence corresponding to amino acid residues 1 to 22 of SEQ ID NO: 27 (SEQ ID NO: 28) or to amino acid residues 1 to 22 of SEQ ID NO: 74. The signal sequence is cleaved during processing of the mature protein.

TANGO 273 proteins can also include an extracellular domain. The human TANGO 273 protein extracellular domain is located from about amino acid residue 23 to about amino acid residue 60 of SEQ ID NO: 27, and the murine TANGO 273 protein extracellular domain is located from about amino acid residue 23 to about amino acid residue 60 of SEQ ID NO: 74.

The present invention also includes TANGO 273 proteins having a transmembrane domain. As used herein, a "transmembrane domain" refers to an amino acid sequence having at least about 15 to 30 amino acid residues in length and which contains at least about 65-70% hydrophobic amino acid residues such as alanine, leucine, phenylalanine, protein, tyrosine, tryptophan, or valine. In a preferred embodiment, a transmembrane domain contains at least about 15 to 20 amino acid residues, preferably about 20 to 25 amino acid residues, and has at least about 60-80%, more preferably 65-75%, and more preferably at least about 70% hydrophobic residues. Thus, in one embodiment, a human TANGO 273 protein of the invention contains a transmembrane domain corresponding to about amino acid residues 61 to 81 of SEQ ID NO: 27 (SEQ ID NO: 31). In another embodiment, a murine TANGO 273 protein of the invention contains a transmembrane domain corresponding to about amino acid residues 61 to 81 of SEQ ID NO: 74.

In addition, TANGO 273 proteins include a cytoplasmic domain. The human TANGO 273 cytoplasmic domain is located from about amino acid residue 82 to amino acid residue 172 of SEQ ID NO: 27 (SEQ ID NO: 32), and the murine TANGO 273 cytoplasmic domain is located from about amino acid residue 82 to amino acid residue 172 of SEQ ID NO: 74.

TANGO 273 proteins typically comprise a variety of potential post-translational modification sites (often within an extracellular domain), such as those described herein in Tables VII and VIII, as predicted by computerized sequence analysis of human and murine TANGO 273 proteins using amino acid sequence comparison software (comparing the amino acid sequence of TANGO 273 with the information in the PROSITE database {rel. 12.2; Feb, 1995} and the Hidden Markov Models database {Rel. PFAM 3.3}). In certain embodiments, a protein of the invention has at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or all 6 of the post-translational modification sites listed in Table VII. In other embodiments, the protein of the invention has at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or all 7 of the post-translational modification sites listed in Table VIII.

Table VII

Type of Potential Modification Site or Domain	Amino Acid Residues of SEQ ID NO: 27	Amino Acid Sequence
N-glycosylation site	97 to 100	NVSY
Casein kinase II phosphorylation site	41 to 44	SYED
N-myristoylation site	31 to 36 47 to 52 70 to 75 131 to 136	GLYPTY GSRCCV GVLFCC GNSMAM
Src Homology 3 (SH3) domain binding site	86 to 90 103 to 107 113 to 117 121 to 125 140 to 145 151 to 155 160 to 164	YPPPL QPPNP QPGPP DPGGP VPPNSP CPPPP TPPPP

Table VIII

Type of Potential Modification Site or Domain	Amino Acid Residues of SEQ ID NO: 74	Amino Acid Sequence
N-glycosylation site	97 to 100	NVSY
Casein kinase II phosphorylation site	41 to 44	SYED
N-myristoylation site	31 to 36 47 to 52 70 to 75 131 to 136	GLYPTY GSRCCV GVLFCC GNTMAM
Src Homology 3 (SH3) domain binding site	86 to 90 103 to 107 115 to 119 121 to 125 141 to 145 151 to 155 160 to 164	YPPPL QPPNP GPPYY DPGGP QPNSP YPPPP TPPPP
Amidation site	1 to 4	MGRR

The amino acid sequence of TANGO 273 protein includes about seven potential proline-rich Src homology 3 (SH3) domain binding sites nearer the cytoplasmic portion of the protein. SH3 domains mediate specific assembly of protein complexes, presumably by interacting with proline-rich protein domains (Morton and Campbell (1994) *Curr. Biol.* 4:615-617). SH3 domains also mediate interactions between proteins involved in transmembrane signal transduction. Coupling of proteins mediated by SH3 domains has been implicated in a variety of physiological systems, including those involving regulation of cell growth and proliferation, endocytosis, and activation of respiratory burst.

- SH3 domains have been described in the art (e.g., Mayer et al. (1988) *Nature* 332:272-275; Musacchio et al. (1992) *FEBS Lett.* 307:55-61; Pawson and Schlessinger (1993) *Curr. Biol.* 3:434-442; Mayer and Baltimore (1993) *Trends Cell Biol.* 3:8-13; Pawson (1993) *Nature* 373:573-580), and occur in a variety of
- 5 cytoplasmic proteins, including several (e.g., protein tyrosine kinases) involved in transmembrane signal transduction. Among the proteins in which one or more SH3 domains occur are protein tyrosine kinases such as those of the Src, Abl, Bkt, Csk and ZAP70 families, mammalian phosphatidylinositol-specific phospholipases C-gamma-1 and -2, mammalian phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase regulatory p85 subunit, mammalian
 - 10 Ras GTPase-activating protein (GAP), proteins which mediate binding of guanine nucleotide exchange factors and growth factor receptors (e.g., vertebrate GRB2, *Caenorhabditis elegans* sem-5, and *Drosophila* DRK proteins), mammalian Vav oncoprotein, guanidine nucleotide releasing factors of the CDC 25 family (e.g., yeast CDC25, yeast SCD25, and fission yeast ste6 proteins), MAGUK proteins (e.g.,
 - 15 mammalian tight junction protein ZO-1, vertebrate erythrocyte membrane protein p55, *C. elegans* protein lin-2, rat protein CASK, and mammalian synaptic proteins SAP90/PSD-95, CHAPSYN-110/PSD-93, SAP97/DLG1, and SAP102), proteins which interact with vertebrate receptor protein tyrosine kinases (e.g., mammalian cytoplasmic protein Nck and oncoprotein Crk), chicken Src substrate p80/85 protein
 - 20 (cortactin), human hemopoietic lineage cell specific protein Hs1, mammalian dihydrouridine-sensitive L-type calcium channel beta subunit, human myasthenic syndrome antigen B (MSYB), mammalian neutrophil cytosolic activators of NADPH oxidase (e.g., p47 {NCF-1}, p67 {NCF-2}, and *C. elegans* protein B0303.7) myosin heavy chains (MYO3) from amoebae, from slime molds, and from yeast, vertebrate and
 - 25 *Drosophila* spectrin and fodrin alpha chain proteins, human amphiphysin, yeast actin-binding proteins ABP1 and SLA3, yeast protein BEM1, fission yeast protein scd2 (ral3), yeast BEM1-binding proteins BOI2 (BEB1) and BOB1 (BOI1), yeast fusion protein FUS1, yeast protein RSV167, yeast protein SSU81, yeast hypothetical proteins YAR014c, YFR024c, YHL002w, YHR016c, YJL020C, and YHR114w, hypothetical

fission yeast protein SpAC12C2.05c, and *C. elegans* hypothetical protein F42H10.3. Of these proteins, multiple SH3 domains occur in vertebrate GRB2 protein, *C. elegans* sem-5 protein, *Drosophila* DRK protein, oncoprotein Crk, mammalian neutrophil cytosolic activators of NADPH oxidase p47 and p67, yeast protein BEM1, fission yeast
5 protein scd2, yeast hypothetical protein YHR114w, mammalian cytoplasmic protein Nck, *C. elegans* neutrophil cytosolic activator of NADPH oxidase B0303.7, and yeast actin-binding protein SLA1. Of these proteins, three or more SH3 domains occur in mammalian cytoplasmic protein Nck, *C. elegans* neutrophil cytosolic activator of NADPH oxidase B0303.7, and yeast actin-binding protein SLA1. The presence of SH3
10 domain binding sites in TANGO 273 indicates that TANGO 273 interacts with one or more of these and other SH3 domain-containing proteins and is thus involved in physiological processes in which one or more of these or other SH3 domain-containing proteins are involved.

The signal peptide prediction program SIGNALP (Nielsen et al. (1997)
15 *Protein Engineering* 10:1-6) predicted that human TANGO 273 protein includes a 22 amino acid signal peptide (amino acid residues 1 to 22 of SEQ ID NO: 27; SEQ ID NO: 28) preceding the mature TANGO 273 protein (amino acid residues 23 to 172 of SEQ ID NO: 27; SEQ ID NO: 29). Human TANGO 273 protein includes an extracellular domain (amino acid residues 23 to 60 of SEQ ID NO: 27; SEQ ID NO:
20 30); a transmembrane domain (amino acid residues 61 to 81 of SEQ ID NO: 27; SEQ ID NO: 31); and a cytoplasmic domain (amino acid residues 82 to 172 of SEQ ID NO: 27; SEQ ID NO: 32).

Figure 4I depicts a hydrophilicity plot of human TANGO 273 protein. Relatively hydrophobic regions are above the dashed horizontal line, and relatively
25 hydrophilic regions are below the dashed horizontal line. The hydrophobic region which corresponds to amino acid residues 1 to 22 of SEQ ID NO: 27 is the signal sequence of human TANGO 273 (SEQ ID NO: 28). The hydrophobic region which corresponds to amino acid residues 61 to 81 of SEQ ID NO: 27 is the transmembrane domain of human TANGO 273 (SEQ ID NO: 31). As described elsewhere herein,

relatively hydrophilic regions are generally located at or near the surface of a protein, and are more frequently effective immunogenic epitopes than are relatively hydrophobic regions. For example, the region of human TANGO 273 protein from about amino acid residue 100 to about amino acid residue 120 appears to be located at or near the surface of the protein, while the region from about amino acid residue 130 to about amino acid residue 140 appears not to be located at or near the surface.

Chromosomal mapping was performed by computerized comparison of TANGO 273 cDNA sequences against a chromosomal mapping database in order to identify the approximate location of the gene encoding human TANGO 273 protein.

- 10 This analysis indicated that the gene was located on chromosome 7 between markers D7S2467 and D7S2552.

The predicted molecular weight of human TANGO 273 protein without modification and prior to cleavage of the signal sequence is about 19.2 kilodaltons. The predicted molecular weight of the mature human TANGO 273 protein without modification and after cleavage of the signal sequence is about 16.8 kilodaltons.

Northern analysis experiments indicated that mRNA corresponding to the cDNA encoding TANGO 273 is expressed in the tissues listed in Table VIIa, wherein "++" indicates moderate expression and "+" indicates lower expression.

Table VIIa

Animal	Tissue	Relative Level of Expression
Human	heart	++
	brain	++
	skeletal muscle	++
	pancreas	++
	placenta	+
	lung	+
	liver	+
	kidney	+

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The full length of the cDNA encoding murine TANGO 273 protein (Figure 4; SEQ ID NO: 72) is 2915 nucleotide residues. The ORF of this cDNA, nucleotide residues 137 to 650 of SEQ ID NO: 72 (i.e., SEQ ID NO: 73), encodes a
5 172-amino acid transmembrane protein (Figure 4; SEQ ID NO: 74).

The signal peptide prediction program SIGNALP (Nielsen et al. (1997) *Protein Engineering* 10:1-6) predicted that murine TANGO 273 protein includes a 22 amino acid signal peptide (amino acid residues 1 to 22 of SEQ ID NO: 74) preceding the mature TANGO 273 protein (amino acid residues 23 to 172 of SEQ ID NO: 74;
10 SEQ ID NO: 44). Murine TANGO 273 protein includes an extracellular domain (amino acid residues 23 to 60 of SEQ ID NO: 74); a transmembrane domain (amino acid residues 61 to 81 of SEQ ID NO: 74); and a cytoplasmic domain (amino acid residues 82 to 172 of SEQ ID NO: 74).

Figure 4J depicts a hydrophilicity plot of murine TANGO 273 protein.
15 Relatively hydrophobic regions are above the dashed horizontal line, and relatively hydrophilic regions are below the dashed horizontal line. The hydrophobic region which corresponds to amino acid residues 1 to 22 of SEQ ID NO: 74 is the signal sequence of murine TANGO 273. As described elsewhere herein, relatively hydrophilic regions are generally located at or near the surface of a protein, and are
20 more frequently effective immunogenic epitopes than are relatively hydrophobic regions. For example, the region of murine TANGO 273 protein from about amino acid residue 100 to about amino acid residue 120 appears to be located at or near the surface of the protein, while the region from about amino acid residue 130 to about amino acid residue 140 appears not to be located at or near the surface.

25 The predicted molecular weight of murine TANGO 273 protein without modification and prior to cleavage of the signal sequence is about 19.4 kilodaltons. The predicted molecular weight of the mature murine TANGO 273 protein without modification and after cleavage of the signal sequence is about 17.1 kilodaltons.

In situ analysis of murine TANGO 273 mRNA indicated that TANGO 273 is expressed with central nervous system (CNS) tissues during embryogenesis and into adulthood. Expression of TANGO 273 is widely observed in murine CNS tissues, including brain, spinal cord, eye, and olfactory epithelium at all embryonic ages examined (i.e., at embryonic days 13.5, 14.5, 15.5, 16.5, and 18.5 and at post-natal day 1.5).

Human and murine TANGO 273 cDNA sequences exhibit significant nucleotide sequence identity with an expressed sequence tag (EST) isolated from a library of ESTs corresponding to proteins secreted from prostate tissue, as described in PCT publication number WO 99/06550, published February 11, 1999.

Human and murine TANGO 273 proteins exhibit considerable sequence similarity, as indicated herein in Figure 4H. Figure 4H depicts an alignment of human and murine TANGO 273 protein amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NOs: 27 and 74, respectively). In this alignment (pam120.mat scoring matrix, gap penalties -12/-4), the proteins are 89.5% identical. Alignment of the ORF encoding human TANGO 273 protein and the ORF encoding murine TANGO 273 protein using the same software and parameters indicated that the nucleotide sequences are 84.1% identical.

Biological function of TANGO 273 proteins, nucleic acids, and modulators thereof

cDNAs encoding the human and murine TANGO 273 proteins were each isolated from LPS-stimulated osteoblast cDNA libraries. These proteins are involved in bone-related metabolism, homeostasis, and development disorders. Thus, proteins and nucleic acids of the invention which are identical to, similar to, or derived from human and murine TANGO 273 proteins and nucleic acids encoding them are useful for preventing, diagnosing, and treating, among others, bone-related disorders such as osteoporosis, cancer, skeletal development disorders, bone fragility, and the like.

Expression of TANGO 273 in heart, brain, skeletal muscle, and pancreas, placenta, lung, liver, and kidney tissues is an indication that TANGO 273 proteins, nucleic acids encoding them, and agents that modulate activity or expression of either of these can be used to modulate growth, proliferation, survival, differentiation, adhesion, and activity of cells of these tissues, or to prognosticate, diagnose, and treat one or more disorders which affect these tissues.

The fact that TANGO 273 is expressed at high levels in neurological tissues is an indication that TANGO 273 proteins, nucleic acids, and modulators thereof can be used to modulate proliferation, differentiation, or function of neurological cells in these tissues (e.g., neuronal cells). Thus, TANGO 273 proteins, nucleic acids, and modulators thereof can be used to prognosticate, diagnose, and treat one or more neurological disorders. Examples of such disorders include CNS disorders, CNS-related disorders, focal brain disorders, global-diffuse cerebral disorders, and other neurological and cerebrovascular disorders.

CNS disorders include, but are not limited to cognitive and neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, senile dementia, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and Parkinson's disease, as well as Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome, autonomic function disorders such as hypertension and sleep disorders (e.g., insomnia, hypersomnia, parasomnia, and sleep apnea); neuropsychiatric disorders (e.g., schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, attention deficit disorder, dysthymic disorder, major depressive disorder, mania, and obsessive-compulsive disorder); psychoactive substance use disorders; anxiety; panic disorder; and bipolar affective disorders (e.g., severe bipolar affective disorder and bipolar affective disorder with hypomania and major depression).

CNS-related disorders include disorders associated with developmental, cognitive, and autonomic neural and neurological processes, such as pain, appetite, long term memory, and short term memory.

Exemplary focal brain disorders include aphasia, apraxia, agnosia, and amnesias (e.g., posttraumatic amnesia, transient global amnesia, and psychogenic

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amnesia). Global-diffuse cerebral disorders with which TANGO 273 can be associated include coma, stupor, obtundation, and disorders of the reticular formation.

Other neurological disorders with which TANGO 273 can be associated include ischemic syndromes (e.g., stroke), hypertensive encephalopathy, hemorrhagic disorders, and disorders involving aberrant function of the blood-brain barrier (e.g., CNS infections such as meningitis and encephalitis, aseptic meningitis, metastasis of non-CNS tumor cells into the CNS, various pain disorders such as migraine, blindness and other vision problems, and CNS-related adverse drug reactions such as head pain, sleepiness, and confusion). TANGO 273 proteins, nucleic acids encoding them, and agents that modulate activity or expression of either of these can be used to prognosticate, diagnose, and treat one or more of these disorders.

Developmental regulation of TANGO 273 expression in fetal neurological tissues, as described herein, is an indication that TANGO 273 proteins, nucleic acids, and modulators thereof can be used to prognosticate, diagnose, and treat one or more disorders which involve aberrant fetal neurological development. Examples of such disorders include blindness, deafness, fetal death, mental retardation, dysraphia, anencephaly, malformation of cerebral hemispheres, encephalocele, porencephaly, hydranencephaly, hydrocephalus, and spina bifida.

The fact that TANGO 273 is expressed in tissues which were exposed to LPS indicates that TANGO 273 mediates one or more physiological responses of cells to bacterial infection. Thus, TANGO 273 is involved in one or more of detection of bacteria in a tissue in which it is expressed, movement of cells with relation to sites of bacterial infection, production of biological molecules which inhibit bacterial infection, and production of biological molecules which alleviate cellular or other physiological damage wrought by bacterial infection.

Presence in TANGO 273 protein of multiple SH3 domain binding sites indicates that TANGO 273 protein interacts with one or more SH3 domain-

containing proteins. Thus, TANGO 273 protein mediates binding of proteins (i.e., binding of proteins to TANGO 273 and to one another to form protein complexes) in cells in which it is expressed. TANGO 273 is also involved in transduction of signals between the exterior environment of cells (i.e., including from other cells) and the interior of cells in which it is expressed. TANGO 273 mediates regulation of cell growth and proliferation, endocytosis, activation of respiratory burst, and other physiological processes triggered by transmission of a signal via a protein with which TANGO 273 interacts.

Sequence similarity of TANGO 273 cDNA with an EST expressed in prostate tissue indicates that TANGO 273 can be expressed in prostate tissue, and can thus be involved in disorders of the prostate. Thus, TANGO 273 proteins, nucleic acids encoding them, and agents that modulate activity or expression of either of these can be used to treat prostate disorders. Examples of prostate disorders which can be treated in this manner include inflammatory prostatic diseases (e.g., acute and chronic prostatitis and granulomatous prostatitis), prostatic hyperplasia (e.g., benign prostatic hypertrophy or hyperplasia), and prostate tumors (e.g., carcinomas).

In another example, TANGO 273 polypeptides, nucleic acids, or modulators thereof, can be used to treat cardiovascular disorders, such as ischemic heart disease (e.g., angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, and chronic ischemic heart disease), hypertensive heart disease, pulmonary heart disease, valvular heart disease (e.g., rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease, endocarditis, mitral valve prolapse, and aortic valve stenosis), congenital heart disease (e.g., valvular and vascular obstructive lesions, atrial or ventricular septal defect, and patent ductus arteriosus), or myocardial disease (e.g., myocarditis, congestive cardiomyopathy, and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy).

In another example, TANGO 273 polypeptides, nucleic acids, or modulators thereof, can be used to treat disorders of the brain, such as cerebral edema, hydrocephalus, brain herniations, iatrogenic disease (due to, e.g., infection, toxins, or drugs), inflammations (e.g., bacterial and viral meningitis, encephalitis, and cerebral

toxoplasmosis), cerebrovascular diseases (e.g., hypoxia, ischemia, and infarction, intracranial hemorrhage and vascular malformations, and hypertensive encephalopathy), and tumors (e.g., neuroglial tumors, neuronal tumors, tumors of pineal cells, meningeal tumors, primary and secondary lymphomas, intracranial tumors, and medulloblastoma), and to treat injury or trauma to the brain.

In another example, TANGO 273 polypeptides, nucleic acids, or modulators thereof, can be used to treat disorders of skeletal muscle, such as muscular dystrophy (e.g., Duchenne muscular dystrophy, Becker muscular dystrophy, Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy, limb-girdle muscular dystrophy, facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy, myotonic dystrophy, oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy, distal muscular dystrophy, and congenital muscular dystrophy), motor neuron diseases (e.g., amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, infantile progressive spinal muscular atrophy, intermediate spinal muscular atrophy, spinal bulbar muscular atrophy, and adult spinal muscular atrophy), myopathies (e.g., inflammatory myopathies such as dermatomyositis and polymyositis, myotonia congenita, paramyotonia congenita, central core disease, nemaline myopathy, myotubular myopathy, and periodic paralysis), and metabolic diseases of muscle (e.g., phosphorylase deficiency, acid maltase deficiency, phosphofructokinase deficiency, debrancher enzyme deficiency, mitochondrial myopathy, carnitine deficiency, carnitine palmityl transferase deficiency, phosphoglycerate kinase deficiency, phosphoglycerate mutase deficiency, lactate dehydrogenase deficiency, and myoadenylate deaminase deficiency).

In another example, TANGO 273 polypeptides, nucleic acids, or modulators thereof, can be used to treat pancreatic disorders, such as pancreatitis (e.g., acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis and chronic pancreatitis), pancreatic cysts (e.g., congenital cysts, pseudocysts, and benign or malignant neoplastic cysts), pancreatic tumors (e.g., pancreatic carcinoma and adenoma), diabetes mellitus (e.g., insulin- and non-insulin-dependent types, impaired glucose tolerance, and gestational diabetes), or islet cell tumors (e.g., insulinomas, adenomas, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, glucagonomas, and somatostatinoma).

In another example, TANGO 273 polypeptides, nucleic acids, or modulators thereof, can be used to treat placental disorders, such as toxemia of pregnancy (e.g., preeclampsia and eclampsia), placentitis, or spontaneous abortion.

In another example, TANGO 273 polypeptides, nucleic acids, or modulators thereof, can be used to treat pulmonary disorders, such as atelectasis, cystic fibrosis, rheumatoid lung disease, pulmonary congestion or edema, chronic obstructive airway disease (e.g., emphysema, chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma, and bronchiectasis), diffuse interstitial diseases (e.g., sarcoidosis, pneumoconiosis, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, Goodpasture's syndrome, idiopathic pulmonary hemosiderosis, pulmonary alveolar proteinosis, desquamative interstitial pneumonitis, chronic interstitial pneumonia, fibrosing alveolitis, hamman-rich syndrome, pulmonary eosinophilia, diffuse interstitial fibrosis, Wegener's granulomatosis, lymphomatoid granulomatosis, and lipid pneumonia), or tumors (e.g., bronchogenic carcinoma, bronchioalveolar carcinoma, bronchial carcinoid, hamartoma, and mesenchymal tumors).

In another example, TANGO 273 polypeptides, nucleic acids, or modulators thereof, can be used to treat hepatic (liver) disorders, such as jaundice, hepatic failure, hereditary hyperbilirubinemias (e.g., Gilbert's syndrome, Crigler-Naijar syndromes, and Dubin-Johnson and Rotor's syndromes), hepatic circulatory disorders (e.g., hepatic vein thrombosis and portal vein obstruction and thrombosis) hepatitis (e.g., chronic active hepatitis, acute viral hepatitis, and toxic and drug-induced hepatitis) cirrhosis (e.g., alcoholic cirrhosis, biliary cirrhosis, and hemochromatosis), or malignant tumors (e.g., primary carcinoma, hepatoblastoma, and angiosarcoma).

In another example, TANGO 273 polypeptides, nucleic acids, or modulators thereof, can be used to treat renal (kidney) disorders, such as glomerular diseases (e.g., acute and chronic glomerulonephritis, rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis, nephrotic syndrome, focal proliferative glomerulonephritis, glomerular lesions associated with systemic disease such as systemic lupus erythematosus, Goodpasture's syndrome, multiple myeloma, diabetes, neoplasia,

sickle cell disease, and chronic inflammatory diseases), tubular diseases (e.g., acute tubular necrosis and acute renal failure, polycystic renal disease, medullary sponge kidney, medullary cystic disease, nephrogenic diabetes, and renal tubular acidosis), tubulointerstitial diseases (e.g., pyelonephritis, drug and toxin induced

5 tubulointerstitial nephritis, hypercalcemic nephropathy, and hypokalemic nephropathy) acute and rapidly progressive renal failure, chronic renal failure, nephrolithiasis, vascular diseases (e.g., hypertension and nephrosclerosis, microangiopathic hemolytic anemia, atheroembolic renal disease, diffuse cortical necrosis, and renal infarcts), or tumors (e.g., renal cell carcinoma and

10 nephroblastoma).

TANGO 286

A cDNA clone (designated jthkf042e03) encoding at least a portion of human TANGO 286 protein was isolated from a human keratinocyte cDNA library.

15 The human TANGO 286 protein is predicted by structural analysis to be a secreted protein.

The full length of the cDNA encoding TANGO 286 protein (Figure 5; SEQ ID NO: 33) is 1980 nucleotide residues. The ORF of this cDNA, nucleotide residues 133 to 1497 of SEQ ID NO: 33 (i.e., SEQ ID NO: 34), encodes a 455-amino

20 acid secreted protein (Figure 5; SEQ ID NO: 35).

The invention thus includes purified TANGO 286 protein, both in the form of the immature 455 amino acid residue protein (SEQ ID NO: 35) and in the form of the mature 432 amino acid residue protein (SEQ ID NO: 37). Mature TANGO 286 protein can be synthesized without the signal sequence polypeptide at the amino

25 terminus thereof, or it can be synthesized by generating immature TANGO 286 protein and cleaving the signal sequence therefrom.

In addition to full length mature and immature TANGO 286 proteins, the invention includes fragments, derivatives, and variants of these TANGO 286 proteins, as described herein. These proteins, fragments, derivatives, and variants are

collectively referred to herein as polypeptides of the invention or proteins of the invention.

The invention also includes nucleic acid molecules which encode a polypeptide of the invention. Such nucleic acids include, for example, a DNA molecule having the nucleotide sequence listed in SEQ ID NO: 33 or some portion thereof, such as the portion which encodes mature TANGO 286 protein, immature TANGO 286 protein, or a domain of TANGO 286 protein. These nucleic acids are collectively referred to as nucleic acids of the invention.

TANGO 286 proteins and nucleic acid molecules encoding them comprise a family of molecules having certain conserved structural and functional features.

A common domain of TANGO 286 proteins is a signal sequence. As used herein, a signal sequence includes a peptide of at least about 10 amino acid residues in length which occurs at the amino terminus of membrane-bound proteins and which contains at least about 45% hydrophobic amino acid residues such as alanine, leucine, isoleucine, phenylalanine, proline, tyrosine, tryptophan, or valine. In a preferred embodiment, a signal sequence contains at least about 10 to 35 amino acid residues, preferably about 10 to 20 amino acid residues, and has at least about 35-60%, more preferably 40-50%, and more preferably at least about 45% hydrophobic residues. A signal sequence serves to direct a protein containing such a sequence to a lipid bilayer. Thus, in one embodiment, a TANGO 286 protein contains a signal sequence corresponding to amino acid residues 1 to 23 of SEQ ID NO: 35 (SEQ ID NO: 36). The signal sequence is cleaved during processing of the mature protein.

TANGO 286 is a secreted soluble protein (i.e., a secreted protein having a single extracellular domain), as indicated by computerized sequence analysis and comparison of the amino acid sequence of TANGO 286 with related proteins, such as the soluble proteins designated bactericidal permeability increasing (BPI) protein and recombinant endotoxin neutralizing polypeptide (RENPN).

TANGO 286 proteins typically comprise a variety of potential post-translational modification sites (often within an extracellular domain), such as those described herein in Table IX, as predicted by computerized sequence analysis of TANGO 286 proteins using amino acid sequence comparison software (comparing the amino acid sequence of TANGO 286 with the information in the PROSITE database {rel. 12.2; Feb, 1995} and the Hidden Markov Models database {Rel. PFAM 3.3}). In certain embodiments, a protein of the invention has at least 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 15, or 20 or more of the post-translational modification sites listed in Table IX.

Table IX

Type of Potential Modification Site or Domain	Amino Acid Residues of SEQ ID NO: 35	Amino Acid Sequence
N-glycosylation site	79 to 82	NFSN
	92 to 95	NTSL
	113 to 116	NIST
	161 to 164	NLST
	173 to 176	NYTL
	205 to 208	NLTD
	249 to 252	NLTL
	303 to 306	NFTL
	320 to 323	NSTV
Protein kinase C phosphorylation site	363 to 366	NRSN
	35 to 37	TQR
	362 to 364	SNR
	429 to 431	SSK

10

Table IX (Continued)

Casein kinase II phosphorylation site	63 to 66	SGSE
	130 to 133	SFAE
	163 to 166	STLE
	169 to 172	TKID
	175 to 178	TLLD
	183 to 186	SSPE
	253 to 256	STEE
	321 to 324	STVE
	365 to 368	SNIE
	409 to 412	SDIE
N-myristoylation site	42 to 47	GVQAGM
	269 to 274	GNVLSR
Lipid-binding serum glycoprotein domain	12 to 427	see Fig. 5

5 Certain lipid-binding serum glycoproteins, such as LPS-binding protein (LBP), bactericidal permeability-increasing protein (BPI), cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP), and phospholipid transfer protein (PLTP), share regions of sequence similarity which are herein designated a lipid-binding serum glycoprotein domain (Schumann et al., (1990) *Science* 249:1429-1431; Gray et al., (1989) *J. Biol. Chem.* 264:9505-9509; Day et al., (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.* 269:9388-9391). The consensus

 10 pattern of lipid-binding serum glycoprotein domains is as follows (using standard single letter amino acid abbreviations wherein X is any amino acid residue).

-(P or A)-(G or A)-(L or I or V or M or C)-X₂-R-(I or V)-(S or T)-
 X₃-L-X_(4 or 5)-(E or Q)-X₄-(L or I or V or M)-X_(0 or 1)-(E or Q or K)-X₈-P-
 (e.g., amino acid residues 28-60 of SEQ ID NO: 35).

15 Proteins in which a lipid-binding serum glycoprotein domain occurs are often structurally related and exhibit related physiological activities. LBP binds to

lipid A moieties of bacterial LPS and, once bound thereto, induces secretion of α -tumor necrosis factor, apparently by interacting with the CD14 receptor. BPI also binds LPS and exerts a cytotoxic effect on Gram-negative bacteria (Elsbach, (1998) *J. Leukoc. Biol.* 64:14-18). CETP is involved in transfer of insoluble cholesteryl esters during reverse cholesterol transport. PLTP appears to be involved in phospholipid transport and modulation of serum HDL particles.

The signal peptide prediction program SIGNALP (Nielsen et al. (1997) *Protein Engineering* 10:1-6) predicted that TANGO 286 protein includes a 23 amino acid signal peptide (amino acid residues 1 to 23 of SEQ ID NO: 35; SEQ ID NO: 36) preceding the mature TANGO 286 protein (amino acid residues 24 to 455 of SEQ ID NO: 35; SEQ ID NO: 37). Human TANGO 286 protein is a secreted soluble protein.

Figure 5E depicts a hydrophilicity plot of TANGO 286 protein. Relatively hydrophobic regions are above the dashed horizontal line, and relatively hydrophilic regions are below the dashed horizontal line. As described elsewhere herein, relatively hydrophilic regions are generally located at or near the surface of a protein, and are more frequently effective immunogenic epitopes than are relatively hydrophobic regions. For example, the region of human TANGO 286 protein from about amino acid residue 420 to about amino acid residue 435 appears to be located at or near the surface of the protein, while the region from about amino acid residue 325 to about amino acid residue 345 appears not to be located at or near the surface.

The predicted molecular weight of TANGO 286 protein without modification and prior to cleavage of the signal sequence is about 50.9 kilodaltons. The predicted molecular weight of the mature TANGO 286 protein without modification and after cleavage of the signal sequence is about 48.2 kilodaltons.

The gene encoding human TANGO 286 protein was determined to be located on chromosome 22 by comparison of matching genomic clones such as the clones assigned GenBank Accession numbers W16806 and AL021937.

A portion of TANGO 286 protein exhibits significant amino acid homology with a region of the human chromosome region 22q12-13 genomic

nucleotide sequence having GenBank Accession number AL021937. Alignment of a 45 kilobase nucleotide sequence encoding TANGO 286 with AL021937, however, indicated the presence in TANGO 286 of exons which differ from those disclosed in L021937 (pam120.mat scoring matrix; gap penalties -12/-4). This region of

5 chromosome 22 comprises an immunoglobulin lambda chain C (IGLC) pseudogene, the Ret finger protein-like 3 (RFPL3) and Ret finger protein-like 3 antisense (RFPL3S) genes, a gene encoding a novel immunoglobulin lambda chain V family protein, a novel gene encoding a protein similar both to mouse RGDS protein (RALGDS, RALGEF, guanine nucleotide dissociation stimulator A) and to rabbit oncogene RSC, a

10 novel gene encoding the human orthologue of worm F16A11.2 protein, a novel gene encoding a protein similar both to BPI and to rabbit liposaccharide-binding protein, and a 5'-portion of a novel gene. This region also comprises various ESTs, STSs, GSSs, genomic marker D22S1175, a ca repeat polymorphism and putative CpG islands. TANGO 286 protein thus shares one or more structural or functional features of these

15 molecules.

TANGO 286 protein exhibits considerable sequence similarity with BPI protein, having 23.9% amino acid sequence identity therewith, as assessed using the ALIGN v. 2.0 computer software using a pam120.mat scoring matrix and gap penalties of -12/-4. TANGO 286 protein also exhibits considerable sequence similarity with

20 recombinant endotoxin neutralizing polypeptide (RENP), having 24.5% amino acid sequence identity therewith, as assessed using the ALIGN software. Physiological activities of BPI protein and RENP have been described (e.g., Gabay et al., (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:5610-5614; Elsbach, (1998) *J. Leukoc. Biol.* 64:14-18; Mahadeva et al., (1997) *Chest* 112:1699-1701; International patent application

25 WO96/34873). RENP, for example, binds LPS and neutralizes bacterial endotoxins. BPI, RENP, and other proteins in which a lipid-binding serum glycoprotein domain occurs bind LPS and neutralize bacterial endotoxins, and are therefore useful for preventing, detecting, and treating LPS-related disorders such as shock, disseminated intravascular coagulation, anemia, thrombocytopenia, adult respiratory distress

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syndrome, renal failure, liver disease, and disorders associated with Gram negative bacterial infections. In addition to the physiological conditions described above, BPI protein is known to be involved in vasculitis and bronchiectasis, in that antibodies which bind specifically with BPI protein are present in at least some patients afflicted
5 with these disorders (Mahadeva et al., *supra*).

Biological function of TANGO 286 proteins, nucleic acids, and modulators thereof

Expression of TANGO 286 in keratinocyte library indicates that this
10 protein is involved in a disorders which involve keratinocytes. Such disorders include, for example, disorders involving extracellular matrix abnormalities, dermatological disorders, ocular disorders, inappropriate hair growth (e.g., baldness), infections of the nails of the fingers and toes, scalp disorders (e.g., dandruff), and the like.

The fact that TANGO 286 protein contains a lipid-binding serum
15 glycoprotein domain indicates that TANGO 286 is involved in one or more physiological processes in which these other lipid-binding serum glycoprotein domain-containing proteins are involved. Thus, TANGO 286 is involved in one or more of lipid transport, metabolism, serum lipid particle regulation, host anti-microbial defensive mechanisms, and the like.

20 Human TANGO 286 shares physiological functionality with other proteins in which a lipid-binding serum glycoprotein domains occurs (e.g., LBP, BPI protein, CETP, and PLTP). Based on the amino acid sequence similarity of TANGO 286 with BPI protein and with RENP, TANGO 286 protein exhibits physiological activities exhibited by these proteins. Thus, TANGO 286 proteins are useful for
25 preventing, diagnosing, and treating, among others, lipid transport disorders, lipid metabolism disorders, disorders of serum lipid particle regulation, obesity, disorders involving insufficient or inappropriate host anti-microbial defensive mechanisms, vasculitis, bronchiectasis, LPS-related disorders such as shock, disseminated intravascular coagulation, anemia, thrombocytopenia, adult respiratory distress

syndrome, renal failure, liver disease, and disorders associated with Gram negative bacterial infections, such as bacteremia, endotoxemia, sepsis, and the like.

TANGO 294

5 A cDNA clone (designated jthrc145g07) encoding at least a portion of human TANGO 294 protein was isolated from a human pulmonary artery smooth muscle cell cDNA library. The human TANGO 294 protein is predicted by structural analysis to be a transmembrane membrane protein. No expression of DNA encoding TANGO 294 was detected in human heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle,
10 kidney, or pancreas tissues.

 The full length of the cDNA encoding TANGO 294 protein (Figure 6; SEQ ID NO: 45) is 2044 nucleotide residues. The ORF of this cDNA, nucleotide residues 126 to 1394 of SEQ ID NO: 45 (i.e., SEQ ID NO: 46), encodes a 423-amino acid transmembrane protein (Figure 6; SEQ ID NO: 47).

15 The invention includes purified TANGO 294 protein, both in the form of the immature 423 amino acid residue protein (SEQ ID NO: 47) and in the form of the mature 390 amino acid residue protein (SEQ ID NO: 49). Mature TANGO 294 protein can be synthesized without the signal sequence polypeptide at the amino terminus thereof, or it can be synthesized by generating immature TANGO 294 protein
20 and cleaving the signal sequence therefrom.

 In addition to full length mature and immature TANGO 294 proteins, the invention includes fragments, derivatives, and variants of TANGO 294 protein, as described herein. These proteins, fragments, derivatives, and variants are collectively referred to herein as polypeptides of the invention or proteins of the invention.

25 The invention also includes nucleic acid molecules which encode a polypeptide of the invention. Such nucleic acids include, for example, a DNA molecule having the nucleotide sequence listed in SEQ ID NO: 45 or some portion thereof, such as the portion which encodes mature TANGO 294 protein, immature

TANGO 294 protein, or a domain of TANGO 294 protein. These nucleic acids are collectively referred to as nucleic acids of the invention.

5 TANGO 294 proteins and nucleic acid molecules encoding them comprise a family of molecules having certain conserved structural and functional features.

Also included within the scope of the invention are TANGO 294 proteins having a signal sequence. As used herein, a signal sequence includes a peptide of at least about 10 amino acid residues in length which occurs at the amino terminus of membrane-bound proteins and which contains at least about 45% hydrophobic
10 amino acid residues such as alanine, leucine, isoleucine, phenylalanine, proline, tyrosine, tryptophan, or valine. In a preferred embodiment, a signal sequence contains at least about 10 to 35 amino acid residues, preferably about 10 to 20 amino acid residues, and has at least about 35-60%, more preferably 40-50%, and more preferably at least about 45% hydrophobic residues. A signal sequence serves to direct a protein
15 containing such a sequence to a lipid bilayer. Thus, in one embodiment, a TANGO 294 protein contains a signal sequence corresponding to amino acid residues 1 to 33 of SEQ ID NO: 47 (SEQ ID NO: 48). The signal sequence is cleaved during processing of the mature protein.

The naturally-occurring form of TANGO 294 protein is a secreted
20 protein (i.e., not comprising the predicted signal sequence). However, in variant forms, TANGO 294 proteins can be transmembrane proteins which include an extracellular domain. In this transmembrane variant form, the predicted TANGO 294 protein extracellular domain is located from about amino acid residue 34 to about amino acid residue 254 of SEQ ID NO: 47, the predicted cytoplasmic domain is located from about
25 amino acid residue 280 to amino acid residue 423 of SEQ ID NO: 47 (SEQ ID NO: 52), and the predicted transmembrane domain is located from about amino acid residues 255 to 279 of SEQ ID NO: 47 (SEQ ID NO: 51).

TANGO 294 proteins typically comprise a variety of potential post-translational modification sites (often within an extracellular domain), such as those

- described herein in Table X, as predicted by computerized sequence analysis of TANGO 294 proteins using amino acid sequence comparison software (comparing the amino acid sequence of TANGO 294 with the information in the PROSITE database {rel. 12.2; Feb, 1995} and the Hidden Markov Models database {Rel. PFAM 3.3}). In
- 5 certain embodiments, a protein of the invention has at least 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 15, or 20 or more of the post-translational modification sites listed in Table X.

Table X

Type of Potential Modification Site or Domain	Amino Acid Residues of SEQ ID NO: 47	Amino Acid Sequence
N-glycosylation site	48 to 51	NISE
	113 to 116	NNSL
	285 to 288	NMSR
	413 to 416	NLSQ
Protein kinase C phosphorylation site	12 to 14	SHR
	138 to 140	SRK
	217 to 219	TVK
Casein kinase II phosphorylation site	155 to 158	SYDE
	175 to 178	TGQE
	198 to 201	TMPE
	360 to 363	SNPE
Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site	174 to 182	KTGQEKIYY
N-myristoylation site	99 to 104	GLVGGA
	130 to 135	GNSRGN
	188 to 193	GTTMGF
	277 to 282	GGFNTN
Amidation site	240 to 243	FGKK
Lipase serine active site	180 to 189	IYYVGYSQGT
Alpha/beta hydrolase fold domain	125 to 404	See Fig. 6

Alpha/beta hydrolase fold domains occur in a wide variety of enzymes (Ollis et al., (1992) *Protein Eng.* 5:197-211). The alpha/beta fold domain is a conserved topological domain in which sequence homology is not necessarily conserved. Conservation of topology in the alpha/beta fold domain preserves
5 arrangement of catalytic residues, even though those residues, and the reactions they catalyze, can vary. In many enzymes, particularly including alpha/beta hydrolases, this domain encompasses the active site of the enzyme. In one embodiment, the protein of the invention has at least one domain that is at least 55%, preferably at least about 65%, more preferably at least about 75%, yet more preferably at least about 85%, and most
10 preferably at least about 95% identical to the alpha/beta hydrolase fold domain described herein in Table X.

The signal peptide prediction program SIGNALP (Nielsen et al. (1997) *Protein Engineering* 10:1-6) predicted that human TANGO 294 protein includes a 33 amino acid signal peptide (amino acid residues 1 to 33 of SEQ ID NO: 47; SEQ ID
15 NO: 48) preceding the mature TANGO 294 protein (amino acid residues 34 to 423 of SEQ ID NO: 47; SEQ ID NO: 49). Human TANGO 294 protein is a soluble secreted protein. However, in the transmembrane variant form, human TANGO 294 protein includes an extracellular domain (amino acid residues 34 to 254 of SEQ ID NO: 47; SEQ ID NO: 50); a transmembrane domain (amino acid residues 255 to 279 of SEQ ID
20 NO: 47; SEQ ID NO: 51); and a cytoplasmic domain (amino acid residues 280 to 423 of SEQ ID NO: 47; SEQ ID NO: 52).

Figure 6F depicts a hydrophilicity plot of human TANGO 294 protein. Relatively hydrophobic regions are above the dashed horizontal line, and relatively hydrophilic regions are below the dashed horizontal line. The hydrophobic region
25 which corresponds to amino acid residues 1 to 33 of SEQ ID NO: 47 is the signal sequence of human TANGO 294 (SEQ ID NO: 49). The hydrophobic region which corresponds to amino acid residues 255 to 279 of SEQ ID NO: 47 is the predicted transmembrane domain of human TANGO 294 (SEQ ID NO: 51). As described elsewhere herein, relatively hydrophilic regions are generally located at or near the

surface of a protein, and are more frequently effective immunogenic epitopes than are relatively hydrophobic regions. For example, the region of human TANGO 294 protein from about amino acid residue 130 to about amino acid residue 150 appears to be located at or near the surface of the protein, while the region from about amino acid residue 90 to about amino acid residue 100 appears not to be located at or near the surface.

The predicted molecular weight of human TANGO 294 protein without modification and prior to cleavage of the signal sequence is about 48.2 kilodaltons. The predicted molecular weight of the mature human TANGO 294 protein without modification and after cleavage of the signal sequence is about 44.2 kilodaltons.

It may be that amino acid residues 1 to 15 of SEQ ID NO: 47 do not occur in TANGO 294 protein. However, it is recognized that amino acid residues 16 to 33 of SEQ ID NO: 47 form a functional signal sequence even in the absence of residues 1 to 15. The amino acid sequence (and hence the properties) of mature TANGO 294 protein are unaffected by presence or absence of amino acid residues 1 to 15 of immature TANGO 294 protein.

Human TANGO 294 protein exhibits considerable sequence similarity (i.e., about 75% amino acid sequence identity) to lingual and gastric lipase proteins of rat (Swissprot Accession no. P04634; Docherty et al. (1985) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 13:1891-1903), dog (Swissprot Accession no. P80035; Carriere et al. (1991) *Eur. J. Biochem.* 202:75-83), and human (Swissprot Accession no. P07098; Bernbaeck and Blaekberg (1987) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 909:237-244), as assessed using the ALIGN v. 2.0 computer software using a pam12.mat scoring matrix and gap penalties of -12/-4. TANGO 294 is distinct from the known human lipase, as indicated in Figures 6D and 6E. Figures 6D and 6E depict an alignment of the amino acid sequences of human TANGO 294 protein (SEQ ID NO: 47) and the known human lipase protein (SEQ ID NO: 75), as assessed using the same software and parameters. In this alignment (pam120.mat scoring matrix, gap penalties -12/-4), the amino acid sequences of the proteins are 49.8% identical. TANGO 294 also is distinct from the known human

lysosomal acid lipase, as indicated in Figures 6G and 6H. Figures 6G and 6H depicts an alignment of the amino acid sequences of human TANGO 294 protein (SEQ ID NO: 47) and the known human lysosomal acid lipase protein (SEQ ID NO: 41). In this alignment (pam120.mat scoring matrix, gap penalties -12/-4), the amino acid sequences of the proteins are 56.9% identical.

TANGO 294 is a human lipase distinct from the known human lipase and the known human lysosomal acid lipase. Furthermore, in view of the comparisons of the amino acid sequences of TANGO 294 and the two human lipases and the nature of transcriptional initiation sites, it is recognized that the transcriptional start site can correspond to either of the methionine residues located at residues 1 and 15 of SEQ ID NO: 47. The present invention thus includes proteins in which the initially transcribed amino acid residue is the methionine residue at position 1 of SEQ ID NO: 47 and proteins in which the initially transcribed amino acid residue is the methionine residue at position 15 of SEQ ID NO: 47 (i.e., proteins in which the amino acid sequence of TANGO 294 does not include residues 1 to 14 of SEQ ID NO: 47). Furthermore, because amino acid residues 1 to 14 of SEQ ID NO: 47 are predicted to be part of a signal sequence, it is recognized that the protein not comprising this portion of the amino acid sequence will nonetheless exhibit a functional signal sequence at its amino terminus.

Biological function of TANGO 294 proteins, nucleic acids, and modulators thereof

The sequence similarity of TANGO 294 and mammalian lingual, gastric, and lysosomal acid lipase proteins indicates that TANGO 294 is involved in physiological processes identical or analogous to those involving these lipases. Thus, TANGO 294 is involved in facilitating absorption and metabolism of fat. TANGO 294 can thus be used, for example, to prevent, detect, and treat disorders relating to fat absorption and metabolism, such as inadequate expression of gastric/pancreatic lipase,

cystic fibrosis, exocrine pancreatic insufficiency, obesity, medical treatments which alter fat absorption, and the like.

TANGO 294 protein is known to be expressed in human pulmonary artery smooth muscle tissue. This indicates that TANGO 294 protein is involved in transportation and metabolism of fats and lipids in the human vascular and cardiovascular systems. Thus, TANGO 294 proteins of the invention can be used to prevent, detect, and treat disorders involving these body systems.

INTERCEPT 296

A cDNA clone (designated jthEa030h09) encoding at least a portion of human INTERCEPT 296 protein was isolated from a human esophagus cDNA library. The human INTERCEPT 296 protein is predicted by structural analysis to be a transmembrane protein having three or more transmembrane domains. Expression of DNA encoding INTERCEPT 296 tissue has been detected by northern analysis of human lung tissue. In human lung tissue, two moieties corresponding to INTERCEPT 296 have been identified in Northern blots. It is recognized that these two moieties may represent alternatively polyadenylated INTERCEPT 296 mRNAs or alternatively spliced INTERCEPT 296 mRNAs. It has furthermore been observed that INTERCEPT 296 does not appear to be expressed in any of heart, brain, placenta, skeletal muscle, kidney, and pancreas tissues.

The full length of the cDNA encoding INTERCEPT 296 protein (Figure 7; SEQ ID NO: 53) is 2133 nucleotide residues. The ORF of this cDNA, nucleotide residues 70 to 1098 of SEQ ID NO: 53 (i.e., SEQ ID NO: 54), encodes a 343-amino acid transmembrane protein (Figure 7; SEQ ID NO: 55).

The invention includes purified INTERCEPT 296 protein, which has the amino acid sequence listed in SEQ ID NO: 55. In addition to full length INTERCEPT 296 proteins, the invention includes fragments, derivatives, and variants of these INTERCEPT 296 proteins, as described herein. These proteins, fragments, derivatives,

and variants are collectively referred to herein as polypeptides of the invention or proteins of the invention.

The invention also includes nucleic acid molecules which encode a polypeptide of the invention. Such nucleic acids include, for example, a DNA molecule having the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO: 53 or some portion thereof, such as the portion which encodes INTERCEPT 296 protein or a domain thereof. These nucleic acids are collectively referred to as nucleic acids of the invention.

INTERCEPT 296 proteins and nucleic acid molecules encoding them comprise a family of molecules having certain conserved structural and functional features, such as the five transmembrane domains which occur in the protein.

INTERCEPT 296 comprises at least five transmembrane domains, at least three cytoplasmic domains, and at least two extracellular domains. INTERCEPT 296 does not appear to comprise a cleavable signal sequence. Amino acid residues 1 to 70 of SEQ ID NO: 55 likely directs insertion of the protein into the cytoplasmic membrane. There are at least two mechanisms by which this can occur. Sequence analysis of residues 1 to 70 of SEQ ID NO: 55 indicates that this entire region may represent a signal sequence or that residues 1 to 47 represent a signal sequence, with residues 48-70 representing a transmembrane region. Human INTERCEPT 296 protein extracellular domains are located from about amino acid residue 70 to about amino acid residue 182 (SEQ ID NO: 57) and from about amino acid residue 228 to about amino acid residue 249 (SEQ ID NO: 58) of SEQ ID NO: 55. Human INTERCEPT 296 cytoplasmic domains are located from about amino acid residue 43 to amino acid residue 50 (SEQ ID NO: 64), from about amino acid residue 205 to amino acid residue 210 (SEQ ID NO: 65), and from amino acid residue 272 to amino acid residue 343 (SEQ ID NO: 66) of SEQ ID NO: 55. The five transmembrane domains of INTERCEPT 296 are located from about amino acid residues 24 to 42 (SEQ ID NO: 59), 51 to 70 (SEQ ID NO: 60), 183 to 204 (SEQ ID NO: 61), 211 to 227 (SEQ ID NO: 62), and 250 to 271 (SEQ ID NO: 63) of SEQ ID NO: 55.

INTERCEPT 296 proteins typically comprise a variety of potential post-translational modification sites (often within an extracellular domain), such as those described herein in Table XI, as predicted by computerized sequence analysis of INTERCEPT 296 proteins using amino acid sequence comparison software (comparing the amino acid sequence of INTERCEPT 296 with the information in the PROSITE database {rel. 12.2; Feb, 1995} and the Hidden Markov Models database {Rel. PFAM 3.3}). In certain embodiments, a protein of the invention has at least 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 15, or 20 or more of the post-translational modification sites listed in Table XI.

10

Table XI

Type of Potential Modification Site or Domain	Amino Acid Residues of SEQ ID NO: 55	Amino Acid Sequence
N-glycosylation site	71 to 74	NFSS
	84 to 87	NTSY
	109 to 112	NITL
	121 to 124	NETI
	284 to 287	NQSV
Protein kinase C phosphorylation site	86 to 88	SYK
	131 to 133	TWR
	162 to 164	TPR
	304 to 306	SPR
	313 to 315	SPK
	326 to 328	STK
Casein kinase II phosphorylation site	286 to 289	SVDE
	296 to 299	SPEE
	309 to 312	SMAD
Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site	148 to 156	KGLPDPVLY

Table XI (Continued)

N-myristoylation site	79 to 84	GQVSTN
	100 to 105	GLQVGL
	107 to 112	GVNITL
	265 to 270	GLAMAV

Figure 7D depicts a hydrophilicity plot of INTERCEPT 296 protein.

5 Relatively hydrophobic regions are above the dashed horizontal line, and relatively hydrophilic regions are below the dashed horizontal line. The hydrophobic regions which corresponds to amino acid residues 24 to 42, 51 to 70, 183 to 204, 211 to 227, and 250 to 271 of SEQ ID NO: 55 are the transmembrane domains of human INTERCEPT 296 (SEQ ID NOS: 59 through 63, respectively). As described elsewhere
10 herein, relatively hydrophilic regions are generally located at or near the surface of a protein, and are more frequently effective immunogenic epitopes than are relatively hydrophobic regions. For example, the region of human INTERCEPT 296 protein from about amino acid residue 120 to about amino acid residue 140 appears to be located at or near the surface of the protein, while the region from about amino acid
15 residue 95 to about amino acid residue 110 appears not to be located at or near the surface.

The predicted molecular weight of INTERCEPT 296 protein without modification and prior to cleavage of the signal sequence is about 37.8 kilodaltons. The predicted molecular weight of the mature INTERCEPT 296 protein without
20 modification and after cleavage of the signal sequence is about 30.2 kilodaltons.

Figures 7E and 7F depicts an alignment of the amino acid sequences of human INTERCEPT 296 protein (SEQ ID NO: 55) and *Caenorhabditis elegans* C06E1.3 related protein (SEQ ID NO: 399). In this alignment (pam120.mat scoring matrix, gap penalties -12/-4), the amino acid sequences of the proteins are 26.8%
25 identical. The *C. elegans* protein has five predicted transmembrane domains.

Biological function of INTERCEPT 296 proteins, nucleic acids, and modulators thereof

The cDNA encoding INTERCEPT 296 protein was obtained from a human esophagus cDNA library, and INTERCEPT 296 is expressed in lung tissue.

- 5 The INTERCEPT 296-related proteins and nucleic acids of the invention are therefore useful for prevention, detection, and treatment of disorders of the human lung and esophagus. Such disorders include, for example, various cancers, bronchitis, cystic fibrosis, respiratory infections (e.g., influenza, bronchiolitis, pneumonia, and tuberculosis), asthma, emphysema, chronic bronchitis, bronchiectasis, pulmonary
- 10 edema, pleural effusion, pulmonary embolus, adult and infant respiratory distress syndromes, heartburn, and gastric reflux esophageal disease.

Tables A and B summarize sequence data corresponding to the human proteins herein designated TANGO 202, TANGO 234, TANGO 265, TANGO 273, TANGO 286, TANGO 294, and INTERCEPT 296.

15

Table A

Protein Designation	SEQ ID NOs			Depicted in Figure #	ATCC® Accession #
	cDNA	ORF	Protein		
TANGO 202	1	2	3	1	207219
TANGO 234	9	10	11	2	207184
TANGO 265	17	18	19	3	207228
TANGO 273	25	26	27	4	207185
TANGO 286	33	34	35	5	207220
TANGO 294	45	46	47	6	207220
INTERCEPT 296	53	54	55	7	207220

Table B

Protein Desig.	Signal Sequence	Mature Protein	Extracellular Domain(s)	Transmembrane Domain(s)	Cytoplasmic Domain(s)
SEQ ID NOs					
TANGO 202	1 to 19	20 to 475	20 to 392	393 to 415	416 to 475
(variant)	(1 to 19)	(20 to 475)	(20 to 475)	(N/A)	(N/A)
TANGO 234	1 to 40	41 to 1453	41 to 1359	1360 to 1383	1384 to 1453
TANGO 265	1 to 31	32 to 761	32 to 683	684 to 704	705 to 761
TANGO 273	1 to 22	23 to 172	23 to 60	61 to 81	82 to 172
TANGO 286	1 to 23	24 to 455	24 to 455	N/A	N/A
TANGO 294	1 to 33	34 to 423	34 to 254	255 to 279	280 to 423
(variant 1)	(15 to 33)	(34 to 423)	(34 to 254)	(255 to 279)	(280 to 423)
<variant 2>	<1 to 33>	<34 to 423>	<34 to 423>	<N/A>	<N/A>
{variant 3}	{15 to 33}	{34 to 423}	{34 to 423}	{ N/A }	{ N/A }
INTERCEPT	N/A	1 to 343	1 to 23	24 to 42	43 to 50
296			71 to 182	51 to 70	205 to 210
			228 to 249	183 to 204	272 to 343
				211 to 227	
				250 to 271	
Amino Acid Residues					

Various aspects of the invention are described in further detail in the following subsections.

I. Isolated Nucleic Acid Molecules

5 One aspect of the invention pertains to isolated nucleic acid molecules that encode a polypeptide of the invention or a biologically active portion thereof, as well as nucleic acid molecules sufficient for use as hybridization probes to identify nucleic acid molecules encoding a polypeptide of the invention and fragments of such nucleic acid molecules suitable for use as PCR primers for the amplification or
10 mutation of nucleic acid molecules. As used herein, the term "nucleic acid molecule" is intended to include DNA molecules (e.g., cDNA or genomic DNA) and RNA molecules (e.g., mRNA) and analogs of the DNA or RNA generated using nucleotide analogs. The nucleic acid molecule can be single-stranded or double-stranded, but preferably is double-stranded DNA.

15 An "isolated" nucleic acid molecule is one which is separated from other nucleic acid molecules which are present in the natural source of the nucleic acid molecule. Preferably, an "isolated" nucleic acid molecule is free of sequences (preferably protein-encoding sequences) which naturally flank the nucleic acid (i.e., sequences located at the 5' and 3' ends of the nucleic acid) in the genomic DNA of the
20 organism from which the nucleic acid is derived. For example, in various embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid molecule can contain less than about 5 kB, 4 kB, 3 kB, 2 kB, 1 kB, 0.5 kB or 0.1 kB of nucleotide sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid molecule in genomic DNA of the cell from which the nucleic acid is derived. Moreover, an "isolated" nucleic acid molecule, such as a cDNA molecule, can
25 be substantially free of other cellular material, or culture medium when produced by recombinant techniques, or substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized.

A nucleic acid molecule of the present invention, e.g., a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of all or a portion of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1,

2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73, or a complement thereof, or which has a nucleotide sequence comprising one of these sequences, can be isolated using standard molecular biology techniques and the sequence information provided herein. Using a nucleic acid comprising at least one of the sequences of SEQ
5 ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73 as a hybridization probe, nucleic acid molecules of the invention can be isolated using standard hybridization and cloning techniques (e.g., as described in Sambrook et al., eds., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989).

10 A nucleic acid molecule of the invention can be amplified using cDNA, mRNA or genomic DNA as a template and appropriate oligonucleotide primers according to standard PCR amplification techniques. The nucleic acid so amplified can be cloned into an appropriate vector and characterized by DNA sequence analysis. Furthermore, oligonucleotides corresponding to all or a portion of a nucleic acid
15 molecule of the invention can be prepared by standard synthetic techniques, e.g., using an automated DNA synthesizer.

In another preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises a nucleic acid molecule which is a complement of the nucleotide sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46,
20 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73, or a portion thereof. A nucleic acid molecule which is complementary to a given nucleotide sequence is one which is sufficiently complementary to the given nucleotide sequence that it can hybridize to the given nucleotide sequence thereby forming a stable duplex.

Moreover, a nucleic acid molecule of the invention can comprise only a
25 portion of a nucleic acid sequence encoding a full length polypeptide of the invention for example, a fragment which can be used as a probe or primer or a fragment encoding a biologically active portion of a polypeptide of the invention. The nucleotide sequence determined from the cloning one gene allows for the generation of probes and primers designed for use in identifying and/or cloning homologs in other cell types, e.g., from

other tissues, as well as homologs from other mammals. The probe/primer typically comprises substantially purified oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotide typically comprises a region of nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to at least about 15, preferably about 25, more preferably about 50, 75, 100, 125, 150,
5 175, 200, 250, 300, 350, or 400 or more consecutive nucleotides of the sense or anti-sense sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73, or of a naturally occurring mutant of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73.

Probes based on the sequence of a nucleic acid molecule of the
10 invention can be used to detect transcripts or genomic sequences encoding the same protein molecule encoded by a selected nucleic acid molecule. The probe comprises a label group attached thereto, e.g., a radioisotope, a fluorescent compound, an enzyme, or an enzyme co-factor. Such probes can be used as part of a diagnostic test kit for identifying cells or tissues which mis-express the protein, such as by measuring levels
15 of a nucleic acid molecule encoding the protein in a sample of cells from a subject, e.g., detecting mRNA levels or determining whether a gene encoding the protein has been mutated or deleted.

A nucleic acid fragment encoding a biologically active portion of a polypeptide of the invention can be prepared by isolating a portion of any of SEQ ID
20 NOs: 2, 10, 18, 26, 34, 46, 54, 68, and 73, expressing the encoded portion of the polypeptide protein (e.g., by recombinant expression *in vitro*), and assessing the activity of the encoded portion of the polypeptide.

The invention further encompasses nucleic acid molecules that differ from the nucleotide sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34,
25 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73 due to degeneracy of the genetic code and thus encode the same protein as that encoded by the nucleotide sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 10, 18, 26, 34, 46, 54, 68, and 73.

In addition to the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 10, 18, 26, 34, 46, 54, 68, and 73, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that DNA

sequence polymorphisms that lead to changes in the amino acid sequence can exist within a population (e.g., the human population). Such genetic polymorphisms can exist among individuals within a population due to natural allelic variation. An allele is one of a group of genes which occur alternatively at a given genetic locus.

5 As used herein, the phrase "allelic variant" refers to a nucleotide sequence which occurs at a given locus or to a polypeptide encoded by the nucleotide sequence. For example, chromosomal mapping has been used to locate the gene encoding human TANGO 234 at chromosomal location h12p13 (with syteny to mo6), between chromosomal markers WI-6980 and GATA8A09.43. Thus, human TANGO
10 234 allelic variants can include TANGO 234 nucleotide sequence polymorphisms (e.g., nucleotide sequences that vary from SEQ ID NO: 9) that map to this chromosomal region. Similarly, chromosomal mapping has been used to locate the gene encoding human TANGO 265 protein on chromosome 1, between markers D1S305 and D1S2635. Allelic variants of TANGO 265 occur at this chromosomal location.
15 Further by way of example, the gene encoding human TANGO 273 protein has been located by chromosomal mapping on chromosome 7, between markers D7S2467 and D7S2552. Allelic variants of TANGO 273 occur at this chromosomal location.

 As used herein, the terms "gene" and "recombinant gene" refer to nucleic acid molecules comprising an open reading frame encoding a polypeptide of
20 the invention. Such natural allelic variations can typically result in 1-5% variance in the nucleotide sequence of a given gene. Alternative alleles can be identified by sequencing the gene of interest in a number of different individuals. This can be readily carried out by using hybridization probes to identify the same genetic locus in a variety of individuals. Any and all such nucleotide variations and resulting amino acid
25 polymorphisms or variations that are the result of natural allelic variation and that do not alter the functional activity are intended to be within the scope of the invention.

Moreover, nucleic acid molecules encoding proteins of the invention from other species (homologs), which have a nucleotide sequence which differs from that of the specific proteins described herein are intended to be within the scope of the

invention. Nucleic acid molecules corresponding to natural allelic variants and homologs of a cDNA of the invention can be isolated based on their homology with nucleic acid molecules described herein, using the specific cDNAs described herein, or a portion thereof, as a hybridization probe according to standard hybridization techniques under stringent hybridization conditions. For example, a cDNA encoding a soluble form of a membrane-bound protein of the invention isolated based on its hybridization to a nucleic acid molecule encoding all or part of the membrane-bound form. Likewise, a cDNA encoding a membrane-bound form can be isolated based on its hybridization to a nucleic acid molecule encoding all or part of the soluble form.

Accordingly, in another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention is at least 15 (25, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 550, 650, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1200, 1400, 1600, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2400, 2600, 2800, 3000, 3500, 4000, 4500, or 4928) nucleotides in length and hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence, preferably the coding sequence, of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73, or a complement thereof. As used herein, the term "hybridizes under stringent conditions" is intended to describe conditions for hybridization and washing under which nucleotide sequences at least 60% (65%, 70%, preferably 75%) identical to each other typically remain hybridized to each other. Such stringent conditions are known to those skilled in the art and can be found in *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. (1989), 6.3.1-6.3.6. A preferred, non-limiting example of stringent hybridization conditions are hybridization in 6 × sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC) at about 45°C, followed by one or more washes in 0.2 × SSC, 0.1% SDS at 50-65°C. Preferably, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention that hybridizes under stringent conditions with the sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73, or a complement thereof, corresponds to a naturally-occurring nucleic acid molecule. As used herein, a "naturally-occurring" nucleic acid molecule refers to an

RNA or DNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence that occurs in nature (e.g., encodes a natural protein).

In addition to naturally-occurring allelic variants of a nucleic acid molecule of the invention sequence that can exist in the population, the skilled artisan
5 will further appreciate that changes can be introduced by mutation thereby leading to changes in the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein, without altering the biological activity of the protein. For example, one can make nucleotide substitutions leading to amino acid substitutions at "non-essential" amino acid residues. A "non-essential" amino acid residue is a residue that can be altered from the wild-type
10 sequence without altering the biological activity, whereas an "essential" amino acid residue is required for biological activity. For example, amino acid residues that are not conserved or only semi-conserved among homologs of various species may be non-essential for activity and thus would be likely targets for alteration. Alternatively, amino acid residues that are conserved among the homologs of various species (e.g.,
15 murine and human) may be essential for activity and thus would not be likely targets for alteration.

Accordingly, another aspect of the invention pertains to nucleic acid molecules encoding a polypeptide of the invention that contain changes in amino acid residues that are not essential for activity. Such polypeptides differ in amino acid
20 sequence from the sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, yet retain biological activity. In one embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid molecule includes a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein that includes an amino acid sequence that is at least about 40% identical, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 98% identical to the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs:
25 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74.

An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a variant protein can be created by introducing one or more nucleotide substitutions, additions or deletions into the nucleotide sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73, such that one or more amino acid residue substitutions,

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additions or deletions are introduced into the encoded protein. Mutations can be introduced by standard techniques, such as site-directed mutagenesis and PCR-mediated mutagenesis. Preferably, conservative amino acid substitutions are made at one or more predicted non-essential amino acid residues. A "conservative amino acid substitution" is one in which the amino acid residue is replaced with an amino acid residue having a similar side chain. Families of amino acid residues having similar side chains have been defined in the art. These families include amino acids with basic side chains (e.g., lysine, arginine, histidine), acidic side chains (e.g., aspartic acid, glutamic acid), uncharged polar side chains (e.g., glycine, asparagine, glutamine, serine, threonine, tyrosine, cysteine), non-polar side chains (e.g., alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, proline, phenylalanine, methionine, tryptophan), beta-branched side chains (e.g., threonine, valine, isoleucine) and aromatic side chains (e.g., tyrosine, phenylalanine, tryptophan, histidine). Alternatively, mutations can be introduced randomly along all or part of the coding sequence, such as by saturation mutagenesis, and the resultant mutants can be screened for biological activity to identify mutants that retain activity. Following mutagenesis, the encoded protein can be expressed recombinantly and the activity of the protein can be determined.

In a preferred embodiment, a mutant polypeptide that is a variant of a polypeptide of the invention can be assayed for: (1) the ability to form protein:protein interactions with one or more polypeptides of the invention (e.g., in a signaling pathway); (2) the ability to bind a ligand of a polypeptide of the invention (e.g., another protein identified herein); (3) the ability to bind to an intracellular target protein of a polypeptide of the invention (e.g., a modulator or substrate of the polypeptide); or (4) the ability to modulate a physiological activity of the protein, such as one of those disclosed herein (e.g., ability to modulate cell proliferation, cell migration, chemotaxis, or cellular differentiation).

The present invention encompasses antisense nucleic acid molecules, i.e., molecules which are complementary to a sense nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide of the invention, e.g., complementary to the coding strand of a double-

stranded cDNA molecule or complementary to an mRNA sequence. Accordingly, an antisense nucleic acid can hydrogen bond to a sense nucleic acid. The antisense nucleic acid can be complementary to an entire coding strand, or to only a portion thereof, e.g., all or part of the protein coding region (or open reading frame). An antisense nucleic acid molecule can be antisense to all or part of a non-coding region of the coding strand of a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of the invention. The non-coding regions ("5' and 3' untranslated regions") are the 5' and 3' sequences which flank the coding region and are not translated into amino acids.

An antisense oligonucleotide can be, for example, about 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, or 50 or more nucleotides in length. An antisense nucleic acid of the invention can be constructed using chemical synthesis and enzymatic ligation reactions using procedures known in the art. For example, an antisense nucleic acid (e.g., an antisense oligonucleotide) can be chemically synthesized using naturally occurring nucleotides or variously modified nucleotides designed to increase the biological stability of the molecules or to increase the physical stability of the duplex formed between the antisense and sense nucleic acids, e.g., phosphorothioate derivatives and acridine substituted nucleotides can be used. Examples of modified nucleotides which can be used to generate the antisense nucleic acid include 5-fluorouracil, 5-bromouracil, 5-chlorouracil, 5-iodouracil, hypoxanthine, xanthine, 4-acetylcytosine, 5-(carboxyhydroxymethyl) uracil, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl-2-thiouridine, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyluracil, dihydrouracil, beta-D-galactosylqueosine, inosine, N₆-isopentenyladenine, 1-methylguanine, 1-methylinosine, 2,2-dimethylguanine, 2-methyladenine, 2-methylguanine, 3-methylcytosine, 5-methylcytosine, N₆-adenine, 7-methylguanine, 5-methylaminomethyluracil, 5-methoxyaminomethyl-2-thiouracil, beta-D-mannosylqueosine, 5'-methoxycarboxymethyluracil, 5-methoxyuracil, 2-methylthio-N₆-isopentenyladenine, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), wybutoxosine, pseudouracil, queosine, 2-thiocytosine, 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 2-thiouracil, 4-thiouracil, 5-methyluracil, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid methylester, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 3-(3-amino-3-N-2-carboxypropyl) uracil, (acp3)w, and 2,6-

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diaminopurine. Alternatively, the antisense nucleic acid can be produced biologically using an expression vector into which a nucleic acid has been sub-cloned in an antisense orientation (i.e., RNA transcribed from the inserted nucleic acid will be of an antisense orientation to a target nucleic acid of interest, described further in the following subsection).

The antisense nucleic acid molecules of the invention are typically administered to a subject or generated *in situ* such that they hybridize with or bind to cellular mRNA and/or genomic DNA encoding a selected polypeptide of the invention to thereby inhibit expression, e.g., by inhibiting transcription and/or translation. The hybridization can be by conventional nucleotide complementarity to form a stable duplex, or, for example, in the case of an antisense nucleic acid molecule which binds to DNA duplexes, through specific interactions in the major groove of the double helix.

An example of a route of administration of antisense nucleic acid molecules of the invention includes direct injection at a tissue site. Alternatively, antisense nucleic acid molecules can be modified to target selected cells and then administered systemically. For example, for systemic administration, antisense molecules can be modified such that they specifically bind to receptors or antigens expressed on a selected cell surface, e.g., by linking the antisense nucleic acid molecules to peptides or antibodies which bind to cell surface receptors or antigens. The antisense nucleic acid molecules can also be delivered to cells using the vectors described herein. To achieve sufficient intracellular concentrations of the antisense molecules, vector constructs in which the antisense nucleic acid molecule is placed under the control of a strong pol II or pol III promoter are preferred.

An antisense nucleic acid molecule of the invention can be an alpha-anomeric nucleic acid molecule. An α -anomeric nucleic acid molecule forms specific double-stranded hybrids with complementary RNA in which, contrary to the usual beta-units, the strands run parallel to each other (Gaultier et al. (1987) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 15:6625-6641). The antisense nucleic acid molecule can also comprise a 2'-o-

methyribonucleotide (Inoue et al. (1987) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 15:6131-6148) or a chimeric RNA-DNA analogue (Inoue et al. (1987) *FEBS Lett.* 215:327-330).

The invention also encompasses ribozymes. Ribozymes are catalytic RNA molecules with ribonuclease activity which are capable of cleaving a single-
5 stranded nucleic acid, such as an mRNA, to which they have a complementary region. Thus, ribozymes (e.g., hammerhead ribozymes as described in Haselhoff and Gerlach (1988) *Nature* 334:585-591) can be used to catalytically cleave mRNA transcripts to thereby inhibit translation of the protein encoded by the mRNA. A ribozyme having specificity for a nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide of the invention can be
10 designed based upon the nucleotide sequence of a cDNA disclosed herein. For example, a derivative of a *Tetrahymena* L-19 IVS RNA can be constructed in which the nucleotide sequence of the active site is complementary to the nucleotide sequence to be cleaved in a Cech et al. U.S. Patent No. 4,987,071; and Cech et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,116,742. Alternatively, an mRNA encoding a polypeptide of the invention can
15 be used to select a catalytic RNA having a specific ribonuclease activity from a pool of RNA molecules. *See, e.g.,* Bartel and Szostak (1993) *Science* 261:1411-1418.

The invention also encompasses nucleic acid molecules which form triple helical structures. For example, expression of a polypeptide of the invention can be inhibited by targeting nucleotide sequences complementary to the regulatory region
20 of the gene encoding the polypeptide (e.g., the promoter and/or enhancer) to form triple helical structures that prevent transcription of the gene in target cells. *See generally* Helene (1991) *Anticancer Drug Des.* 6(6):569-84; Helene (1992) *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 660:27-36; and Maher (1992) *Bioassays* 14(12):807-15.

In various embodiments, the nucleic acid molecules of the invention can
25 be modified at the base moiety, sugar moiety or phosphate backbone to improve, e.g., the stability, hybridization, or solubility of the molecule. For example, the deoxyribose phosphate backbone of the nucleic acids can be modified to generate peptide nucleic acids (*see* Hyrup et al. (1996) *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry* 4(1): 5-23). As used herein, the terms "peptide nucleic acids" or "PNAs" refer to nucleic acid mimics, e.g.,

DNA mimics, in which the deoxyribose phosphate backbone is replaced by a pseudopeptide backbone and only the four natural nucleobases are retained. The neutral backbone of PNAs has been shown to allow for specific hybridization to DNA and RNA under conditions of low ionic strength. The synthesis of PNA oligomers can be performed using standard solid phase peptide synthesis protocols as described in Hyrup et al. (1996), *supra*; Perry-O'Keefe et al. (1996) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93: 14670-675.

PNAs can be used in therapeutic and diagnostic applications. For example, PNAs can be used as antisense or anti-gene agents for sequence-specific modulation of gene expression by, e.g., inducing transcription or translation arrest or inhibiting replication. PNAs can also be used, e.g., in the analysis of single base pair mutations in a gene by, e.g., PNA directed PCR clamping; as artificial restriction enzymes when used in combination with other enzymes, e.g., S1 nucleases (Hyrup (1996), *supra*; or as probes or primers for DNA sequence and hybridization (Hyrup (1996), *supra*; Perry-O'Keefe et al. (1996) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93: 14670-675).

In another embodiment, PNAs can be modified, e.g., to enhance their stability or cellular uptake, by attaching lipophilic or other helper groups to PNA, by the formation of PNA-DNA chimeras, or by the use of liposomes or other techniques of drug delivery known in the art. For example, PNA-DNA chimeras can be generated which can combine the advantageous properties of PNA and DNA. Such chimeras allow DNA recognition enzymes, e.g., RNase H and DNA polymerases, to interact with the DNA portion while the PNA portion would provide high binding affinity and specificity. PNA-DNA chimeras can be linked using linkers of appropriate lengths selected in terms of base stacking, number of bonds between the nucleobases, and orientation (Hyrup (1996), *supra*). The synthesis of PNA-DNA chimeras can be performed as described in Hyrup (1996), *supra*, and Finn et al. (1996) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 24(17):3357-63. For example, a DNA chain can be synthesized on a solid support using standard phosphoramidite coupling chemistry and modified nucleoside analogs. Compounds such as 5'-(4-methoxytrityl)amino-5'-deoxy-thymidine phosphoramidite

can be used as a link between the PNA and the 5' end of DNA (Mag et al. (1989) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 17:5973-88). PNA monomers are then coupled in a step-wise manner to produce a chimeric molecule with a 5' PNA segment and a 3' DNA segment (Finn et al. (1996) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 24(17):3357-63). Alternatively, chimeric
5 molecules can be synthesized with a 5' DNA segment and a 3' PNA segment (Peterser et al. (1975) *Bioorganic Med. Chem. Lett.* 5:1119-11124).

In other embodiments, the oligonucleotide can include other appended groups such as peptides (e.g., for targeting host cell receptors *in vivo*), or agents facilitating transport across the cell membrane (*see, e.g.*, Letsinger et al. (1989) *Proc.*
10 *Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:6553-6556; Lemaitre et al. (1987) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:648-652; PCT Publication No. WO 88/09810) or the blood-brain barrier (*see, e.g.*, PCT Publication No. WO 89/10134). In addition, oligonucleotides can be modified with hybridization-triggered cleavage agents (*see, e.g.*, Krol et al. (1988) *Bio/Techniques* 6:958-976) or intercalating agents (*see, e.g.*, Zon (1988) *Pharm. Res.*
15 5:539-549). To this end, the oligonucleotide can be conjugated to another molecule, e.g., a peptide, hybridization triggered cross-linking agent, transport agent, hybridization-triggered cleavage agent, etc.

II. Isolated Proteins and Antibodies

20 One aspect of the invention pertains to isolated proteins, and biologically active portions thereof, as well as polypeptide fragments suitable for use as immunogens to raise antibodies directed against a polypeptide of the invention. In one embodiment, the native polypeptide can be isolated from cells or tissue sources by an appropriate purification scheme using standard protein purification techniques. In
25 another embodiment, polypeptides of the invention are produced by recombinant DNA techniques. Alternative to recombinant expression, a polypeptide of the invention can be synthesized chemically using standard peptide synthesis techniques.

An "isolated" or "purified" protein or biologically active portion thereof is substantially free of cellular material or other contaminating proteins from the cell or

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tissue source from which the protein is derived, or substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized. The language "substantially free of cellular material" includes preparations of protein in which the protein is separated from cellular components of the cells from which it is isolated or recombiantly produced. Thus, protein that is substantially free of cellular material includes preparations of protein having less than about 30%, 20%, 10%, or 5% (by dry weight) of heterologous protein (also referred to herein as a "contaminating protein"). When the protein or biologically active portion thereof is recombiantly produced, it is also preferably substantially free of culture medium, i.e., culture medium represents less than about 20%, 10%, or 5% of the volume of the protein preparation. When the protein is produced by chemical synthesis, it is preferably substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals, i.e., it is separated from chemical precursors or other chemicals which are involved in the synthesis of the protein. Accordingly such preparations of the protein have less than about 30%, 20%, 10%, 5% (by dry weight) of chemical precursors or compounds other than the polypeptide of interest.

Biologically active portions of a polypeptide of the invention include polypeptides comprising amino acid sequences sufficiently identical to or derived from the amino acid sequence of the protein (e.g., the amino acid sequence shown in any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74), which include fewer amino acids than the full length protein, and exhibit at least one activity of the corresponding full-length protein. Typically, biologically active portions comprise a domain or motif with at least one activity of the corresponding protein. A biologically active portion of a protein of the invention can be a polypeptide which is, for example, 10, 25, 50, 100 or more amino acids in length. Moreover, other biologically active portions, in which other regions of the protein are deleted, can be prepared by recombinant techniques and evaluated for one or more of the functional activities of the native form of a polypeptide of the invention.

Preferred polypeptides have the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74. Other useful proteins

are substantially identical (e.g., at least about 40%, preferably 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99%) to any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74 and retain the functional activity of the protein of the corresponding naturally-occurring protein yet differ in amino acid sequence due to natural allelic variation or mutagenesis.

To determine the percent identity of two amino acid sequences or of two nucleic acids, the sequences are aligned for optimal comparison purposes (e.g., gaps can be introduced in the sequence of a first amino acid or nucleic acid sequence for optimal alignment with a second amino or nucleic acid sequence). The amino acid residues or nucleotides at corresponding amino acid positions or nucleotide positions are then compared. When a position in the first sequence is occupied by the same amino acid residue or nucleotide as the corresponding position in the second sequence, then the molecules are identical at that position. The percent identity between the two sequences is a function of the number of identical positions shared by the sequences (i.e., % identity = # of identical positions/total # of positions (e.g., overlapping positions) \times 100). In one embodiment the two sequences are the same length.

The determination of percent identity between two sequences can be accomplished using a mathematical algorithm. A preferred, non-limiting example of a mathematical algorithm utilized for the comparison of two sequences is the algorithm of Karlin and Altschul (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:2264-2268, modified as in Karlin and Altschul (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:5873-5877. Such an algorithm is incorporated into the NBLAST and XBLAST programs of Altschul, et al. (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410. BLAST nucleotide searches can be performed with the NBLAST program, score = 100, wordlength = 12 to obtain nucleotide sequences homologous to a nucleic acid molecules of the invention. BLAST protein searches can be performed with the XBLAST program, score = 50, wordlength = 3 to obtain amino acid sequences homologous to a protein molecules of the invention. To obtain gapped alignments for comparison purposes, Gapped BLAST can be utilized as described in Altschul et al. (1997) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402. Alternatively, PSI-Blast can

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be used to perform an iterated search which detects distant relationships between molecules. *Id.* When utilizing BLAST, Gapped BLAST, and PSI-Blast programs, the default parameters of the respective programs (e.g., XBLAST and NBLAST) can be used. See <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>. Another preferred, non-limiting example of a mathematical algorithm utilized for the comparison of sequences is the algorithm of Myers and Miller, (1988) *CABIOS* 4:11-17. Such an algorithm is incorporated into the ALIGN program (version 2.0) which is part of the GCG sequence alignment software package. When utilizing the ALIGN program for comparing amino acid sequences, a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12, and a gap penalty of 4 can be used.

The percent identity between two sequences can be determined using techniques similar to those described above, with or without allowing gaps. In calculating percent identity, only exact matches are counted.

The invention also provides chimeric or fusion proteins. As used herein, a "chimeric protein" or "fusion protein" comprises all or part (preferably biologically active) of a polypeptide of the invention operably linked to a heterologous polypeptide (i.e., a polypeptide other than the same polypeptide of the invention). Within the fusion protein, the term "operably linked" is intended to indicate that the polypeptide of the invention and the heterologous polypeptide are fused in-frame to each other. The heterologous polypeptide can be fused to the amino-terminus or the carboxyl-terminus of the polypeptide of the invention.

One useful fusion protein is a GST fusion protein in which the polypeptide of the invention is fused to the carboxyl terminus of GST sequences. Such fusion proteins can facilitate the purification of a recombinant polypeptide of the invention.

In another embodiment, the fusion protein contains a heterologous signal sequence at its amino terminus. For example, the native signal sequence of a polypeptide of the invention can be removed and replaced with a signal sequence from another protein. For example, the gp67 secretory sequence of the baculovirus envelope

protein can be used as a heterologous signal sequence (*Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Ausubel et al., eds., John Wiley & Sons, 1992). Other examples of eukaryotic heterologous signal sequences include the secretory sequences of melittin and human placental alkaline phosphatase (Stratagene; La Jolla, California). In yet another

5 example, useful prokaryotic heterologous signal sequences include the phoA secretory signal (Sambrook et al., *supra*) and the protein A secretory signal (Pharmacia Biotech; Piscataway, New Jersey).

In yet another embodiment, the fusion protein is an immunoglobulin fusion protein in which all or part of a polypeptide of the invention is fused to

10 sequences derived from a member of the immunoglobulin protein family. The immunoglobulin fusion proteins of the invention can be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions and administered to a subject to inhibit an interaction between a ligand (soluble or membrane-bound) and a protein on the surface of a cell (receptor), to thereby suppress signal transduction *in vivo*. The immunoglobulin fusion

15 protein can be used to affect the bioavailability of a cognate ligand of a polypeptide of the invention. Inhibition of ligand/receptor interaction can be useful therapeutically, both for treating proliferative and differentiative disorders and for modulating (e.g., promoting or inhibiting) cell survival. Moreover, the immunoglobulin fusion proteins of the invention can be used as immunogens to produce antibodies directed against a

20 polypeptide of the invention in a subject, to purify ligands and in screening assays to identify molecules which inhibit the interaction of receptors with ligands.

Chimeric and fusion proteins of the invention can be produced by standard recombinant DNA techniques. In another embodiment, the fusion gene can be synthesized by conventional techniques including automated DNA synthesizers.

25 Alternatively, PCR amplification of gene fragments can be carried out using anchor primers which give rise to complementary overhangs between two consecutive gene fragments which can subsequently be annealed and re-amplified to generate a chimeric gene sequence (*see, e.g.,* Ausubel et al., *supra*). Moreover, many expression vectors are commercially available that already encode a fusion moiety (e.g., a GST

polypeptide). A nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide of the invention can be cloned into such an expression vector such that the fusion moiety is linked in-frame to the polypeptide of the invention.

5 A signal sequence of a polypeptide of the invention (e.g., the signal sequence in one of SEQ ID NOs: 3, 4, 11, 12, 19, 20, 27, 28, 35, 36, 47, 48, 69, and 74) can be used to facilitate secretion and isolation of the secreted protein or other proteins of interest. Signal sequences are typically characterized by a core of hydrophobic amino acids which are generally cleaved from the mature protein during secretion in one or more cleavage events. Such signal peptides contain processing sites that allow
10 cleavage of the signal sequence from the mature proteins as they pass through the secretory pathway. Thus, the invention pertains to the described polypeptides having a signal sequence, as well as to the signal sequence itself and to the polypeptide in the absence of the signal sequence (i.e., the cleavage products). In one embodiment, a nucleic acid sequence encoding a signal sequence of the invention can be operably
15 linked in an expression vector to a protein of interest, such as a protein which is ordinarily not secreted or is otherwise difficult to isolate. The signal sequence directs secretion of the protein, such as from a eukaryotic host into which the expression vector is transformed, and the signal sequence is subsequently or concurrently cleaved. The protein can then be readily purified from the extracellular medium by art
20 recognized methods. Alternatively, the signal sequence can be linked to the protein of interest using a sequence which facilitates purification, such as with a GST domain.

In another embodiment, the signal sequences of the present invention can be used to identify regulatory sequences, e.g., promoters, enhancers, repressors. Since signal sequences are the most amino-terminal sequences of a peptide, it is
25 expected that the nucleic acids which flank the signal sequence on its amino-terminal side will be regulatory sequences which affect transcription. Thus, a nucleotide sequence which encodes all or a portion of a signal sequence can be used as a probe to identify and isolate signal sequences and their flanking regions, and these flanking regions can be studied to identify regulatory elements therein.

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The present invention also pertains to variants of the polypeptides of the invention. Such variants have an altered amino acid sequence which can function as either agonists (mimetics) or as antagonists. Variants can be generated by mutagenesis, e.g., discrete point mutation or truncation. An agonist can retain substantially the same, or a subset, of the biological activities of the naturally occurring form of the protein. An antagonist of a protein can inhibit one or more of the activities of the naturally occurring form of the protein by, for example, competitively binding to a downstream or upstream member of a cellular signaling cascade which includes the protein of interest. Thus, specific biological effects can be elicited by treatment with a variant of limited function. Treatment of a subject with a variant having a subset of the biological activities of the naturally occurring form of the protein can have fewer side effects in a subject relative to treatment with the naturally occurring form of the protein.

Variants of a protein of the invention which function as either agonists (mimetics) or as antagonists can be identified by screening combinatorial libraries of mutants, e.g., truncation mutants, of the protein of the invention for agonist or antagonist activity. In one embodiment, a variegated library of variants is generated by combinatorial mutagenesis at the nucleic acid level and is encoded by a variegated gene library. A variegated library of variants can be produced by, for example, enzymatically ligating a mixture of synthetic oligonucleotides into gene sequences such that a degenerate set of potential protein sequences is expressible as individual polypeptides, or alternatively, as a set of larger fusion proteins (e.g., for phage display).

There are a variety of methods which can be used to produce libraries of potential variants of the polypeptides of the invention from a degenerate oligonucleotide sequence. Methods for synthesizing degenerate oligonucleotides are known in the art (see, e.g., Narang (1983) *Tetrahedron* 39:3; Itakura et al. (1984) *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 53:323; Itakura et al. (1984) *Science* 198:1056; Ike et al. (1983) *Nucleic Acid Res.* 11:477).

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In addition, libraries of fragments of the coding sequence of a polypeptide of the invention can be used to generate a variegated population of polypeptides for screening and subsequent selection of variants. For example, a library of coding sequence fragments can be generated by treating a double stranded PCR
5 fragment of the coding sequence of interest with a nuclease under conditions wherein nicking occurs only about once per molecule, denaturing the double stranded DNA, re-naturing the DNA to form double stranded DNA which can include sense/antisense pairs from different nicked products, removing single stranded portions from reformed duplexes by treatment with S1 nuclease, and ligating the resulting fragment library into
10 an expression vector. By this method, an expression library can be derived which encodes amino terminal and internal fragments of various sizes of the protein of interest.

Several techniques are known in the art for screening gene products of combinatorial libraries made by point mutations or truncation, and for screening cDNA
15 libraries for gene products having a selected property. The most widely used techniques, which are amenable to high through-put analysis, for screening large gene libraries typically include cloning the gene library into replicable expression vectors, transforming appropriate cells with the resulting library of vectors, and expressing the combinatorial genes under conditions in which detection of a desired activity facilitates
20 isolation of the vector encoding the gene whose product was detected. Recursive ensemble mutagenesis (REM), a technique which enhances the frequency of functional mutants in the libraries, can be used in combination with the screening assays to identify variants of a protein of the invention (Arkin and Yourvan (1992) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:7811-7815; Delgrave et al. (1993) *Protein Engineering* 6(3):327-
25 331).

An isolated polypeptide of the invention, or a fragment thereof, can be used as an immunogen to generate antibodies using standard techniques for polyclonal and monoclonal antibody preparation. The full-length polypeptide or protein can be used or, alternatively, the invention provides antigenic peptide fragments for use as

immunogens. The antigenic peptide of a protein of the invention comprises at least 8 (preferably 10, 15, 20, or 30 or more) amino acid residues of the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, and encompasses an epitope of the protein such that an antibody raised against the peptide
5 forms a specific immune complex with the protein.

Preferred epitopes encompassed by the antigenic peptide are regions that are located on the surface of the protein, e.g., hydrophilic regions. Figures 1L, 1M, 2J, 3U, 4I, 4J, 5E, 6F, and 7D are hydrophobicity plots of the proteins of the invention. These plots or similar analyses can be used to identify hydrophilic regions.

10 An immunogen typically is used to prepare antibodies by immunizing a suitable (i.e., immunocompetent) subject such as a rabbit, goat, mouse, or other mammal or vertebrate. An appropriate immunogenic preparation can contain, for example, recombinantly-expressed or chemically-synthesized polypeptide. The preparation can further include an adjuvant, such as Freund's complete or incomplete
15 adjuvant, or a similar immunostimulatory agent.

Accordingly, another aspect of the invention pertains to antibodies directed against a polypeptide of the invention. The terms "antibody" and "antibody substance" as used interchangeably herein refer to immunoglobulin molecules and immunologically active portions of immunoglobulin molecules, i.e., molecules that
20 contain an antigen binding site which specifically binds an antigen, such as a polypeptide of the invention (e.g., an epitope of a polypeptide of the invention). A molecule which specifically binds to a given polypeptide of the invention is a molecule which binds the polypeptide, but does not substantially bind other molecules in a sample, e.g., a biological sample, which naturally contains the polypeptide. Examples
25 of immunologically active portions of immunoglobulin molecules include F(ab) and F(ab')₂ fragments which can be generated by treating the antibody with an enzyme such as pepsin. The invention provides polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies. The term "monoclonal antibody" or "monoclonal antibody composition", as used herein, refers to

a population of antibody molecules that contain only one species of an antigen binding site capable of immunoreacting with a particular epitope.

Polyclonal antibodies can be prepared as described above by immunizing a suitable subject with a polypeptide of the invention as an immunogen.

- 5 Preferred polyclonal antibody compositions are ones that have been selected for antibodies directed against (i.e., which bind specifically with) one or more polypeptides of the invention. Particularly preferred polyclonal antibody preparations are ones that contain only antibodies directed against one or more polypeptides of the invention. Particularly preferred immunogen compositions are those that contain no other human
- 10 proteins such as, for example, immunogen compositions made using a non-human host cell for recombinant expression of a polypeptide of the invention. In such a manner, the only human epitope or epitopes recognized by the resulting antibody compositions raised against this immunogen will be present as part of a polypeptide or polypeptides of the invention.

- 15 The antibody titer in the immunized subject can be monitored over time by standard techniques, such as with an enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) using immobilized polypeptide. If desired, the antibody molecules can be harvested or isolated from the subject (e.g., from the blood or serum of the subject) and further purified by well-known techniques, such as protein A chromatography to obtain the
- 20 IgG fraction. Alternatively, antibodies which bind specifically with a protein or polypeptide of the invention can be selected or purified (e.g., partially purified) using chromatographic methods, such as affinity chromatography. For example, a recombinantly expressed and purified (or partially purified) protein of the invention can be produced as described herein, and covalently or non-covalently coupled with a solid
- 25 support such as, for example, a chromatography column. The column thus exhibits specific affinity for antibody substances which bind specifically with the protein of the invention, and these antibody substances can be purified from a sample containing antibody substances directed against a large number of different epitopes, thereby generating a substantially purified antibody substance composition, i.e., one that is

substantially free of antibody substances which do not bind specifically with the protein. A substantially purified antibody composition, in this context, means an antibody sample that contains at most only 30% (by dry weight) of contaminating antibodies directed against epitopes other than those on the desired protein or polypeptide of the invention, preferably at most 20%, more preferably at most 10%, most preferably at most 5% (by dry weight of the sample is contaminating antibodies). A purified antibody composition means that at least 99% of the antibodies in the composition are directed against the desired protein or polypeptide of the invention.

At an appropriate time after immunization, e.g., when the specific antibody titers are highest, antibody-producing cells can be obtained from the subject and used to prepare monoclonal antibodies by standard techniques, such as the hybridoma technique originally described by Kohler and Milstein (1975) *Nature* 256:495-497, the human B cell hybridoma technique (Kozbor et al. (1983) *Immunol. Today* 4:72), the EBV-hybridoma technique (Cole et al. (1985), *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy*, Alan R. Liss, Inc., pp. 77-96) or trioma techniques. The technology for producing hybridomas is well known (see generally *Current Protocols in Immunology* (1994) Coligan et al. (eds.) John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, NY). Hybridoma cells producing a monoclonal antibody of the invention are detected by screening the hybridoma culture supernatants for antibodies that bind the polypeptide of interest, e.g., using a standard ELISA assay.

Alternative to preparing monoclonal antibody-secreting hybridomas, a monoclonal antibody directed against a polypeptide of the invention can be identified and isolated by screening a recombinant combinatorial immunoglobulin library (e.g., an antibody phage display library) with the polypeptide of interest. Kits for generating and screening phage display libraries are commercially available (e.g., the Pharmacia *Recombinant Phage Antibody System*, Catalog No. 27-9400-01; and the Stratagene *SURFZAP™ Phage Display Kit*, Catalog No. 240612). Additionally, examples of methods and reagents particularly amenable for use in generating and screening antibody display library can be found in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,223,409; PCT

Publication No. WO 92/18619; PCT Publication No. WO 91/17271; PCT Publication No. WO 92/20791; PCT Publication No. WO 92/15679; PCT Publication No. WO 93/01288; PCT Publication No. WO 92/01047; PCT Publication No. WO 92/09690; PCT Publication No. WO 90/02809; Fuchs et al. (1991) *Bio/Technology* 9:1370-1372;
 5 Hay et al. (1992) *Hum. Antibod. Hybridomas* 3:81-85; Huse et al. (1989) *Science* 246:1275-1281; Griffiths et al. (1993) *EMBO J.* 12:725-734.

Additionally, recombinant antibodies, such as chimeric and humanized monoclonal antibodies, comprising both human and non-human portions, which can be made using standard recombinant DNA techniques, are within the scope of the
 10 invention. A chimeric antibody is a molecule in which different portions of the antibody amino acid sequence are derived from different animal species, such as those having a variable region derived from a murine monoclonal antibody and a constant region derived from a human immunoglobulin. (See, e.g., Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; and Boss et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,397). Humanized antibodies are
 15 antibody molecules which are obtained from non-human species, which have one or more complementarity-determining regions (CDRs) derived from the non-human species, and which have a framework region derived from a human immunoglobulin molecule. (See, e.g., Queen, U.S. Patent No. 5,585,089). Such chimeric and humanized monoclonal antibodies can be produced by recombinant DNA techniques
 20 known in the art, for example using methods described in PCT Publication No. WO 87/02671; European Patent Application 184,187; European Patent Application 171,496; European Patent Application 173,494; PCT Publication No. WO 86/01533; U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; European Patent Application 125,023; Better et al. (1988) *Science* 240:1041-1043; Liu et al. (1987) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:3439-3443;
 25 Liu et al. (1987) *J. Immunol.* 139:3521-3526; Sun et al. (1987) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:214-218; Nishimura et al. (1987) *Canc. Res.* 47:999-1005; Wood et al. (1985) *Nature* 314:446-449; and Shaw et al. (1988) *J. Natl. Cancer Inst.* 80:1553-1559; Morrison (1985) *Science* 229:1202-1207; Oi et al. (1986) *Bio/Techniques* 4:214; U.S.

Patent 5,225,539; Jones et al. (1986) *Nature* 321:552-525; Verhoeyan et al. (1988) *Science* 239:1534; and Beidler et al. (1988) *J. Immunol.* 141:4053-4060.

Completely human antibodies are particularly desirable for therapeutic treatment of human patients. Such antibodies can be produced, for example, using

5 transgenic mice which are incapable of expressing endogenous immunoglobulin heavy and light chains genes, but which can express human heavy and light chain genes. The transgenic mice are immunized in the normal fashion with a selected antigen, e.g., all or a portion of a polypeptide of the invention. Monoclonal antibodies directed against the antigen can be obtained using conventional hybridoma technology. The human

10 immunoglobulin transgenes harbored by the transgenic mice rearrange during B cell differentiation, and subsequently undergo class switching and somatic mutation. Thus, using such a technique, it is possible to produce therapeutically useful IgG, IgA and IgE antibodies. For an overview of this technology for producing human antibodies, see Lonberg and Huszar (1995, *Int. Rev. Immunol.* 13:65-93). For a detailed discussion

15 of this technology for producing human antibodies and human monoclonal antibodies and protocols for producing such antibodies, see, e.g., U.S. Patent 5,625,126; U.S. Patent 5,633,425; U.S. Patent 5,569,825; U.S. Patent 5,661,016; and U.S. Patent 5,545,806. In addition, companies such as Abgenix, Inc. (Freemont, CA), can be engaged to provide human antibodies directed against a selected antigen using

20 technology similar to that described above.

Completely human antibodies which recognize a selected epitope can be generated using a technique referred to as "guided selection." In this approach a selected non-human monoclonal antibody, e.g., a murine antibody, is used to guide the selection of a completely human antibody recognizing the same epitope (Jespers et al.

25 (1994) *Bio/technology* 12:899-903).

An antibody directed against a polypeptide of the invention (e.g., monoclonal antibody) can be used to isolate the polypeptide by standard techniques, such as affinity chromatography or immunoprecipitation. Moreover, such an antibody can be used to detect the protein (e.g., in a cellular lysate or cell supernatant) in order to

evaluate the abundance and pattern of expression of the polypeptide. The antibodies can also be used diagnostically to monitor protein levels in tissue as part of a clinical testing procedure, e.g., to, for example, determine the efficacy of a given treatment regimen. Detection can be facilitated by coupling the antibody to a detectable substance. Examples of detectable substances include various enzymes, prosthetic groups, fluorescent materials, luminescent materials, bioluminescent materials, and radioactive materials. Examples of suitable enzymes include horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, β -galactosidase, or acetylcholinesterase; examples of suitable prosthetic group complexes include streptavidin/biotin and avidin/biotin; examples of suitable fluorescent materials include umbelliferone, fluorescein, fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, dichlorotriazinylamine fluorescein, dansyl chloride or phycoerythrin; an example of a luminescent material includes luminol; examples of bioluminescent materials include luciferase, luciferin, and aequorin, and examples of suitable radioactive material include ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{35}S or ^3H .

Further, an antibody substance can be conjugated with a therapeutic moiety such as a cytotoxin, a therapeutic agent, or a radioactive metal ion. Cytotoxins and cytotoxic agents include any agent that is detrimental to cells. Examples include taxol, cytochalasin B, gramicidin D, ethidium bromide, emetine, mitomycin, etoposide, teniposide, vincristine, vinblastine, colchicin, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, dihydroxy anthracin dione, mitoxantrone, mithramycin, actinomycin D, 1-dehydrotestosterone, glucocorticoids, procaine, tetracaine, lidocaine, propranolol, puromycin, and analogs or homologs of these compounds. Therapeutic agents include, antimetabolites (e.g., methotrexate, 6-mercaptopurine, 6-thioguanine, cytarabine, 5-fluorouracil, and decarbazine), alkylating agents (e.g., mechlorethamine, thioepa chlorambucil, melphalan, carmustine {BSNU}, lomustine {CCNU}, cyclophosphamide, busulfan, dibromomannitol, streptozotocin, mitomycin C, and cis-dichlorodiamine platinum (II) (DDP) cisplatin), anthracyclines (e.g., daunorubicin {formerly daunomycin} and doxorubicin), antibiotics (e.g., dactinomycin {formerly actinomycin}, bleomycin,

mithramycin, and anthramycin {AMC}), and anti-mitotic agents (e.g., vincristine and vinblastine).

The conjugates of the invention can be used to modify a biological response; the drug moiety is not to be construed as limited to classical chemical therapeutic agents. For example, the drug moiety can be a protein or polypeptide which exhibits a desired biological activity. Such proteins include, for example, toxins such as abrin, ricin A, pseudomonas exotoxin, or diphtheria toxin; proteins such as tumor necrosis factor, alpha-interferon, beta-interferon, nerve growth factor, platelet derived growth factor, tissue plasminogen activator; and biological response modifiers such as lymphokines, interleukin-1 (IL-1), interleukin-2 (IL-2), interleukin-6 (IL-6), granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF), granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF), and other growth factors.

Techniques for conjugating a therapeutic moiety with an antibody substance are well known (see, e.g., Arnon et al., "Monoclonal Antibodies For Immunotargeting Of Drugs In Cancer Therapy", in Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy, Reisfeld et al., eds., pp. 243-256, Alan R. Liss, Inc., 1985; Hellstrom et al., "Antibodies For Drug Delivery", in Controlled Drug Delivery, 2nd Ed., Robinson et al., eds., pp. 623-653, Marcel Dekker, Inc., 1987; Thorpe, "Antibody Carriers Of Cytotoxic Agents In Cancer Therapy: A Review", in Monoclonal Antibodies '84: Biological and Clinical Applications, Pinchera et al., eds., pp. 475-506, 1985; "Analysis, Results, And Future Prospective Of The Therapeutic Use Of Radiolabeled Antibody In Cancer Therapy", in Monoclonal Antibodies for Cancer Detection and Therapy, Baldwin et al., eds., pp. 303-316, Academic Press, 1985; and Thorpe et al., "The Preparation And Cytotoxic Properties Of Antibody-Toxin Conjugates", *Immunol. Rev.* 62:119-58, 1982). Alternatively, an antibody can be conjugated with a second antibody to form an antibody heteroconjugate as described by Segal in U.S. Patent No. 4,676,980.

Accordingly, in one aspect, the invention provides substantially purified antibodies or fragment thereof, and non-human antibodies or fragments thereof, which

antibodies or fragments specifically bind with a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence which comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (i) SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74;
- (ii) the amino acid sequence encoded by a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of
5 ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221;
- (iii) at least 15 amino acid residues of the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74;
- (iv) an amino acid sequence which is at least 95% identical to the amino acid
10 sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, wherein the percent identity is determined using the ALIGN program of the GCG software package with a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12, and a gap penalty of 4; and
- (v) an amino acid sequence which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes with a nucleic acid having a sequence selected from the group consisting of
15 SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73 under conditions of hybridization of $6 \times$ SSC (standard saline citrate) at 45°C and washing in $0.2 \times$ SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65°C .

In another aspect, the invention provides non-human antibodies or fragments thereof, which antibodies or fragments specifically bind with a polypeptide
20 having an amino acid sequence which comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (i) SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74;
- (ii) the amino acid sequence encoded by a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of
ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221;
- 25 (iii) at least 15 amino acid residues of the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74;
- (iv) an amino acid sequence which is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, wherein the percent identity is determined using the ALIGN program of the

GCG software package with a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12, and a gap penalty of 4; and

- (v) an amino acid sequence which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes with a nucleic acid having a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73 under conditions of hybridization of $6 \times$ SSC (standard saline citrate) at 45°C and washing in $0.2 \times$ SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65°C . Such non-human antibodies can be goat, mouse, sheep, horse, chicken, rabbit, or rat antibodies. Alternatively, the non-human antibodies of the invention can be chimeric and/or humanized antibodies. In addition, the non-human antibodies of the invention can be polyclonal antibodies or monoclonal antibodies.

In still a further aspect, the invention provides monoclonal antibodies or fragments thereof, which antibodies or fragments specifically bind with a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence which comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (i) SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74;
- (ii) the amino acid sequence encoded by a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221;
- (iii) at least 15 amino acid residues of the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74;
- (iv) an amino acid sequence which is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, wherein the percent identity is determined using the ALIGN program of the GCG software package with a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12, and a gap penalty of 4; and

(v) an amino acid sequence which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes with a nucleic acid having a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73 under conditions of hybridization of $6 \times$ SSC (standard saline citrate) at 45°C and washing in

0.2 × SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65°C. The monoclonal antibodies can be human, humanized, chimeric and/or non-human antibodies.

The substantially purified antibodies or fragments thereof can specifically bind with a signal peptide, a secreted sequence, an extracellular domain, a transmembrane or a cytoplasmic domain cytoplasmic membrane of a polypeptide of the invention. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the substantially purified antibodies or fragments thereof, the non-human antibodies or fragments thereof, and/or the monoclonal antibodies or fragments thereof, of the invention specifically bind with a secreted sequence or with an extracellular domain of one of TANGO 202, TANGO 234, TANGO 265, TANGO 273, TANGO 286, TANGO 294, and INTERCEPT 296. Preferably, the extracellular domain with which the antibody substance binds has an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 5, 6, 14, 22, 30, 37, 49, 50, and 56-58.

Any of the antibody substances of the invention can be conjugated with a therapeutic moiety or to a detectable substance. Non-limiting examples of detectable substances that can be conjugated with the antibody substances of the invention include an enzyme, a prosthetic group, a fluorescent material (i.e., a fluorophore), a luminescent material, a bioluminescent material, and a radioactive material (e.g., a radionuclide or a substituent comprising a radionuclide)..

The invention also provides a kit containing an antibody substance of the invention conjugated with a detectable substance, and instructions for use. Still another aspect of the invention is a pharmaceutical composition comprising an antibody substance of the invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In preferred embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition contains an antibody substance of the invention, a therapeutic moiety (preferably conjugated with the antibody substance), and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Still another aspect of the invention is a method of making an antibody that specifically recognizes one of TANGO 202, TANGO 234, TANGO 265, TANGO 273, TANGO 286, TANGO 294, and INTERCEPT 296. This method comprises

immunizing a vertebrate (e.g., a mammal such as a rabbit, goat, or pig) with a polypeptide. The polypeptide used as an immunogen has an amino acid sequence that comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (i) SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74;
- 5 (ii) the amino acid sequence encoded by a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221;
- (iii) at least 15 amino acid residues of the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74;
- 10 (iv) an amino acid sequence which is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, wherein the percent identity is determined using the ALIGN program of the GCG software package with a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12, and a gap penalty of 4; and
- 15 (v) an amino acid sequence which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes with a nucleic acid having a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73 under conditions of hybridization of $6 \times$ SSC (standard saline citrate) at 45°C and washing in $0.2 \times$ SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65°C .

After immunization, a sample is collected from the vertebrate that
20 contains an antibody that specifically recognizes the polypeptide with which the vertebrate was immunized. Preferably, the polypeptide is recombinantly produced using a non-human host cell. Optionally, an antibody substance can be further purified from the sample using techniques well known to those of skill in the art. The method can further comprise making a monoclonal antibody-producing cell from a cell of the
25 vertebrate. Optionally, antibodies can be collected from the antibody-producing cell.

III. Recombinant Expression Vectors and Host Cells

Another aspect of the invention pertains to vectors, preferably expression vectors, containing a nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide of the invention

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(or a portion thereof). As used herein, the term "vector" refers to a nucleic acid molecule capable of transporting another nucleic acid to which it has been linked. One type of vector is a "plasmid", which refers to a circular double stranded DNA loop into which additional DNA segments can be ligated. Another type of vector is a viral vector, wherein additional DNA segments can be ligated into the viral genome. Certain vectors are capable of autonomous replication in a host cell into which they are introduced (e.g., bacterial vectors having a bacterial origin of replication and episomal mammalian vectors). Other vectors (e.g., non-episomal mammalian vectors) are integrated into the genome of a host cell upon introduction into the host cell, and thereby are replicated along with the host genome. Moreover, certain vectors, expression vectors, are capable of directing the expression of genes to which they are operably linked. In general, expression vectors of utility in recombinant DNA techniques are often in the form of plasmids (vectors). However, the invention is intended to include such other forms of expression vectors, such as viral vectors (e.g., replication defective retroviruses, adenoviruses and adeno-associated viruses), which serve equivalent functions.

The recombinant expression vectors of the invention comprise a nucleic acid of the invention in a form suitable for expression of the nucleic acid in a host cell. This means that the recombinant expression vectors include one or more regulatory sequences, selected on the basis of the host cells to be used for expression, which is operably linked to the nucleic acid sequence to be expressed. Within a recombinant expression vector, "operably linked" is intended to mean that the nucleotide sequence of interest is linked to the regulatory sequence(s) in a manner which allows for expression of the nucleotide sequence (e.g., in an *in vitro* transcription/translation system or in a host cell when the vector is introduced into the host cell). The term "regulatory sequence" is intended to include promoters, enhancers and other expression control elements (e.g., polyadenylation signals). Such regulatory sequences are described, for example, in Goeddel, *Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology* 185, Academic Press, San Diego, CA (1990). Regulatory sequences

include those which direct constitutive expression of a nucleotide sequence in many types of host cell and those which direct expression of the nucleotide sequence only in certain host cells (e.g., tissue-specific regulatory sequences). It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the design of the expression vector can depend on such factors as the choice of the host cell to be transformed, the level of expression of protein desired, and the like. The expression vectors of the invention can be introduced into host cells to thereby produce proteins or peptides, including fusion proteins or peptides, encoded by nucleic acids as described herein.

The recombinant expression vectors of the invention can be designed for expression of a polypeptide of the invention in prokaryotic (e.g., *E. coli*) or eukaryotic cells (e.g., insect cells (using baculovirus expression vectors), yeast cells or mammalian cells). Suitable host cells are discussed further in Goeddel, *supra*. Alternatively, the recombinant expression vector can be transcribed and translated *in vitro*, for example using T7 promoter regulatory sequences and T7 polymerase.

Expression of proteins in prokaryotes is most often carried out in *E. coli* with vectors containing constitutive or inducible promoters directing the expression of either fusion or non-fusion proteins. Fusion vectors add a number of amino acids to a protein encoded therein, usually to the amino terminus of the recombinant protein. Such fusion vectors typically serve three purposes: 1) to increase expression of recombinant protein; 2) to increase the solubility of the recombinant protein; and 3) to aid in the purification of the recombinant protein by acting as a ligand in affinity purification. Often, in fusion expression vectors, a proteolytic cleavage site is introduced at the junction of the fusion moiety and the recombinant protein to enable separation of the recombinant protein from the fusion moiety subsequent to purification of the fusion protein. Such enzymes, and their cognate recognition sequences, include Factor Xa, thrombin and enterokinase. Typical fusion expression vectors include pGEX (Pharmacia Biotech Inc; Smith and Johnson (1988) *Gene* 67:31-40), pMAL (New England Biolabs, Beverly, MA) and pRIT5 (Pharmacia, Piscataway, NJ) which

fuse glutathione S-transferase (GST), maltose E binding protein, or protein A, respectively, to the target recombinant protein.

Examples of suitable inducible non-fusion *E. coli* expression vectors include pTrc (Amann et al., (1988) *Gene* 69:301-315) and pET 11d (Studier et al.,

- 5 *Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology* 185, Academic Press, San Diego, California (1990) 60-89). Target gene expression from the pTrc vector relies on host RNA polymerase transcription from a hybrid trp-lac fusion promoter. Target gene expression from the pET 11d vector relies on transcription from a T7 gn10-lac fusion promoter mediated by a co-expressed viral RNA polymerase (T7 gn1). This viral
10 polymerase is supplied by host strains BL21(DE3) or HMS174(DE3) from a resident lambda prophage harboring a T7 gn1 gene under the transcriptional control of the lacUV 5 promoter.

- One strategy to maximize recombinant protein expression in *E. coli* is to express the protein in a host bacteria with an impaired capacity to proteolytically cleave
15 the recombinant protein (Gottesman, *Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology* 185, Academic Press, San Diego, California (1990) 119-128). Another strategy is to alter the nucleic acid sequence of the nucleic acid to be inserted into an expression vector so that the individual codons for each amino acid are those preferentially utilized in *E. coli* (Wada et al. (1992) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 20:2111-2118).
20 Such alteration of nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be carried out by standard DNA synthesis techniques.

- In another embodiment, the expression vector is a yeast expression vector. Examples of vectors for expression in yeast *S. cerevisiae* include pYepSec1 (Baldari et al. (1987) *EMBO J.* 6:229-234), pMFa (Kurjan and Herskowitz, (1982) *Cell*
25 30:933-943), pJRY88 (Schultz et al. (1987) *Gene* 54:113-123), pYES2 (Invitrogen Corporation, San Diego, CA), and pPicZ (Invitrogen Corp, San Diego, CA).

Alternatively, the expression vector is a baculovirus expression vector. Baculovirus vectors available for expression of proteins in cultured insect cells (e.g., Sf

9 cells) include the pAc series (Smith et al. (1983) *Mol. Cell Biol.* 3:2156-2165) and the pVL series (Lucklow and Summers (1989) *Virology* 170:31-39).

In yet another embodiment, a nucleic acid of the invention is expressed in mammalian cells using a mammalian expression vector. Examples of mammalian expression vectors include pCDM8 (Seed (1987) *Nature* 329:840) and pMT2PC (Kaufman et al. (1987) *EMBO J.* 6:187-195). When used in mammalian cells, the expression vector's control functions are often provided by viral regulatory elements. For example, commonly used promoters are derived from polyoma, Adenovirus 2, cytomegalovirus and Simian Virus 40. For other suitable expression systems for both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells see chapters 16 and 17 of Sambrook et al., *supra*.

In another embodiment, the recombinant mammalian expression vector is capable of directing expression of the nucleic acid preferentially in a particular cell type (e.g., tissue-specific regulatory elements are used to express the nucleic acid). Tissue-specific regulatory elements are known in the art. Non-limiting examples of suitable tissue-specific promoters include the albumin promoter (liver-specific; Pinkert et al. (1987) *Genes Dev.* 1:268-277), lymphoid-specific promoters (Calame and Eaton (1988) *Adv. Immunol.* 43:235-275), in particular promoters of T cell receptors (Winoto and Baltimore (1989) *EMBO J.* 8:729-733) and immunoglobulins (Banerji et al. (1983) *Cell* 33:729-740; Queen and Baltimore (1983) *Cell* 33:741-748), neuron-specific promoters (e.g., the neurofilament promoter; Byrne and Ruddle (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:5473-5477), pancreas-specific promoters (Edlund et al. (1985) *Science* 230:912-916), and mammary gland-specific promoters (e.g., milk whey promoter; U.S. Patent No. 4,873,316 and European Application Publication No. 264,166). Developmentally-regulated promoters are also encompassed, for example the murine hox promoters (Kessel and Gruss (1990) *Science* 249:374-379) and the α -fetoprotein promoter (Campes and Tilghman (1989) *Genes Dev.* 3:537-546).

The invention further provides a recombinant expression vector comprising a DNA molecule of the invention cloned into the expression vector in an antisense orientation. That is, the DNA molecule is operably linked to a regulatory

sequence in a manner which allows for expression (by transcription of the DNA molecule) of an RNA molecule which is antisense to the mRNA encoding a polypeptide of the invention. Regulatory sequences operably linked to a nucleic acid cloned in the antisense orientation can be chosen which direct the continuous
5 expression of the antisense RNA molecule in a variety of cell types, for instance viral promoters and/or enhancers, or regulatory sequences can be chosen which direct constitutive, tissue specific or cell type specific expression of antisense RNA. The antisense expression vector can be in the form of a recombinant plasmid, phagemid, or attenuated virus in which antisense nucleic acids are produced under the control of a
10 high efficiency regulatory region, the activity of which can be determined by the cell type into which the vector is introduced. For a discussion of the regulation of gene expression using antisense genes see Weintraub et al. (*Reviews - Trends in Genetics*, Vol. 1(1) 1986).

Another aspect of the invention pertains to host cells into which a
15 recombinant expression vector of the invention has been introduced. The terms "host cell" and "recombinant host cell" are used interchangeably herein. It is understood that such terms refer not only to the particular subject cell but to the progeny or potential progeny of such a cell. Because certain modifications may occur in succeeding generations due to either mutation or environmental influences, such progeny may not,
20 in fact, be identical to the parent cell, but are still included within the scope of the term as used herein.

A host cell can be any prokaryotic (e.g., *E. coli*) or eukaryotic cell (e.g., insect cells, yeast or mammalian cells).

Vector DNA can be introduced into prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells via
25 conventional transformation or transfection techniques. As used herein, the terms "transformation" and "transfection" are intended to refer to a variety of art-recognized techniques for introducing foreign nucleic acid into a host cell, including calcium phosphate or calcium chloride co-precipitation, DEAE-dextran-mediated transfection,

lipofection, or electroporation. Suitable methods for transforming or transfecting host cells can be found in Sambrook, et al. (*supra*), and other laboratory manuals.

For stable transfection of mammalian cells, it is known that, depending upon the expression vector and transfection technique used, only a small fraction of
5 cells may integrate the foreign DNA into their genome. In order to identify and select these integrants, a gene that encodes a selectable marker (e.g., for resistance to antibiotics) is generally introduced into the host cells along with the gene of interest. Preferred selectable markers include those which confer resistance to drugs, such as G418, hygromycin and methotrexate. Cells stably transfected with the introduced
10 nucleic acid can be identified by drug selection (e.g., cells that have incorporated the selectable marker gene will survive, while the other cells die).

In another embodiment, the expression characteristics of an endogenous nucleic acid within a cell, cell line, or microorganism (e.g., a TANGO 202, TANGO 234, TANGO 265, TANGO 273, TANGO 286, TANGO 294, or INTERCEPT 296
15 nucleic acid, as described herein) can be modified by inserting a heterologous DNA regulatory element (i.e., one that is heterologous with respect to the endogenous gene) into the genome of the cell, stable cell line, or cloned microorganism. The inserted regulatory element can be operatively linked with the endogenous gene (e.g., TANGO 202, TANGO 234, TANGO 265, TANGO 273, TANGO 286, TANGO 294, or
20 INTERCEPT 296) and thereby control, modulate, or activate the endogenous gene. For example, an endogenous TANGO 202, TANGO 234, TANGO 265, TANGO 273, TANGO 286, TANGO 294, or INTERCEPT 296 gene which is normally "transcriptionally silent" (i.e., a TANGO 202, TANGO 234, TANGO 265, TANGO 273, TANGO 286, TANGO 294, or INTERCEPT 296 gene which is normally not
25 expressed, or is normally expressed only at only a very low level) can be activated by inserting a regulatory element which is capable of promoting expression of the gene in the cell, cell line, or microorganism. Alternatively, a transcriptionally silent, endogenous TANGO 202, TANGO 234, TANGO 265, TANGO 273, TANGO 286,

TANGO 294, or INTERCEPT 296 gene can be activated by inserting a promiscuous regulatory element that works across cell types.

5 A heterologous regulatory element can be inserted into a stable cell line or cloned microorganism such that it is operatively linked with and activates expression of an endogenous TANGO 202, TANGO 234, TANGO 265, TANGO 273, TANGO 286, TANGO 294, or INTERCEPT 296 gene, using techniques, such as targeted homologous recombination, which are well known to those of skill in the art (described e.g., in Chappel, U.S. Patent No. 5,272,071; PCT publication No. WO 91/06667, published May 16, 1991).

10 A host cell of the invention, such as a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell in culture, can be used to produce a polypeptide of the invention. Accordingly, the invention further provides methods for producing a polypeptide of the invention using the host cells of the invention. In one embodiment, the method comprises culturing the host cell of invention (into which a recombinant expression vector encoding a polypeptide of the invention has been introduced) in a suitable medium such that the polypeptide is produced. In another embodiment, the method further comprises isolating the polypeptide from the medium or the host cell.

15 The host cells of the invention can also be used to produce non-human transgenic animals. For example, in one embodiment, a host cell of the invention is a fertilized oocyte or an embryonic stem cell into which a sequences encoding a polypeptide of the invention have been introduced. Such host cells can then be used to create non-human transgenic animals in which exogenous sequences encoding a polypeptide of the invention have been introduced into their genome or homologous recombinant animals in which endogenous encoding a polypeptide of the invention sequences have been altered. Such animals are useful for studying the function and/or activity of the polypeptide and for identifying and/or evaluating modulators of polypeptide activity. As used herein, a "transgenic animal" is a non-human animal, preferably a mammal, more preferably a rodent such as a rat or mouse, in which one or more of the cells of the animal includes a transgene. Other examples of transgenic

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animals include non-human primates, sheep, dogs, cows, goats, chickens, amphibians, etc. A transgene is exogenous DNA which is integrated into the genome of a cell from which a transgenic animal develops and which remains in the genome of the mature animal, thereby directing the expression of an encoded gene product in one or more cell types or tissues of the transgenic animal. As used herein, an "homologous recombinant animal" is a non-human animal, preferably a mammal, more preferably a mouse, in which an endogenous gene has been altered by homologous recombination between the endogenous gene and an exogenous DNA molecule introduced into a cell of the animal, e.g., an embryonic cell of the animal, prior to development of the animal.

A transgenic animal of the invention can be created by introducing nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide of the invention (or a homologue thereof) into the male pronuclei of a fertilized oocyte, e.g., by microinjection, retroviral infection, and allowing the oocyte to develop in a pseudopregnant female foster animal. Intronic sequences and polyadenylation signals can also be included in the transgene to increase the efficiency of expression of the transgene. A tissue-specific regulatory sequence(s) can be operably linked to the transgene to direct expression of the polypeptide of the invention to particular cells. Methods for generating transgenic animals via embryo manipulation and microinjection, particularly animals such as mice, have become conventional in the art and are described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,736,866 and 4,870,009, U.S. Patent No. 4,873,191, in Hogan, Manipulating the Mouse Embryo, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1986, and in Wakayama et al., 1999, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 96:14984-14989. Similar methods can be used to produce other transgenic animals. A transgenic founder animal can be identified based upon the presence of the transgene in its genome and/or expression of mRNA encoding the transgene in tissues or cells of the animals. A transgenic founder animal can then be used to breed additional animals carrying the transgene. Moreover, transgenic animals carrying the transgene can further be bred to other transgenic animals carrying other transgenes.

To create a homologous recombinant animal, a vector is prepared which contains at least a portion of a gene encoding a polypeptide of the invention into which a deletion, addition or substitution has been introduced to thereby alter, e.g., functionally disrupt, the gene. In a preferred embodiment, the vector is designed such that, upon homologous recombination, the endogenous gene is functionally disrupted (i.e., no longer encodes a functional protein; also referred to as a "knock out" vector). Alternatively, the vector can be designed such that, upon homologous recombination, the endogenous gene is mutated or otherwise altered but still encodes functional protein (e.g., the upstream regulatory region can be altered to thereby alter the expression of the endogenous protein). In the homologous recombination vector, the altered portion of the gene is flanked at its 5' and 3' ends by additional nucleic acid of the gene to allow for homologous recombination to occur between the exogenous gene carried by the vector and an endogenous gene in an embryonic stem cell. The additional flanking nucleic acid sequences are of sufficient length for successful homologous recombination with the endogenous gene. Typically, several kilobases of flanking DNA (both at the 5' and 3' ends) are included in the vector (*see, e.g.*, Thomas and Capecchi (1987) *Cell* 51:503 for a description of homologous recombination vectors). The vector is introduced into an embryonic stem cell line (e.g., by electroporation) and cells in which the introduced gene has homologously recombined with the endogenous gene are selected (*see, e.g.*, Li et al. (1992) *Cell* 69:915). The selected cells are then injected into a blastocyst of an animal (e.g., a mouse) to form aggregation chimeras (*see, e.g.*, Bradley in *Teratocarcinomas and Embryonic Stem Cells: A Practical Approach*, Robertson, ed. (IRL, Oxford, 1987) pp. 113-152). A chimeric embryo can then be implanted into a suitable pseudopregnant female foster animal and the embryo brought to term. Progeny harboring the homologously recombined DNA in their germ cells can be used to breed animals in which all cells of the animal contain the homologously recombined DNA by germline transmission of the transgene. Methods for constructing homologous recombination vectors and homologous recombinant animals are described further in Bradley (1991) *Current Opinion in Bio/Technology*

2:823-829 and in PCT Publication Nos. WO 90/11354, WO 91/01140, WO 92/0968, and WO 93/04169.

In another embodiment, transgenic non-human animals can be produced which contain selected systems which allow for regulated expression of the transgene.

5 One example of such a system is the *cre/loxP* recombinase system of bacteriophage P1.

For a description of the *cre/loxP* recombinase system, *see, e.g.*, Lakso et al. (1992) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:6232-6236. Another example of a recombinase system is the FLP recombinase system of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (O'Gorman et al. (1991) *Science* 251:1351-1355. If a *cre/loxP* recombinase system is used to regulate

10 expression of the transgene, animals containing transgenes encoding both the *Cre* recombinase and a selected protein are required. Such animals can be provided through the construction of "double" transgenic animals, e.g., by mating two transgenic animals, one containing a transgene encoding a selected protein and the other containing a transgene encoding a recombinase.

15 Clones of the non-human transgenic animals described herein can also be produced according to the methods described in Wilmut et al. (1997) *Nature* 385:810-813 and PCT Publication Nos. WO 97/07668 and WO 97/07669.

IV. Pharmaceutical Compositions

20 The nucleic acid molecules, polypeptides, and antibodies (also referred to herein as "active compounds") of the invention can be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions suitable for administration. Such compositions typically comprise the nucleic acid molecule, protein, or antibody and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. As used herein the language "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier"

25 is intended to include any and all solvents, dispersion media, coatings, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents, and the like, compatible with pharmaceutical administration. The use of such media and agents for pharmaceutically active substances is well known in the art. Except insofar as any conventional media or agent is incompatible with the active compound, use thereof in

the compositions is contemplated. Supplementary active compounds can also be incorporated into the compositions.

The invention includes methods for preparing pharmaceutical compositions for modulating the expression or activity of a polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention. Such methods comprise formulating a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier with an agent which modulates expression or activity of a polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention. Such compositions can further include additional active agents. Thus, the invention further includes methods for preparing a pharmaceutical composition by formulating a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier with an agent which modulates expression or activity of a polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention and one or more additional active compounds.

The agent which modulates expression or activity can, for example, be a small molecule other than a nucleic acid, polypeptide, or antibody of the invention. For example, such small molecules include peptides, peptidomimetics, amino acids, amino acid analogs, polynucleotides, polynucleotide analogs, nucleotides, nucleotide analogs, organic or inorganic compounds (i.e., including heteroorganic and organometallic compounds) having a molecular weight less than about 10,000 grams per mole, organic or inorganic compounds having a molecular weight less than about 5,000 grams per mole, organic or inorganic compounds having a molecular weight less than about 1,000 grams per mole, organic or inorganic compounds having a molecular weight less than about 500 grams per mole, and salts, esters, and other pharmaceutically acceptable forms of such compounds.

It is understood that appropriate doses of small molecule agents and protein or polypeptide agents depends upon a number of factors within the ken of the ordinarily skilled physician, veterinarian, or researcher. The dose(s) of these agents will vary, for example, depending upon the identity, size, and condition of the subject or sample being treated, further depending upon the route by which the composition is to be administered, if applicable, and the effect which the practitioner desires the agent to have upon the nucleic acid or polypeptide of the invention. Exemplary doses of a

small molecule include milligram or microgram amounts per kilogram of subject or sample weight (e.g., about 1 microgram per kilogram to about 500 milligrams per kilogram, about 100 micrograms per kilogram to about 5 milligrams per kilogram, or about 1 microgram per kilogram to about 50 micrograms per kilogram). Exemplary doses of a protein or polypeptide include gram, milligram or microgram amounts per kilogram of subject or sample weight (e.g., about 1 microgram per kilogram to about 5 grams per kilogram, about 100 micrograms per kilogram to about 500 milligrams per kilogram, or about 1 milligram per kilogram to about 50 milligrams per kilogram). It is furthermore understood that appropriate doses of one of these agents depend upon the potency of the agent with respect to the expression or activity to be modulated. Such appropriate doses can be determined using the assays described herein. When one or more of these agents is to be administered to an animal (e.g., a human) in order to modulate expression or activity of a polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention, a physician, veterinarian, or researcher can, for example, prescribe a relatively low dose at first, subsequently increasing the dose until an appropriate response is obtained. In addition, it is understood that the specific dose level for any particular animal subject will depend upon a variety of factors including the activity of the specific agent employed, the age, body weight, general health, gender, and diet of the subject, the time of administration, the route of administration, the rate of excretion, any drug combination, and the degree of expression or activity to be modulated.

A pharmaceutical composition of the invention is formulated to be compatible with its intended route of administration. Examples of routes of administration include parenteral, e.g., intravenous, intradermal, subcutaneous, oral (e.g., inhalation), transdermal (topical), transmucosal, and rectal administration. Solutions or suspensions used for parenteral, intradermal, or subcutaneous application can include the following components: a sterile diluent such as water for injection, saline solution, fixed oils, polyethylene glycols, glycerine, propylene glycol or other synthetic solvents; antibacterial agents such as benzyl alcohol or methyl parabens; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid or sodium bisulfite; chelating agents such as

ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid; buffers such as acetates, citrates or phosphates and agents for the adjustment of tonicity such as sodium chloride or dextrose. pH can be adjusted with acids or bases, such as hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide. The parenteral preparation can be enclosed in ampules, disposable syringes or multiple dose
5 vials made of glass or plastic.

Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions (where water soluble) or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersions. For intravenous administration, suitable carriers include physiological saline, bacteriostatic
10 water, Cremophor EL (BASF; Parsippany, NJ) or phosphate buffered saline (PBS). In all cases, the composition must be sterile and should be fluid to the extent that easy syringability exists. It must be stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage and must be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for
15 example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), and suitable mixtures thereof. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. Prevention of the action of microorganisms can be achieved by various
20 antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, ascorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars, polyalcohols such as mannitol, sorbitol, or sodium chloride in the composition. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by including in the composition an agent which delays absorption, for
25 example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

Sterile injectable solutions can be prepared by incorporating the active compound (e.g., a polypeptide or antibody) in the required amount in an appropriate solvent with one or a combination of ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by filtered sterilization. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating

the active compound into a sterile vehicle which contains a basic dispersion medium, and then incorporating the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, the preferred methods of preparation are vacuum drying and freeze-drying which yields a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile-filtered solution thereof.

Oral compositions generally include an inert diluent or an edible carrier. They can be enclosed in gelatin capsules or compressed into tablets. For the purpose of oral therapeutic administration, the active compound can be incorporated with excipients and used in the form of tablets, troches, or capsules. Oral compositions can also be prepared using a fluid carrier for use as a mouthwash, wherein the compound in the fluid carrier is applied orally and swished and expectorated or swallowed.

Pharmaceutically compatible binding agents, and/or adjuvant materials can be included as part of the composition. The tablets, pills, capsules, troches, and the like can contain any of the following ingredients, or compounds of a similar nature: a binder such as microcrystalline cellulose, gum tragacanth or gelatin; an excipient such as starch or lactose, a disintegrating agent such as alginic acid, Primogel, or corn starch; a lubricant such as magnesium stearate or Sterotes; a glidant such as colloidal silicon dioxide; a sweetening agent such as sucrose or saccharin; or a flavoring agent such as peppermint, methyl salicylate, or orange flavoring.

For administration by inhalation, the compounds are delivered in the form of an aerosol spray from a pressurized container or dispenser which contains a suitable propellant, e.g., a gas such as carbon dioxide, or a nebulizer.

Systemic administration can also be by transmucosal or transdermal means. For transmucosal or transdermal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art, and include, for example, for transmucosal administration, detergents, bile salts, and fusidic acid derivatives. Transmucosal administration can be accomplished through the use of nasal sprays or suppositories. For transdermal

administration, the active compounds are formulated into ointments, salves, gels, or creams as generally known in the art.

The compounds can also be prepared in the form of suppositories (e.g., with conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter and other glycerides) or retention enemas for rectal delivery.

In one embodiment, the active compounds are prepared with carriers that will protect the compound against rapid elimination from the body, such as a controlled release formulation, including implants and microencapsulated delivery systems. Biodegradable, biocompatible polymers can be used, such as ethylene vinyl acetate, polyanhydrides, polyglycolic acid, collagen, polyorthoesters, and polylactic acid. Methods for preparation of such formulations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. The materials can also be obtained commercially from Alza Corporation and Nova Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Liposomal suspensions (including liposomes which can be targeted to bind with virus-infected cells using a monoclonal antibody which binds specifically with a viral antigen) can also be used as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. These can be prepared according to methods known to those skilled in the art, for example, as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,522,811.

It is especially advantageous to formulate oral or parenteral compositions in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. Dosage unit form as used herein refers to physically discrete units suited as unitary dosages for the subject to be treated; each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active compound calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect in association with the required pharmaceutical carrier. The specification for the dosage unit forms of the invention are dictated by and directly dependent on the unique characteristics of the active compound and the particular therapeutic effect to be achieved, and the limitations inherent in the art of compounding such an active compound for the treatment of individuals.

For antibodies, the preferred dosage is 0.1 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg of body weight (generally 10 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg). If the antibody is to act in the brain, a

dosage of 50 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg is usually appropriate. Generally, partially human antibodies and fully human antibodies have a longer half-life within the human body than other antibodies. Accordingly, lower dosages and less frequent administration is often possible. Modifications such as lipidation can be used to stabilize antibodies and to enhance uptake and tissue penetration (e.g., into the brain). A method for lipidation of antibodies is described by Cruikshank et al. ((1997) *J. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes and Human Retrovirology* 14:193).

The nucleic acid molecules of the invention can be inserted into vectors and used as gene therapy vectors. Gene therapy vectors can be delivered to a subject by, for example, intravenous injection, local administration (U.S. Patent 5,328,470), or by stereotactic injection (*see, e.g.,* Chen et al. (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:3054-3057). The pharmaceutical preparation of the gene therapy vector can include the gene therapy vector in an acceptable diluent, or can comprise a slow release matrix in which the gene delivery vehicle is imbedded. Alternatively, where the complete gene delivery vector can be produced intact from recombinant cells, e.g. retroviral vectors, the pharmaceutical preparation can include one or more cells which produce the gene delivery system.

The pharmaceutical compositions can be included in a container, pack, or dispenser together with instructions for administration.

V. Uses and Methods of the Invention

The nucleic acid molecules, proteins, protein homologs, and antibodies described herein can be used in one or more of the following methods: a) screening assays; b) detection assays (e.g., chromosomal mapping, tissue typing, forensic biology); c) predictive medicine (e.g., diagnostic assays, prognostic assays, monitoring clinical trials, and pharmacogenomics); and d) methods of treatment (e.g., therapeutic and prophylactic). For example, polypeptides of the invention can be used for all of the purposes identified herein in portions of the disclosure relating to individual types of protein of the invention (e.g., TANGO 202 proteins, TANGO 234 proteins, TANGO

265 proteins, TANGO 273 proteins, TANGO 286 proteins, TANGO 294 proteins, and
INTERCEPT 296 proteins). Polypeptides of the invention can also be used to
modulate cellular proliferation, cellular differentiation, cellular adhesion, or some
combination of these. The isolated nucleic acid molecules of the invention can be used
5 to express proteins (e.g., via a recombinant expression vector in a host cell in gene
therapy applications), to detect mRNA (e.g., in a biological sample) or a genetic lesion,
and to modulate activity of a polypeptide of the invention. In addition, the
polypeptides of the invention can be used to screen drugs or compounds which
modulate activity or expression of a polypeptide of the invention as well as to treat
10 disorders characterized by insufficient or excessive production of a protein of the
invention or production of a form of a protein of the invention which has decreased or
aberrant activity compared to the wild type protein. In addition, the antibodies of the
invention can be used to detect and isolate a protein of the and modulate activity of a
protein of the invention.

15 This invention further pertains to novel agents identified by the above-
described screening assays and uses thereof for treatments as described herein.

A. Screening Assays

The invention provides a method (also referred to herein as a "screening
20 assay") for identifying modulators, i.e., candidate or test compounds or agents (e.g.,
peptides, peptidomimetics, small molecules or other drugs) which bind to polypeptide
of the invention or have a stimulatory or inhibitory effect on, for example, expression
or activity of a polypeptide of the invention.

In one embodiment, the invention provides assays for screening
25 candidate or test compounds which bind to or modulate the activity of the membrane-
bound form of a polypeptide of the invention or biologically active portion thereof.
The test compounds of the present invention can be obtained using any of the
numerous approaches in combinatorial library methods known in the art, including:
biological libraries; spatially addressable parallel solid phase or solution phase

libraries; synthetic library methods requiring deconvolution; the "one-bead one-compound" library method; and synthetic library methods using affinity chromatography selection. The biological library approach is limited to peptide libraries, while the other four approaches are applicable to peptide, non-peptide
5 oligomer or small molecule libraries of compounds (Lam (1997) *Anticancer Drug Des.* 12:145).

Examples of methods for the synthesis of molecular libraries can be found in the art, for example in: DeWitt et al. (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:6909; Erb et al. (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:11422; Zuckermann et al.
10 (1994). *J. Med. Chem.* 37:2678; Cho et al. (1993) *Science* 261:1303; Carrell et al. (1994) *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33:2059; Carell et al. (1994) *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33:2061; and Gallop et al. (1994) *J. Med. Chem.* 37:1233.

Libraries of compounds can be presented in solution (e.g., Houghten (1992) *Bio/Techniques* 13:412-421), or on beads (Lam (1991) *Nature* 354:82-84), chips
15 (Fodor (1993) *Nature* 364:555-556), bacteria (U.S. Patent No. 5,223,409), spores (Patent Nos. 5,571,698; 5,403,484; and 5,223,409), plasmids (Cull et al. (1992) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:1865-1869) or phage (Scott and Smith (1990) *Science* 249:386-390; Devlin (1990) *Science* 249:404-406; Cwirla et al. (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:6378-6382; and Felici (1991) *J. Mol. Biol.* 222:301-310).

20 In one embodiment, an assay is a cell-based assay in which a cell which expresses a membrane-bound form of a polypeptide of the invention, or a biologically active portion thereof, on the cell surface is contacted with a test compound and the ability of the test compound to bind to the polypeptide determined. The cell, for example, can be a yeast cell or a cell of mammalian origin. Determining the ability of
25 the test compound to bind to the polypeptide can be accomplished, for example, by coupling the test compound with a radioisotope or enzymatic label such that binding of the test compound to the polypeptide or biologically active portion thereof can be determined by detecting the labeled compound in a complex. For example, test compounds can be labeled with ¹²⁵I, ³⁵S, ¹⁴C, or ³H, either directly or indirectly, and the

radioisotope detected by direct counting of radio-emission or by scintillation counting.

Alternatively, test compounds can be enzymatically labeled with, for example, horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, or luciferase, and the enzymatic label detected by determination of conversion of an appropriate substrate to product. In a

- 5 preferred embodiment, the assay comprises contacting a cell which expresses a membrane-bound form of a polypeptide of the invention, or a biologically active portion thereof, on the cell surface with a known compound which binds the polypeptide to form an assay mixture, contacting the assay mixture with a test compound, and determining the ability of the test compound to interact with the
- 10 polypeptide, wherein determining the ability of the test compound to interact with the polypeptide comprises determining the ability of the test compound to preferentially bind to the polypeptide or a biologically active portion thereof as compared to the known compound.

- In another embodiment, the assay involves assessment of an activity
- 15 characteristic of the polypeptide, wherein binding of the test compound with the polypeptide or a biologically active portion thereof alters (i.e., increases or decreases) the activity of the polypeptide.

- In another embodiment, an assay is a cell-based assay comprising contacting a cell expressing a membrane-bound form of a polypeptide of the invention,
- 20 or a biologically active portion thereof, on the cell surface with a test compound and determining the ability of the test compound to modulate (e.g., stimulate or inhibit) the activity of the polypeptide or biologically active portion thereof. Determining the ability of the test compound to modulate the activity of the polypeptide or a biologically active portion thereof can be accomplished, for example, by determining
- 25 the ability of the polypeptide to bind to or interact with a target molecule or to transport molecules across the cytoplasmic membrane.

Determining the ability of a polypeptide of the invention to bind to or interact with a target molecule can be accomplished by one of the methods described above for determining direct binding. As used herein, a "target molecule" is a molecule

with which a selected polypeptide (e.g., a polypeptide of the invention binds or interacts with in nature, for example, a molecule on the surface of a cell which expresses the selected protein, a molecule on the surface of a second cell, a molecule in the extracellular milieu, a molecule associated with the internal surface of a cell

5 membrane or a cytoplasmic molecule. A target molecule can be a polypeptide of the invention or some other polypeptide or protein. For example, a target molecule can be a component of a signal transduction pathway which facilitates transduction of an extracellular signal (e.g., a signal generated by binding of a compound to a polypeptide of the invention) through the cell membrane and into the cell or a second intercellular

10 protein which has catalytic activity or a protein which facilitates the association of downstream signaling molecules with a polypeptide of the invention. Determining the ability of a polypeptide of the invention to bind to or interact with a target molecule can be accomplished by determining the activity of the target molecule. For example, the activity of the target molecule can be determined by detecting induction of a cellular

15 second messenger of the target (e.g., an mRNA, intracellular Ca^{2+} , diacylglycerol, IP3, and the like), detecting catalytic/enzymatic activity of the target on an appropriate substrate, detecting the induction of a reporter gene (e.g., a regulatory element that is responsive to a polypeptide of the invention operably linked to a nucleic acid encoding a detectable marker, e.g. luciferase), or detecting a cellular response, for example,

20 cellular differentiation, or cell proliferation.

In yet another embodiment, an assay of the present invention is a cell-free assay comprising contacting a polypeptide of the invention or biologically active portion thereof with a test compound and determining the ability of the test compound to bind to the polypeptide or biologically active portion thereof. Binding of the test

25 compound to the polypeptide can be determined either directly or indirectly as described above. In a preferred embodiment, the assay includes contacting the polypeptide of the invention or biologically active portion thereof with a known compound which binds the polypeptide to form an assay mixture, contacting the assay mixture with a test compound, and determining the ability of the test compound to

interact with the polypeptide, wherein determining the ability of the test compound to interact with the polypeptide comprises determining the ability of the test compound to preferentially bind to the polypeptide or biologically active portion thereof as compared to the known compound.

5 In another embodiment, an assay is a cell-free assay comprising contacting a polypeptide of the invention or biologically active portion thereof with a test compound and determining the ability of the test compound to modulate (e.g., stimulate or inhibit) the activity of the polypeptide or biologically active portion thereof. Determining the ability of the test compound to modulate the activity of the
10 polypeptide can be accomplished, for example, by determining the ability of the polypeptide to bind to a target molecule by one of the methods described above for determining direct binding. In an alternative embodiment, determining the ability of the test compound to modulate the activity of the polypeptide can be accomplished by determining the ability of the polypeptide of the invention to further modulate the
15 target molecule. For example, the catalytic activity, the enzymatic activity, or both, of the target molecule on an appropriate substrate can be determined as previously described.

 In yet another embodiment, the cell-free assay comprises contacting a polypeptide of the invention or biologically active portion thereof with a known
20 compound which binds the polypeptide to form an assay mixture, contacting the assay mixture with a test compound, and determining the ability of the test compound to interact with the polypeptide, wherein determining the ability of the test compound to interact with the polypeptide comprises determining the ability of the polypeptide to preferentially bind to or modulate the activity of a target molecule.

25 The cell-free assays of the present invention are amenable to use of both a soluble form or the membrane-bound form of a polypeptide of the invention. In the case of cell-free assays comprising the membrane-bound form of the polypeptide, it can be desirable to utilize a solubilizing agent such that the membrane-bound form of the polypeptide is maintained in solution. Examples of such solubilizing agents include

non-ionic detergents such as n-octylglucoside, n-dodecylglucoside, n-octylmaltoside, octanoyl-N-methylglucamide, decanoyl-N-methylglucamide, Triton X-100, Triton X-114, Thesit, Isotridecypoly(ethylene glycol ether)_n, 3-[(3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylamminio]-1-propane sulfonate (CHAPS), 3-[(3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylamminio]-2-hydroxy-1-propane sulfonate (CHAPSO), or N-dodecyl-N,N-dimethyl-3-ammonio-1-propane sulfonate.

In one or more embodiments of the above assay methods of the present invention, it can be desirable to immobilize either the polypeptide of the invention or its target molecule to facilitate separation of complexed from non-complexed forms of one or both of the proteins, as well as to accommodate automation of the assay. Binding of a test compound to the polypeptide, or interaction of the polypeptide with a target molecule in the presence and absence of a candidate compound, can be accomplished in any vessel suitable for containing the reactants. Examples of such vessels include microtiter plates, test tubes, and micro-centrifuge tubes. In one embodiment, a fusion protein can be provided which adds a domain that allows one or both of the proteins to be bound to a matrix. For example, glutathione-S-transferase fusion proteins or glutathione-S-transferase fusion proteins can be adsorbed onto glutathione SEPHAROSE™ beads (Sigma Chemical; St. Louis, MO) or glutathione derivatized microtiter plates, which are then combined with the test compound or the test compound and either the non-adsorbed target protein or A polypeptide of the invention, and the mixture incubated under conditions conducive to complex formation (e.g., at physiological conditions for salt and pH). Following incubation, the beads or microtiter plate wells are washed to remove any unbound components and complex formation is measured either directly or indirectly, for example, as described above. Alternatively, the complexes can be dissociated from the matrix, and the level of binding or activity of the polypeptide of the invention can be determined using standard techniques.

Other techniques for immobilizing proteins on matrices can also be used in the screening assays of the invention. For example, either the polypeptide of the

invention or its target molecule can be immobilized utilizing conjugation of biotin and streptavidin. Biotinylated polypeptide of the invention or target molecules can be prepared from biotin-NHS (N-hydroxy-succinimide) using techniques well known in the art (e.g., biotinylation kit, Pierce Chemicals; Rockford, IL), and immobilized in the wells of streptavidin-coated 96 well plates (Pierce Chemical). Alternatively, antibodies reactive with the polypeptide of the invention or target molecules but which do not interfere with binding of the polypeptide of the invention to its target molecule can be derivatized to the wells of the plate, and unbound target or polypeptide of the invention trapped in the wells by antibody conjugation. Methods for detecting such complexes, in addition to those described above for the GST-immobilized complexes, include immunodetection of complexes using antibodies reactive with the polypeptide of the invention or target molecule, as well as enzyme-linked assays which rely on detecting an enzymatic activity associated with the polypeptide of the invention or target molecule.

In another embodiment, modulators of expression of a polypeptide of the invention are identified in a method in which a cell is contacted with a candidate compound and the expression of the selected mRNA or protein (i.e., the mRNA or protein corresponding to a polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention) in the cell is determined. The level of expression of the selected mRNA or protein in the presence of the candidate compound is compared to the level of expression of the selected mRNA or protein in the absence of the candidate compound. The candidate compound can then be identified as a modulator of expression of the polypeptide of the invention based on this comparison. For example, when expression of the selected mRNA or protein is greater (i.e., statistically significantly greater) in the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is identified as a stimulator of the selected mRNA or protein expression. Alternatively, when expression of the selected mRNA or protein is less (i.e., statistically significantly less) in the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is identified as an

inhibitor of the selected mRNA or protein expression. The level of the selected mRNA or protein expression in the cells can be determined by methods described herein.

In yet another aspect of the invention, a polypeptide of the inventions can be used as "bait proteins" in a two-hybrid assay or three hybrid assay (*see, e.g.*,
5 U.S. Patent No. 5,283,317; Zervos et al. (1993) *Cell* 72:223-232; Madura et al. (1993) *J. Biol. Chem.* 268:12046-12054; Bartel et al. (1993) *Bio/Techniques* 14:920-924; Iwabuchi et al. (1993) *Oncogene* 8:1693-1696; and PCT Publication No. WO 94/10300), to identify other proteins, which bind to or interact with the polypeptide of the invention and modulate activity of the polypeptide of the invention. Such binding
10 proteins are also likely to be involved in the propagation of signals by the polypeptide of the inventions as, for example, upstream or downstream elements of a signaling pathway involving the polypeptide of the invention.

This invention further pertains to novel agents identified by the above-described screening assays and uses thereof for treatments as described herein.

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B. Detection Assays

Portions or fragments of the cDNA sequences identified herein (and the corresponding complete gene sequences) can be used in numerous ways as polynucleotide reagents. For example, these sequences can be used to: (i) map their
20 respective genes on a chromosome and, thus, locate gene regions associated with genetic disease; (ii) identify an individual from a minute biological sample (tissue typing); and (iii) aid in forensic identification of a biological sample. These applications are described in the subsections below.

25 1. Chromosome Mapping

Once the sequence (or a portion of the sequence) of a gene has been isolated, this sequence can be used to map the location of the gene on a chromosome. Accordingly, nucleic acid molecules described herein or fragments thereof, can be used to map the location of the corresponding genes on a chromosome. The mapping of the

sequences to chromosomes is an important first step in correlating these sequences with genes associated with disease.

Briefly, genes can be mapped to chromosomes by preparing PCR primers (preferably 15-25 base pairs in length) from the sequence of a gene of the invention. Computer analysis of the sequence of a gene of the invention can be used to rapidly select primers that do not span more than one exon in the genomic DNA, thus complicating the amplification process. These primers can then be used for PCR screening of somatic cell hybrids containing individual human chromosomes. Only those hybrids containing the human gene corresponding to the gene sequences will yield an amplified fragment. For a review of this technique, see D'Eustachio et al. ((1983) *Science* 220:919-924).

PCR mapping of somatic cell hybrids is a rapid procedure for assigning a particular sequence to a particular chromosome. Three or more sequences can be assigned per day using a single thermal cycler. Using the nucleic acid sequences of the invention to design oligonucleotide primers, sub-localization can be achieved with panels of fragments from specific chromosomes. Other mapping strategies which can similarly be used to map a gene to its chromosome include *in situ* hybridization (described in Fan et al. (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:6223-27), pre-screening with labeled flow-sorted chromosomes, and pre-selection by hybridization to chromosome specific cDNA libraries. Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) of a DNA sequence to a metaphase chromosomal spread can further be used to provide a precise chromosomal location in one step. For a review of this technique, see Verma et al. (Human Chromosomes: A Manual of Basic Techniques (Pergamon Press, New York, 1988)).

Reagents for chromosome mapping can be used individually to mark a single chromosome or a single site on that chromosome, or panels of reagents can be used for marking multiple sites and/or multiple chromosomes. Reagents corresponding to non-coding regions of the genes actually are preferred for mapping purposes.

Coding sequences are more likely to be conserved within gene families, thus increasing the chance of cross hybridizations during chromosomal mapping.

Once a sequence has been mapped to a precise chromosomal location, the physical position of the sequence on the chromosome can be correlated with genetic map data. (Such data are found, for example, in V. McKusick, Mendelian Inheritance in Man, available on-line through Johns Hopkins University Welch Medical Library). The relationship between genes and disease, mapped to the same chromosomal region, can then be identified through linkage analysis (co-inheritance of physically adjacent genes), described in, e.g., Egeland et al. (1987) *Nature* 325:783-787.

Moreover, differences in the DNA sequences between individuals affected and unaffected with a disease associated with a gene of the invention can be determined. If a mutation is observed in some or all of the affected individuals but not in any unaffected individuals, then the mutation is likely to be the causative agent of the particular disease. Comparison of affected and unaffected individuals generally involves first looking for structural alterations in the chromosomes such as deletions or translocations that are visible from chromosome spreads or detectable using PCR based on that DNA sequence. Ultimately, complete sequencing of genes from several individuals can be performed to confirm the presence of a mutation and to distinguish mutations from polymorphisms.

Furthermore, the nucleic acid sequences disclosed herein can be used to perform searches against "mapping databases", e.g., BLAST-type search, such that the chromosome position of the gene is identified by sequence homology or identity with known sequence fragments which have been mapped to chromosomes.

In the instant case, the human gene for TANGO 265 is located on chromosome 1 between markers D1S305 and D1S2635, and the human gene for TANGO 273 is located on chromosome 7 between markers D7S2467 and D7S2552.

In the instant case, the human gene for TANGO 286 exhibits significant amino acid homology with a region of the human chromosome region 22q12-13 genomic nucleotide sequence having GenBank Accession number AL021937.

Alignment of a 45 kilobase nucleotide sequence encoding TANGO 286 with AL021937, however, indicated the presence in TANGO 286 of exons which differ from those disclosed in L021937 (pam120.mat scoring matrix; gap penalties -12/-4). This region of chromosome 22 comprises an immunoglobulin lambda chain C (IGLC) pseudogene, the Ret finger protein-like 3 (RFPL3) and Ret finger protein-like 3 antisense (RFPL3S) genes, a gene encoding a novel immunoglobulin lambda chain V family protein, a novel gene encoding a protein similar both to mouse RGDS protein (RALGDS, RALGEF, guanine nucleotide dissociation stimulator A) and to rabbit oncogene RSC, a novel gene encoding the human orthologue of worm F16A11.2 protein, a novel gene encoding a protein similar both to BPI and to rabbit liposaccharide-binding protein, and a 5'-portion of a novel gene. This region also comprises various ESTs, STSs, GSSs, genomic marker D22S1175, a ca repeat polymorphism and putative CpG islands.

A polypeptide and fragments and sequences thereof and antibodies which bind specifically with such polypeptides/fragments can be used to map the location of the gene encoding the polypeptide on a chromosome. This mapping can be performed by specifically detecting the presence of the polypeptide/fragments in members of a panel of somatic cell hybrids between cells obtained from a first species of animal from which the protein originates and cells obtained from a second species of animal, determining which somatic cell hybrid(s) expresses the polypeptide, and noting the chromosome(s) of the first species of animal that it contains. For examples of this technique (see Pajunen et al., 1988, Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 47:37-41 and Van Keuren et al., 1986, Hum. Genet. 74:34-40). Alternatively, the presence of the polypeptide in the somatic cell hybrids can be determined by assaying an activity or property of the polypeptide (e.g., enzymatic activity, as described in Bordelon-Riser et al., 1979, Som. Cell Genet. 5:597-613 and Owerbach et al., 1978, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 75:5640-5644).

In the instant case, the human gene for TANGO 234 protein indicated that the gene is located at chromosomal location h12p13. Flanking chromosomal

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markers include WI-6980 and GATA8A09.43. Nearby human loci include IBD2 (inflammatory bowel disease 2), FPF (familial periodic fever), and HPDR2 (hypophosphatemia vitamin D resistant rickets 2). Nearby genes are KLRC (killer cell receptor cluster), DRPLA (dentatorubro-pallidoluysian atrophy), GAPD (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate) dehydrogenase, and PXR1 (peroxisome receptor 1). This region is syntenic to mouse chromosome mo6. Murine chromosomal mapping indicated that the murine orthologue is located near the scr (scruffy) locus. Nearby mouse genes include drpla (dentatorubral phillidoluysian atrophy), prp (proline rich protein), and kap (kidney androgen regulated protein).

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2. Tissue Typing

The nucleic acid sequences of the present invention can also be used to identify individuals from minute biological samples. The United States military, for example, is considering the use of restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) for identification of its personnel. In this technique, an individual's genomic DNA is digested with one or more restriction enzymes, and probed on a Southern blot to yield unique bands for identification. This method does not suffer from the current limitations of "Dog Tags" which can be lost, switched, or stolen, making positive identification difficult. The sequences of the present invention are useful as additional DNA markers for RFLP (described in U.S. Patent 5,272,057).

Furthermore, the sequences of the present invention can be used to provide an alternative technique which determines the actual base-by-base DNA sequence of selected portions of an individual's genome. Thus, the nucleic acid sequences described herein can be used to prepare two PCR primers from the 5' and 3' ends of the sequences. These primers can then be used to amplify an individual's DNA and subsequently sequence it.

Panels of corresponding DNA sequences from individuals, prepared in this manner, can provide unique individual identifications, as each individual will have a unique set of such DNA sequences due to allelic differences. The sequences of the

present invention can be used to obtain such identification sequences from individuals and from tissue. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention uniquely represent portions of the human genome. Allelic variation occurs to some degree in the coding regions of these sequences, and to a greater degree in the non-coding regions. It is estimated that allelic variation between individual humans occurs with a frequency of about once per each 500 bases. Each of the sequences described herein can, to some degree, be used as a standard against which DNA from an individual can be compared for identification purposes. Because greater numbers of polymorphisms occur in the non-coding regions, fewer sequences are necessary to differentiate individuals. The non-coding sequences of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 9, 17, 25, 33, 45, and 53 can comfortably provide positive individual identification with a panel of perhaps 10 to 1,000 primers which each yield a non-coding amplified sequence of 100 bases. If predicted coding sequences, such as those in any of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 10, 18, 26, 34, 46, and 54 are used, a more appropriate number of primers for positive individual identification would be 500-2,000.

If a panel of reagents from the nucleic acid sequences described herein is used to generate a unique identification database for an individual, those same reagents can later be used to identify tissue from that individual. Using the unique identification database, positive identification of the individual, living or dead, can be made from extremely small tissue samples.

3. Use of Partial Gene Sequences in Forensic Biology

DNA-based identification techniques can also be used in forensic biology. Forensic biology is a scientific field employing genetic typing of biological evidence found at a crime scene as a means for positively identifying, for example, a perpetrator of a crime. To make such an identification, PCR technology can be used to amplify DNA sequences taken from very small biological samples such as tissues, e.g., hair or skin, or body fluids, e.g., blood, saliva, or semen found at a crime scene. The

amplified sequence can then be compared to a standard, thereby allowing identification of the origin of the biological sample.

The sequences of the present invention can be used to provide polynucleotide reagents, e.g., PCR primers, targeted to specific loci in the human genome, which can enhance the reliability of DNA-based forensic identifications by, for example, providing another "identification marker" (i.e., another DNA sequence that is unique to a particular individual). As mentioned above, actual base sequence information can be used for identification as an accurate alternative to patterns formed by restriction enzyme generated fragments. Sequences targeted to non-coding regions are particularly appropriate for this use as greater numbers of polymorphisms occur in the non-coding regions, making it easier to differentiate individuals using this technique. Examples of polynucleotide reagents include the nucleic acid sequences of the invention or portions thereof, e.g., fragments derived from non-coding regions having a length of at least 20 or 30 bases.

The nucleic acid sequences described herein can further be used to provide polynucleotide reagents, e.g., labeled or labelable probes which can be used in, for example, an *in situ* hybridization technique, to identify a specific tissue, e.g., brain tissue. This can be very useful in cases where a forensic pathologist is presented with a tissue of unknown origin. Panels of such probes can be used to identify tissue by species and/or by organ type.

C. Predictive Medicine

The present invention also pertains to the field of predictive medicine in which diagnostic assays, prognostic assays, pharmacogenomics, and monitoring clinical trials are used for prognostic (predictive) purposes to thereby treat an individual prophylactically. Accordingly, one aspect of the present invention relates to diagnostic assays for determining expression of a polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention and/or activity of a polypeptide of the invention (e.g., expression or activity of one of TANGO 202, TANGO 234, TANGO 265, TANGO 273, TANGO 286, TANGO 294,

or INTERCEPT 296 genes or proteins), in the context of a biological sample (e.g., blood, serum, cells, tissue) to thereby determine whether an individual is afflicted with a disease or disorder, or is at risk of developing a disorder, associated with aberrant expression or activity of a polypeptide of the invention. The invention also provides
5 for prognostic (or predictive) assays for determining whether an individual is at risk of developing a disorder associated with aberrant expression or activity of a polypeptide of the invention. For example, mutations in a gene of the invention can be assayed in a biological sample. Such assays can be used for prognostic or predictive purpose to thereby prophylactically treat an individual prior to the onset of a disorder
10 characterized by or associated with aberrant expression or activity of a polypeptide of the invention.

As an alternative to making determinations based on the absolute expression level of a selected gene, determinations can be based on normalized expression levels of the gene. A gene expression level is normalized by correcting the
15 absolute expression level of the gene (e.g., a TANGO 202, TANGO 234, TANGO 265, TANGO 273, TANGO 286, TANGO 294, or INTERCEPT 296 gene as described herein) by comparing its expression to expression of a gene for which expression is not believed to be co-regulated with the gene of interest, e.g., a housekeeping gene that is constitutively expressed. Suitable genes for normalization include housekeeping genes
20 such as the actin gene. Such normalization allows comparison of the expression level in one sample, e.g., a patient sample, with the expression level in another sample, e.g., a sample obtained from a patient known not to be afflicted with a disease or condition, or between samples obtained from different sources.

Alternatively, the expression level can be assessed as a relative
25 expression level. To assess a relative expression level for a gene (e.g., a TANGO 202, TANGO 234, TANGO 265, TANGO 273, TANGO 286, TANGO 294, or INTERCEPT 296 gene, as described herein), the level of expression of the gene is determined for 10 or more samples (preferably 50 or more samples) of different isolates of cells in which the gene is believed to be expressed, prior to assessing the

level of expression of the gene in the sample of interest. The mean expression level of the gene detected in the large number of samples is determined, and this value is used as a baseline expression level for the gene. The expression level of the gene assessed in the test sample (i.e., its absolute level of expression) is divided by the mean expression value to yield a relative expression level. Such a method can identify tissues or individuals which are afflicted with a disorder associated with aberrant expression of a gene of the invention.

Preferably, the samples used in the baseline determination are generated either using cells obtained from a tissue or individual known to be afflicted with a disorder (e.g., a disorder associated with aberrant expression of one of the TANGO 202, TANGO 234, TANGO 265, TANGO 273, TANGO 286, TANGO 294, or INTERCEPT 296 genes) or using cells obtained from a tissue or individual known not to be afflicted with the disorder. Alternatively, levels of expression of these genes in tissues or individuals known to be or not to be afflicted with the disorder can be used to assess whether the aberrant expression of the gene is associated with the disorder (e.g., with onset of the disorder, or as a symptom of the disorder over time).

Another aspect of the invention pertains to monitoring the influence of agents (e.g., drugs or other compounds) on the expression or activity of one or more of TANGO 202, TANGO 234, TANGO 265, TANGO 273, TANGO 286, TANGO 294, and INTERCEPT 296 in clinical trials. These and other agents are described in further detail in the following sections.

1. Diagnostic Assays

An exemplary method for detecting the presence or absence of a polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention in a biological sample involves obtaining a biological sample from a test subject and contacting the biological sample with a compound or an agent capable of detecting a polypeptide or nucleic acid (e.g., mRNA, genomic DNA) of the invention such that the presence of a polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention is detected in the biological sample. A preferred agent for detecting

mRNA or genomic DNA encoding a polypeptide of the invention is a labeled nucleic acid probe capable of hybridizing to mRNA or genomic DNA encoding a polypeptide of the invention. The nucleic acid probe can be, for example, a full-length cDNA, such as the nucleic acid of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 9, 17, 25, 33, 45, 53, 67, and 72, or a portion thereof, such as an oligonucleotide of at least 15, 30, 50, 100, 250 or 500 nucleotides in length and sufficient to specifically hybridize under stringent conditions to a mRNA or genomic DNA encoding a polypeptide of the invention. Other suitable probes for use in the diagnostic assays of the invention are described herein.

A preferred agent for detecting a polypeptide of the invention is an antibody capable of binding to a polypeptide of the invention, preferably an antibody with a detectable label. Antibodies can be polyclonal, or more preferably, monoclonal. An intact antibody, or a fragment thereof (e.g., Fab or F(ab')₂) can be used. The term "labeled", with regard to the probe or antibody, is intended to encompass direct labeling of the probe or antibody by coupling (i.e., physically linking) a detectable substance to the probe or antibody, as well as indirect labeling of the probe or antibody by reactivity with another reagent that is directly labeled. Examples of indirect labeling include detection of a primary antibody using a fluorescently labeled secondary antibody and end-labeling of a DNA probe with biotin such that it can be detected with fluorescently labeled streptavidin. The term "biological sample" is intended to include tissues, cells and biological fluids isolated from a subject, as well as tissues, cells and fluids present within a subject. That is, the detection method of the invention can be used to detect mRNA, protein, or genomic DNA in a biological sample *in vitro* as well as *in vivo*. For example, *in vitro* techniques for detection of mRNA include Northern hybridizations and *in situ* hybridizations. *In vitro* techniques for detection of a polypeptide of the invention include enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), Western blots, immunoprecipitations and immunofluorescence. *In vitro* techniques for detection of genomic DNA include Southern hybridizations. Furthermore, *in vivo* techniques for detection of a polypeptide of the invention include introducing into a subject a labeled antibody directed against the polypeptide. For

example, the antibody can be labeled with a radioactive marker whose presence and location in a subject can be detected by standard imaging techniques.

In one embodiment, the biological sample contains protein molecules from the test subject. Alternatively, the biological sample can contain mRNA molecules from the test subject or genomic DNA molecules from the test subject. A preferred biological sample is a peripheral blood leukocyte sample isolated by conventional means from a subject.

In another embodiment, the methods further involve obtaining a control biological sample from a control subject, contacting the control sample with a compound or agent capable of detecting a polypeptide of the invention or mRNA or genomic DNA encoding a polypeptide of the invention, such that the presence of the polypeptide or mRNA or genomic DNA encoding the polypeptide is detected in the biological sample, and comparing the presence of the polypeptide or mRNA or genomic DNA encoding the polypeptide in the control sample with the presence of the polypeptide or mRNA or genomic DNA encoding the polypeptide in the test sample.

The invention also encompasses kits for detecting the presence of a polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention in a biological sample (a test sample). Such kits can be used to determine if a subject is suffering from or is at increased risk of developing a disorder associated with aberrant expression of a polypeptide of the invention (e.g., one of the disorders described in the section of this disclosure wherein the individual polypeptide of the invention is discussed). For example, the kit can comprise a labeled compound or agent capable of detecting the polypeptide or mRNA encoding the polypeptide in a biological sample and means for determining the amount of the polypeptide or mRNA in the sample (e.g., an antibody which binds the polypeptide or an oligonucleotide probe which binds to DNA or mRNA encoding the polypeptide). Kits can also include instructions for observing that the tested subject is suffering from or is at risk of developing a disorder associated with aberrant expression of the polypeptide if the amount of the polypeptide or mRNA encoding the polypeptide is above or below a normal level.

For antibody-based kits, the kit can comprise, for example: (1) a first antibody (e.g., attached to a solid support) which binds to a polypeptide of the invention; and, optionally, (2) a second, different antibody which binds to either the polypeptide or the first antibody and is conjugated to a detectable agent.

5 For oligonucleotide-based kits, the kit can comprise, for example: (1) an oligonucleotide, e.g., a detectably labeled oligonucleotide, which hybridizes to a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide of the invention or (2) a pair of primers useful for amplifying a nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide of the invention. The kit can also comprise, e.g., a buffering agent, a preservative, or a protein stabilizing agent. The kit can also comprise components necessary for detecting the detectable agent (e.g., an enzyme or a substrate). The kit can also contain a control sample or a series of control samples which can be assayed and compared to the test sample contained. Each component of the kit is usually enclosed within an individual container and all of the various containers are within a single package along with instructions for observing whether the tested subject is suffering from or is at risk of developing a disorder associated with aberrant expression of the polypeptide.

2. Prognostic Assays

20 The methods described herein can furthermore be utilized as diagnostic or prognostic assays to identify subjects having or at risk of developing a disease or disorder associated with aberrant expression or activity of a polypeptide of the invention. For example, the assays described herein, such as the preceding diagnostic assays or the following assays, can be utilized to identify a subject having or at risk of developing a disorder associated with aberrant expression or activity of a polypeptide of the invention (e.g., one of the disorders described in the section of this disclosure wherein the individual polypeptide of the invention is discussed). Alternatively, the prognostic assays can be utilized to identify a subject having or at risk for developing such a disease or disorder. Thus, the present invention provides a method in which a test sample is obtained from a subject and a polypeptide or nucleic acid (e.g., mRNA,

genomic DNA) of the invention is detected, wherein the presence of the polypeptide or nucleic acid is diagnostic for a subject having or at risk of developing a disease or disorder associated with aberrant expression or activity of the polypeptide. As used herein, a "test sample" refers to a biological sample obtained from a subject of interest.

- 5 For example, a test sample can be a biological fluid (e.g., serum), cell sample, or tissue.

- Furthermore, the prognostic assays described herein can be used to determine whether a subject can be administered an agent (e.g., an agonist, antagonist, peptidomimetic, protein, peptide, nucleic acid, small molecule, or other drug candidate)
- 10 to treat a disease or disorder associated with aberrant expression or activity of a polypeptide of the invention. For example, such methods can be used to determine whether a subject can be effectively treated with a specific agent or class of agents (e.g., agents of a type which decrease activity of the polypeptide). Thus, the present invention provides methods for determining whether a subject can be effectively
- 15 treated with an agent for a disorder associated with aberrant expression or activity of a polypeptide of the invention in which a test sample is obtained and the polypeptide or nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide is detected (e.g., wherein the presence of the polypeptide or nucleic acid is diagnostic for a subject that can be administered the agent to treat a disorder associated with aberrant expression or activity of the
- 20 polypeptide).

- The methods of the invention can also be used to detect genetic lesions or mutations in a gene of the invention, thereby determining if a subject with the lesioned gene is at risk for a disorder characterized aberrant expression or activity of a polypeptide of the invention. In preferred embodiments, the methods include
- 25 detecting, in a sample of cells from the subject, the presence or absence of a genetic lesion or mutation characterized by at least one of an alteration affecting the integrity of a gene encoding the polypeptide of the invention, or the mis-expression of the gene encoding the polypeptide of the invention. For example, such genetic lesions or mutations can be detected by ascertaining the existence of at least one of: 1) a deletion

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of one or more nucleotides from the gene; 2) an addition of one or more nucleotides to the gene; 3) a substitution of one or more nucleotides of the gene; 4) a chromosomal rearrangement of the gene; 5) an alteration in the level of a messenger RNA transcript of the gene; 6) an aberrant modification of the gene, such as of the methylation pattern of the genomic DNA; 7) the presence of a non-wild type splicing pattern of a messenger RNA transcript of the gene; 8) a non-wild type level of the protein encoded by the gene; 9) an allelic loss of the gene; and 10) an inappropriate post-translational modification of the protein encoded by the gene. As described herein, there are a large number of assay techniques known in the art which can be used for detecting lesions in a gene.

In certain embodiments, detection of the lesion involves the use of a probe/primer in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,683,195 and 4,683,202), such as anchor PCR or RACE PCR, or, alternatively, in a ligation chain reaction (LCR) (*see, e.g.*, Landegran et al. (1988) *Science* 241:1077-1080; and Nakazawa et al. (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:360-364), the latter of which can be particularly useful for detecting point mutations in a gene (*see, e.g.*, Abravaya et al. (1995) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 23:675-682). This method can include the steps of collecting a sample of cells from a patient, isolating nucleic acid (e.g., genomic, mRNA or both) from the cells of the sample, contacting the nucleic acid sample with one or more primers which specifically hybridize to the selected gene under conditions such that hybridization and amplification of the gene (if present) occurs, and detecting the presence or absence of an amplification product, or detecting the size of the amplification product and comparing the length to a control sample. PCR and/or LCR can be desirable to use as a preliminary amplification step in conjunction with any of the techniques used for detecting mutations described herein.

Alternative amplification methods include: self-sustained sequence replication (Guatelli et al. (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:1874-1878), transcriptional amplification system (Kwoh, et al. (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:1173-1177), Q-Beta Replicase (Lizardi et al. (1988) *Bio/Technology* 6:1197), or any

other nucleic acid amplification method, followed by the detection of the amplified molecules using techniques well known to those of skill in the art. These detection schemes are especially useful for the detection of nucleic acid molecules if such molecules are present in very low numbers.

5 In an alternative embodiment, mutations in a selected gene from a sample cell can be identified by alterations in restriction enzyme cleavage patterns. For example, sample and control DNA is isolated, (optionally) amplified, digested with one or more restriction endonucleases, and fragment length sizes are determined by gel electrophoresis and compared. Differences in fragment length sizes between sample
10 and control DNA indicates mutations in the sample DNA. Moreover, the use of sequence specific ribozymes (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,498,531) can be used to score for the presence of specific mutations by development or loss of a ribozyme cleavage site.

 In other embodiments, genetic mutations can be identified by
15 hybridizing a sample and control nucleic acids, e.g., DNA or RNA, to high density arrays containing hundreds or thousands of oligonucleotides probes (Cronin et al. (1996) *Human Mutation* 7:244-255; Kozal et al. (1996) *Nature Medicine* 2:753-759). For example, genetic mutations can be identified in two-dimensional arrays containing light-generated DNA probes as described in Cronin et al., *supra*. Briefly, a first
20 hybridization array of probes can be used to scan through long stretches of DNA in a sample and control to identify base changes between the sequences by making linear arrays of sequential overlapping probes. This step allows the identification of point mutations. This step is followed by a second hybridization array that allows the characterization of specific mutations by using smaller, specialized probe arrays
25 complementary to all variants or mutations detected. Each mutation array is composed of parallel probe sets, one complementary to the wild-type gene and the other complementary to the mutant gene.

 In yet another embodiment, any of a variety of sequencing reactions known in the art can be used to directly sequence the selected gene and detect

mutations by comparing the sequence of the sample nucleic acids with the corresponding wild-type (control) sequence. Examples of sequencing reactions include those based on techniques developed by Maxim and Gilbert ((1977) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 74:560) or Sanger ((1977) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 74:5463). It is also contemplated that any of a variety of automated sequencing procedures can be utilized when performing the diagnostic assays ((1995) *Bio/Techniques* 19:448), including sequencing by mass spectrometry (*see, e.g.*, PCT Publication No. WO 94/16101; Cohen et al. (1996) *Adv. Chromatogr.* 36:127-162; and Griffin et al. (1993) *Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol.* 38:147-159).

Other methods for detecting mutations in a selected gene include methods in which protection from cleavage agents is used to detect mismatched bases in RNA/RNA or RNA/DNA heteroduplexes (Myers et al. (1985) *Science* 230:1242). In general, the technique of mismatch cleavage entails providing heteroduplexes formed by hybridizing (labeled) RNA or DNA containing the wild-type sequence with potentially mutant RNA or DNA obtained from a tissue sample. The double-stranded duplexes are treated with an agent which cleaves single-stranded regions of the duplex such as which will exist due to base pair mismatches between the control and sample strands. RNA/DNA duplexes can be treated with RNase to digest mismatched regions, and DNA/DNA hybrids can be treated with S1 nuclease to digest mismatched regions.

In other embodiments, either DNA/DNA or RNA/DNA duplexes can be treated with hydroxylamine or osmium tetroxide and with piperidine in order to digest mismatched regions. After digestion of the mismatched regions, the resulting material is then separated by size on denaturing polyacrylamide gels to determine the site of mutation. *See, e.g.*, Cotton et al. (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:4397; Saleeba et al. (1992) *Methods Enzymol.* 217:286-295. In a preferred embodiment, the control DNA or RNA can be labeled for detection.

In still another embodiment, the mismatch cleavage reaction employs one or more proteins that recognize mismatched base pairs in double-stranded DNA (so called DNA mismatch repair enzymes) in defined systems for detecting and mapping

point mutations in cDNAs obtained from samples of cells. For example, the mutY enzyme of E. coli cleaves A at G/A mismatches and the thymidine DNA glycosylase from HeLa cells cleaves T at G/T mismatches (Hsu et al. (1994) *Carcinogenesis* 15:1657-1662). According to an exemplary embodiment, a probe based on a selected sequence, e.g., a wild-type sequence, is hybridized to a cDNA or other DNA product from a test cell(s). The duplex is treated with a DNA mismatch repair enzyme, and the cleavage products, if any, can be detected from electrophoresis protocols or the like. See, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,459,039.

In other embodiments, alterations in electrophoretic mobility will be used to identify mutations in genes. For example, single strand conformation polymorphism (SSCP) can be used to detect differences in electrophoretic mobility between mutant and wild type nucleic acids (Orita et al. (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:2766; see also Cotton (1993) *Mutat. Res.* 285:125-144; Hayashi (1992) *Genet. Anal. Tech. Appl.* 9:73-79). Single-stranded DNA fragments of sample and control nucleic acids will be denatured and allowed to re-nature. The secondary structure of single-stranded nucleic acids varies according to sequence, and the resulting alteration in electrophoretic mobility enables the detection of even a single base change. The DNA fragments can be labeled or detected with labeled probes. The sensitivity of the assay can be enhanced by using RNA (rather than DNA), in which the secondary structure is more sensitive to a change in sequence. In a preferred embodiment, the subject method utilizes heteroduplex analysis to separate double stranded heteroduplex molecules on the basis of changes in electrophoretic mobility (Keen et al. (1991) *Trends Genet.* 7:5).

In yet another embodiment, the movement of mutant or wild-type fragments in polyacrylamide gels containing a gradient of denaturant is assayed using denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE) (Myers et al. (1985) *Nature* 313:495). When DGGE is used as the method of analysis, DNA will be modified to insure that it does not completely denature, for example by adding a 'GC clamp' of approximately 40 base pairs of high-melting GC-rich DNA by PCR. In a further embodiment, a

temperature gradient is used in place of a denaturing gradient to identify differences in the mobility of control and sample DNA (Rosenbaum and Reissner (1987) *Biophys. Chem.* 265:12753).

Examples of other techniques for detecting point mutations include, but
5 are not limited to, selective oligonucleotide hybridization, selective amplification, or selective primer extension. For example, oligonucleotide primers can be prepared in which the known mutation is placed centrally and then hybridized to target DNA under conditions which permit hybridization only if a perfect match is found (Saiki et al. (1986) *Nature* 324:163); Saiki et al. (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:6230). Such
10 allele specific oligonucleotides are hybridized to PCR amplified target DNA or a number of different mutations when the oligonucleotides are attached to the hybridizing membrane and hybridized with labeled target DNA.

Alternatively, allele specific amplification technology which depends on selective PCR amplification can be used in conjunction with the instant invention.
15 Oligonucleotides used as primers for specific amplification can carry the mutation of interest in the center of the molecule (so that amplification depends on differential hybridization; Gibbs et al. (1989) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 17:2437-2448) or at the extreme 3' end of one primer where, under appropriate conditions, mismatching can prevent or reduce polymerase extension (Prossner (1993) *Tibtech* 11:238). In addition, it can be
20 desirable to introduce a novel restriction site in the region of the mutation to create cleavage-based detection (Gasparini et al. (1992) *Mol. Cell Probes* 6:1). Amplification can also be performed using Taq ligase for amplification (Barany (1991) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:189). In such cases, ligation will occur only if there is a perfect match at the 3' end of the 5' sequence making it possible to detect the presence of a
25 known mutation at a specific site by looking for the presence or absence of amplification.

The methods described herein can be performed, for example, using pre-packaged diagnostic kits comprising at least one probe nucleic acid or antibody reagent described herein, which can be conveniently used, e.g., in clinical settings to diagnose

patients exhibiting symptoms or family history of a disease or illness involving a gene encoding a polypeptide of the invention. Furthermore, any cell type or tissue, preferably peripheral blood leukocytes, in which the polypeptide of the invention is expressed can be utilized in the prognostic assays described herein.

5

3. Pharmacogenomics

Agents, or modulators which have a stimulatory or inhibitory effect on activity or expression of a polypeptide of the invention as identified by a screening assay described herein can be administered to individuals to treat (prophylactically or therapeutically) disorders associated with aberrant activity of the polypeptide. In conjunction with such treatment, the pharmacogenomics (i.e., the study of the relationship between an individual's genotype and that individual's response to a foreign compound or drug) of the individual may be considered. Differences in metabolism of therapeutics can lead to severe toxicity or therapeutic failure by altering the relation between dose and blood concentration of the pharmacologically active drug. Thus, the pharmacogenomics of the individual permits the selection of effective agents (e.g., drugs) for prophylactic or therapeutic treatments based on a consideration of the individual's genotype. Such pharmacogenomics can further be used to determine appropriate dosages and therapeutic regimens. Accordingly, the activity of a polypeptide of the invention, expression of a nucleic acid of the invention, or mutation content of a gene of the invention in an individual can be determined to thereby select appropriate agent(s) for therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of the individual.

Pharmacogenomics deals with clinically significant hereditary variations in the response to drugs due to altered drug disposition and abnormal action in affected persons. *See, e.g.,* Linder (1997) *Clin. Chem.* 43(2):254-266. In general, two types of pharmacogenetic conditions can be differentiated. Genetic conditions transmitted as a single factor altering the way drugs act on the body are referred to as "altered drug action." Genetic conditions transmitted as single factors altering the way the body acts on drugs are referred to as "altered drug metabolism". These pharmacogenetic

conditions can occur either as rare defects or as polymorphisms. For example, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency is a common inherited enzymopathy in which the main clinical complication is hemolysis after ingestion of oxidant drugs (anti-malarials, sulfonamides, analgesics, nitrofurans) and consumption of fava beans.

5 As an illustrative embodiment, the activity of drug metabolizing enzymes is a major determinant of both the intensity and duration of drug action. The discovery of genetic polymorphisms of drug metabolizing enzymes (e.g., N-acetyltransferase 2 (NAT 2) and cytochrome P450 enzymes CYP2D6 and CYP2C19) has provided an explanation as to why some patients do not obtain the expected drug
10 effects or show exaggerated drug response and serious toxicity after taking the standard and safe dose of a drug. These polymorphisms are expressed in two phenotypes in the population, the extensive metabolizer (EM) and poor metabolizer (PM). The prevalence of PM is different among different populations. For example, the gene coding for CYP2D6 is highly polymorphic and several mutations have been identified
15 in PM, which all lead to the absence of functional CYP2D6. Poor metabolizers of CYP2D6 and CYP2C19 quite frequently experience exaggerated drug response and side effects when they receive standard doses. If a metabolite is the active therapeutic moiety, a PM will show no therapeutic response, as demonstrated for the analgesic effect of codeine mediated by its CYP2D6-formed metabolite morphine. The other
20 extreme are the so called ultra-rapid metabolizers who do not respond to standard doses. Recently, the molecular basis of ultra-rapid metabolism has been identified to be due to CYP2D6 gene amplification.

Thus, the activity of a polypeptide of the invention, expression of a nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide, or mutation content of a gene encoding the
25 polypeptide in an individual can be determined to thereby select appropriate agent(s) for therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of the individual. In addition, pharmacogenetic studies can be used to apply genotyping of polymorphic alleles encoding drug-metabolizing enzymes to the identification of an individual's drug responsiveness phenotype. This knowledge, when applied to dosing or drug selection,

can avoid adverse reactions or therapeutic failure and thus enhance therapeutic or prophylactic efficiency when treating a subject with a modulator of activity or expression of the polypeptide, such as a modulator identified by one of the exemplary screening assays described herein.

5

4. Monitoring of Effects During Clinical Trials

Monitoring the influence of agents (e.g., drug compounds) on the expression or activity of a polypeptide of the invention (e.g., the ability to modulate aberrant cell proliferation chemotaxis, and/or differentiation) can be applied not only in basic drug screening, but also in clinical trials. For example, the effectiveness of an agent, as determined by a screening assay as described herein, to increase gene expression, protein levels, or protein activity, can be monitored in clinical trials of subjects exhibiting decreased gene expression, protein levels, or protein activity. Alternatively, the effectiveness of an agent, as determined by a screening assay, to decrease gene expression, protein levels or protein activity, can be monitored in clinical trials of subjects exhibiting increased gene expression, protein levels, or protein activity. In such clinical trials, expression or activity of a polypeptide of the invention and preferably, that of other polypeptide that have been implicated in for example, a cellular proliferation disorder, can be used as a marker of the immune responsiveness of a particular cell.

For example, and not by way of limitation, genes, including those of the invention, that are modulated in cells by treatment with an agent (e.g., compound, drug or small molecule) which modulates activity or expression of a polypeptide of the invention (e.g., as identified in a screening assay described herein) can be identified. Thus, to study the effect of agents on cellular proliferation disorders, for example, in a clinical trial, cells can be isolated and RNA prepared and analyzed for the levels of expression of a gene of the invention and other genes implicated in the disorder. The levels of gene expression (i.e., a gene expression pattern) can be quantified by Northern blot analysis or RT-PCR, as described herein, or alternatively by measuring the amount

of protein produced, by one of the methods as described herein, or by measuring the levels of activity of a gene of the invention or other genes. In this way, the gene expression pattern can serve as a marker, indicative of the physiological response of the cells to the agent. Accordingly, this response state can be determined before, and at various points during, treatment of the individual with the agent.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method for monitoring the effectiveness of treatment of a subject with an agent (e.g., an agonist, antagonist, peptidomimetic, protein, peptide, nucleic acid, small molecule, or other drug candidate identified by the screening assays described herein) comprising the steps of (i) obtaining a pre-administration sample from a subject prior to administration of the agent; (ii) detecting the level of the polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention in the pre-administration sample; (iii) obtaining one or more post-administration samples from the subject; (iv) detecting the level the of the polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention in the post-administration samples; (v) comparing the level of the polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention in the pre-administration sample with the level of the polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention in the post-administration sample or samples; and (vi) altering the administration of the agent to the subject accordingly. For example, increased administration of the agent can be desirable to increase the expression or activity of the polypeptide to higher levels than detected, i.e., to increase the effectiveness of the agent. Alternatively, decreased administration of the agent can be desirable to decrease expression or activity of the polypeptide to lower levels than detected, i.e., to decrease the effectiveness of the agent.

C. Methods of Treatment

The present invention provides for both prophylactic and therapeutic methods of treating a subject at risk of (or susceptible to) a disorder or having a disorder associated with aberrant expression or activity of a polypeptide of the invention and/or in which the polypeptide of the invention is involved. Disorders

characterized by aberrant expression or activity of the polypeptides of the invention are described elsewhere in this disclosure.

1. Prophylactic Methods

5 In one aspect, the invention provides a method for preventing in a subject, a disease or condition associated with an aberrant expression or activity of a polypeptide of the invention, by administering to the subject an agent which modulates expression or at least one activity of the polypeptide. Subjects at risk for a disease which is caused or contributed to by aberrant expression or activity of a polypeptide of the invention can be identified by, for example, any or a combination of diagnostic or prognostic assays as described herein. Administration of a prophylactic agent can occur prior to the manifestation of symptoms characteristic of the aberrance, such that a disease or disorder is prevented or, alternatively, delayed in its progression. Depending on the type of aberrance, for example, an agonist or antagonist agent can be used for treating the subject. The appropriate agent can be determined based on screening assays described herein.

2. Therapeutic Methods

20 Another aspect of the invention pertains to methods of modulating expression or activity of a polypeptide of the invention for therapeutic purposes. The modulatory method of the invention involves contacting a cell with an agent that modulates one or more of the activities of the polypeptide. An agent that modulates activity can be an agent as described herein, such as a nucleic acid or a protein, a naturally-occurring cognate ligand of the polypeptide, a peptide, a peptidomimetic, or other small molecule. In one embodiment, the agent stimulates one or more of the biological activities of the polypeptide. Examples of such stimulatory agents include the active polypeptide of the invention and a nucleic acid molecule encoding the polypeptide of the invention that has been introduced into the cell. In another embodiment, the agent inhibits one or more of the biological activities of the

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polypeptide of the invention. Examples of such inhibitory agents include antisense nucleic acid molecules and antibodies. These modulatory methods can be performed *in vitro* (e.g., by culturing the cell with the agent) or, alternatively, *in vivo* (e.g., by administering the agent to a subject). As such, the present invention provides methods of treating an individual afflicted with a disease or disorder characterized by aberrant expression or activity of a polypeptide of the invention. In one embodiment, the method involves administering an agent (e.g., an agent identified by a screening assay described herein), or combination of agents that modulates (e.g., up-regulates or down-regulates) expression or activity. In another embodiment, the method involves administering a polypeptide of the invention or a nucleic acid molecule of the invention as therapy to compensate for reduced or aberrant expression or activity of the polypeptide.

Stimulation of activity is desirable in situations in which activity or expression is abnormally low or down-regulated and/or in which increased activity is likely to have a beneficial effect. Conversely, inhibition of activity is desirable in situations in which activity or expression is abnormally high or up-regulated and/or in which decreased activity is likely to have a beneficial effect.

The contents of all references, patents, and published patent applications cited throughout this application are hereby incorporated by reference.

Deposit of Clones

Each of these deposits was made merely as a convenience to those of skill in the art. These deposits are not an admission that a deposit is required under 35 U.S.C. §112.

Clone EpT202, encoding human TANGO 202 was deposited with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC®, 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, VA 20110-2209) on April 21, 1999 and was assigned Accession Number 207219. This deposit will be maintained under the terms of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure.

Clone EpTm202, encoding murine TANGO 202 was deposited with ATCC® on April 21, 1999 and was assigned (composite) Accession Number 207221. This deposit will be maintained under the terms of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent
5 Procedure.

Clone EpT234, encoding human TANGO 234 was deposited with ATCC® on April 2, 1999 and was assigned Accession Number 207184. This deposit will be maintained under the terms of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure.

10 Clone EpT265, encoding human TANGO 265 was deposited with ATCC® on April 28, 1999 and was assigned Accession Number 207228. This deposit will be maintained under the terms of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure.

15 Clone EpT273, encoding human TANGO 273 was deposited with ATCC® on April 2, 1999 and was assigned Accession Number 207185. This deposit will be maintained under the terms of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure.

20 Clone EpTm273, encoding murine TANGO 273 was deposited with ATCC® on April 2, 1999 and was assigned (composite) Accession Number 207221. This deposit will be maintained under the terms of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure.

25 Clone EpT286, encoding human TANGO 286 was deposited with ATCC® on April 20, 1999 and was assigned (composite) Accession Number 207220. This deposit will be maintained under the terms of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure.

Clone EpT294, encoding human TANGO 294 was deposited with ATCC® on April 20, 1999 and was assigned (composite) Accession Number 207220.

This deposit will be maintained under the terms of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure.

5 Clone EpT296, encoding human INTERCEPT 296 was deposited with ATCC® on April 20, 1999 and was assigned (composite) Accession Number 207220. This deposit will be maintained under the terms of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure.

10 Clones containing cDNA molecules encoding human TANGO 286, human TANGO 294, and INTERCEPT 296 were deposited with ATCC® on April 21, 1999 as Accession Number 207220, as part of a composite deposit representing a mixture of five strains, each carrying one recombinant plasmid harboring a particular cDNA clone.

15 To distinguish the strains and isolate a strain harboring a particular cDNA clone, an aliquot of the mixture is streaked out to single colonies on nutrient medium (e.g., LB plates) supplemented with 100 mg/ml ampicillin, single colonies are grown, and then plasmid DNA is extracted using a standard mini-preparation procedure. Next, a sample of the DNA mini-preparation is digested with a combination of the restriction enzymes *SalI*, *NotI*, and *DraII* and the resulting products are resolved
20 on a 0.8% agarose gel using standard DNA electrophoresis conditions. This digestion procedure liberates fragments as follows:

1. human TANGO 286 (clone EpT286): 1.85 kB and .1 kB (human TANGO 286 has a *DraII* cut site at about base pair 1856).
2. human TANGO 294 (clone EpT294): 1.4 kB and .6 kB (human
25 TANGO 294 has a *DraII* cut site at about base pair 1447).
3. human INTERCEPT 296 (clone EpT296): .4 kB, 1.6 kB, and .1 kB (human INTERCEPT 296 has *DraII* cut sites at about base pair 410 and at about base pair 1933).

The identity of the strains can be inferred from the fragments liberated.

Clones containing cDNA molecules encoding mouse TANGO 202 and mouse TANGO 273 were deposited with ATCC® on April 21, 1999 and were assigned Accession Number 207221, as part of a composite deposit representing a mixture of five strains, each carrying one recombinant plasmid harboring a particular cDNA clone.

5 To distinguish the strains and isolate a strain harboring a particular cDNA clone, an aliquot of the mixture is streaked out to single colonies on nutrient medium (e.g., LB plates) supplemented with 100 mg/ml ampicillin, single colonies are grown, and then plasmid DNA is extracted using a standard mini-preparation procedure. Next, a sample of the DNA mini-preparation is digested with a combination
10 of the restriction enzymes *Sal* I, *Not* I, and *Apa* I, and the resultant products are resolved on a 0.8% agarose gel using standard DNA electrophoresis conditions. This digestion procedure liberates fragments as follows:

1. mouse TANGO 202 (clone EpTm202): 3.5 kB and 1.4 kB (mouse TANGO 202 has a *Apa* I cut site at about base pair 3519).
- 15 2. mouse TANGO 273 (clone EpTm273): .3 kB and 2.6 kB (mouse TANGO 273 has a *Apa* I cut site at about base pair 298).

The identity of the strains can be inferred from the fragments liberated.

Human TANGO 202, human TANGO 234, human TANGO 265, and human TANGO 273 were each deposited as single deposits. Their clone names,
20 deposit dates, and accession numbers are as follows:

1. human TANGO 202: clone EpT202 was deposited with ATCC® on April 21, 1999, and was assigned Accession Number 207219.
2. human TANGO 234: clone EpT234 was deposited with ATCC® on April 2, 1999, and was assigned Accession Number 207184.
- 25 3. human TANGO 265: clone EpT265 was deposited with ATCC® on April 28, 1999, and was assigned Accession Number 207228.
4. human TANGO 273: clone EpT273 was deposited with ATCC® on April 2, 1999, and was assigned Accession Number 207185.

All publications, patents, and patent applications referenced in this specification are incorporated by reference into the specification to the same extent as if each individual publication, patent, or patent application had been specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated herein by reference.

5

Equivalents

Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific embodiments of the invention described herein. Such equivalents are intended to be encompassed by

10 the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:

a) a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence which is at least 40% identical to the nucleotide sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73, the nucleotide sequence of a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, or a complement thereof;

b) a nucleic acid molecule comprising at least 15 nucleotide residues and having a nucleotide sequence identical to at least 15 consecutive nucleotide residues of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73, the nucleotide sequence of a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, or a complement thereof;

c) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, the amino acid sequence encoded by a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, or a complement thereof;

d) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a fragment of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, or the amino acid sequence encoded by a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, wherein the fragment comprises at least 8 consecutive amino acid residues of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, or the amino acid sequence encoded by a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221; and

e) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a naturally occurring allelic variant of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, wherein the nucleic acid molecule

hybridizes with a nucleic acid molecule consisting of the nucleotide sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73, the nucleotide sequence of a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, or a complement thereof under stringent conditions.

2. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, which is selected from the group consisting of:

a) a nucleic acid having the nucleotide sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73, the nucleotide sequence of a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, or a complement thereof; and

b) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, or the amino acid sequence encoded by a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, or a complement thereof.

3. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, further comprising vector nucleic acid sequences.

4. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 further comprising nucleic acid sequences encoding a heterologous polypeptide.

5. A host cell which contains the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.

6. The host cell of claim 5 which is a mammalian host cell.

7. A non-human mammalian host cell containing the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.

8. An isolated polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:

a) a fragment of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, or the amino acid sequence encoded by a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, wherein the fragment comprises at least 8 contiguous amino acids of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, or the amino acid sequence encoded by a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221;

b) a naturally occurring allelic variant of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, or the amino acid sequence encoded by a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, wherein the polypeptide is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule consisting of the nucleotide sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73, the nucleotide sequence of a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, or a complement thereof under stringent conditions; and

c) a polypeptide which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 40% identical to a nucleic acid consisting of the nucleotide sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73, the nucleotide sequence of a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, or a complement thereof.

9. The isolated polypeptide of claim 8 having the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, or

the amino acid sequence encoded by a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, or a complement thereof.

10. The polypeptide of claim 8, wherein the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide further comprises heterologous amino acid residues.

11. An antibody which selectively binds with the polypeptide of claim 8.

12. A method for producing a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:

a) a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence comprising any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, or the amino acid sequence encoded by a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, or a complement thereof;

b) a polypeptide comprising a fragment of a protein having the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, or the amino acid sequence encoded by a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, or a complement thereof, wherein the fragment comprises at least 8 contiguous amino acid residues of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, or the amino acid sequence encoded by a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, or a complement thereof; and

c) a naturally occurring allelic variant of a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence comprising the sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 3-8, 11-16, 19-24, 27-32, 35-44, 47-52, 55-66, 69, and 74, or the amino acid sequence encoded by a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, or a complement thereof, wherein the polypeptide is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes with a nucleic acid molecule consisting of the nucleotide

sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34, 45, 46, 53, 54, 67, 68, 72, and 73, the nucleotide sequence of a cDNA of a clone deposited as one of ATCC® 207219, 207184, 207228, 207185, 207220, and 207221, or a complement thereof under stringent conditions;

the method comprising culturing the host cell of claim 5 under conditions in which the nucleic acid molecule is expressed.

13. A method for detecting the presence of a polypeptide of claim 8 in a sample, comprising:

- a) contacting the sample with a compound which selectively binds with a polypeptide of claim 8; and
- b) determining whether the compound binds with the polypeptide in the sample.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the compound which binds with the polypeptide is an antibody.

15. A kit comprising a compound which selectively binds with a polypeptide of claim 8 and instructions for use.

16. A method for detecting the presence of a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 in a sample, comprising the steps of:

- a) contacting the sample with a nucleic acid probe or primer which selectively hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule; and
- b) determining whether the nucleic acid probe or primer binds with a nucleic acid molecule in the sample.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the sample comprises mRNA molecules and is contacted with a nucleic acid probe.

18. A kit comprising a compound which selectively hybridizes with a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 and instructions for use.

19. A method for identifying a compound which binds with a polypeptide of claim 8, the method comprising the steps of:

- a) contacting a polypeptide, or a cell expressing a polypeptide of claim 8 with a test compound; and
- b) determining whether the polypeptide binds with the test compound.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the binding of the test compound with the polypeptide is detected by a method selected from the group consisting of:

- a) detection of binding by direct detecting of test compound/polypeptide binding;
- b) detection of binding using a competition binding assay;
- c) detection of binding using an assay for an activity characteristic of the polypeptide.

21. A method for modulating the activity of a polypeptide of claim 8 comprising contacting the polypeptide or a cell expressing the polypeptide with a compound which binds with the polypeptide in a sufficient concentration to modulate the activity of the polypeptide.

22. A method for identifying a compound which modulates the activity of a polypeptide of claim 8, comprising:

- a) contacting the polypeptide with a test compound; and
- b) determining the effect of the test compound on the activity of the polypeptide to thereby identify a compound which modulates the activity of the polypeptide.

23. An antibody substance which selectively binds to the polypeptide of claim 8, wherein the antibody substance is made by providing the polypeptide to an immunocompetent vertebrate and thereafter harvesting blood or serum from the vertebrate.

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NOVEL GENES ENCODING PROTEINS HAVING
DIAGNOSTIC, PREVENTIVE, THERAPEUTIC, AND OTHER USES

Abstract of the Disclosure

5 The invention provides isolated nucleic acids encoding a variety of
proteins having diagnostic, preventive, therapeutic, and other uses. These nucleic and
proteins are useful for diagnosis, prevention, and therapy of a number of human and
other animal disorders. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules,
expression vectors containing the nucleic acid molecules of the invention, host cells
10 into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and non-human transgenic
animals in which a nucleic acid molecule of the invention has been introduced or
disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated polypeptides, fusion
polypeptides, antigenic peptides and antibodies. Diagnostic, screening, and therapeutic
methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided. The nucleic acids
15 and polypeptides of the present invention are useful as modulating agents in regulating
a variety of cellular processes.

Fig. 1A

G	N	N	P	D	Y	W	K	Y	G	E	A	A	S	T	E	C	N	S	V	191
GGA	AAC	AAT	CCT	GAT	TAC	TGG	AAG	TAC	GGG	GAG	GCA	GCC	AGT	ACC	GAA	TGC	AAC	AGC	GTC	606
C	F	G	D	H	T	Q	P	C	G	G	D	G	R	I	I	L	F	D	T	211
TGC	TTC	GGG	GAT	CAC	ACC	CAA	CCC	TGT	GGT	GGC	GAT	GGC	AGG	ATC	ATC	CTC	TTT	GAT	ACT	666
L	V	G	A	C	G	G	N	Y	S	A	M	S	S	V	V	Y	S	P	D	231
CTC	GTG	GGC	GCC	TGC	GGT	GGG	AAC	TAC	TCA	GCC	ATG	TCT	TCT	GTG	GTG	TAT	TCC	CCT	GAC	726
F	P	D	T	Y	A	T	G	R	V	C	Y	W	T	I	R	V	P	G	A	251
TTC	CCC	GAC	ACC	TAT	GCC	ACG	GGG	AGG	GTC	TGC	TAC	TGG	ACC	ATC	CGG	GTT	CCG	GGG	GCC	786
S	H	I	H	F	S	F	P	L	F	D	I	R	D	S	A	D	M	V	E	271
TCC	CAC	ATC	CAC	TTC	AGC	TTC	CCC	CTA	TTT	GAC	ATC	AGG	GAC	TCG	GCG	GAC	ATG	GTG	GAG	846
L	L	D	G	Y	T	H	R	V	L	A	R	F	H	G	R	S	R	P	P	291
CTT	CTG	GAT	GGC	TAC	ACC	CAC	CGT	GTC	CTA	GCC	CGC	TTC	CAC	GGG	AGG	AGC	CGC	CCA	CCT	906
L	S	F	N	V	S	L	D	F	V	I	L	Y	F	F	S	D	R	I	N	311
CTG	TCC	TTC	AAC	GTC	TCT	CTG	GAC	TTC	GTC	ATC	TTG	TAT	TTC	TTC	TCT	GAT	CGC	ATC	AAT	966
Q	A	Q	G	F	A	V	L	Y	Q	A	V	K	E	E	L	P	Q	E	R	331
CAG	GCC	CAG	GGA	TTT	GCT	GTT	TTA	TAC	CAA	GCC	GTC	AAG	GAA	GAA	CTG	CCA	CAG	GAG	AGG	1026

Fig. 1B

P	A	V	N	Q	T	V	A	E	V	I	T	E	Q	A	N	L	S	V	S	351
CCC	GCT	GTC	AAC	CAG	ACG	GTG	GCC	GAG	GTG	ATC	ACG	GAG	CAG	GCC	AAC	CTC	AGT	GTC	AGC 1086	
A	A	R	S	S	K	V	L	Y	V	I	T	T	S	P	S	H	P	P	Q 371	
GCT	GCC	CGG	TCC	TCC	AAA	GTC	CTC	TAT	GTC	ATC	ACC	ACC	AGC	CCC	AGC	CAC	CCA	CCT	CAG 1146	
T	V	P	G	S	N	S	W	A	P	P	M	G	A	G	S	H	R	V	E 391	
ACT	GTC	CCA	GGT	AGC	AAT	TCC	TGG	GCG	CCA	CCC	ATG	GGG	GCT	GGA	AGC	CAC	AGA	GTT	GAA 1206	
G	W	T	V	Y	G	L	A	T	L	L	I	L	T	V	T	A	I	V	A 411	
GGA	TGG	ACA	GTC	TAT	GGT	CTG	GCA	ACT	CTC	CTC	ATC	CTC	ACA	GTC	ACA	GCC	ATT	GTA	GCA 1266	
K	I	L	L	H	V	T	F	K	S	H	R	V	P	A	S	G	D	L	R 431	
AAG	ATA	CTT	CTG	CAC	GTC	ACA	TTC	AAA	TCC	CAT	CGT	GTT	CCT	GCT	TCA	GGG	GAC	CTT	AGG 1326	
D	C	H	Q	P	G	T	S	G	E	I	W	S	I	F	Y	K	P	S	T 451	
GAT	TGT	CAT	CAA	CCA	GGG	ACT	TCG	GGG	GAA	ATC	TGG	AGC	ATT	TTT	TAC	AAG	CCT	TCC	ACT 1386	
S	I	S	I	F	K	K	K	L	K	G	Q	S	Q	Q	D	D	R	N	P 471	
TCA	ATT	TCC	ATC	TTT	AAG	AAG	AAA	CTC	AAG	GGT	CAG	AGT	CAA	CAA	GAT	GAC	CGC	AAT	CCC 1446	
L	V	S	D	*															476	
CTT	GTG	AGT	GAC	TAA															1461	

Fig. 1C

AAACCCCACTGTGCCTAGGACTTGAGGTCCCTCTTTGAGCTCAAGGCTGCCGTGGTCAACCTCTCCTGTGTTCTTCTC 1540
TGACAGACTCTTCCCTCCTCTCCCTCTGCTCGGCTCTTCCGGGAAACCTCCTCTACAGACTAGGAAGAGGCACCT 1620
GCTGCCAGGGCAGCAGACCTGGATTCCCTCCTGCTT 1657

Fig. 1D

GTCGACCCACGGTCCGCCCGGCTCCCGGTGCTGCTGCCCCCTCTGCCCCGGGCGCGGGGTCCCGCACTGACGGCC 79

M A P P A A R L A L L S A A A L T L A 19
C ATG GCG CCG CCC GCC CGT CTC GCG CTG CTC TCC GCC GCT GCG CTC ACT CTG GCG 137

A R P A P G P R S G P E C F T A N G A D 39
GCC CGG CCC GCG CCC GGT CCC CGC TCC GGC CCC GAG TGC TTC ACA GCC AAC AAC GGT GCA GAT 197

Y R G T Q S W T A L Q G G K P C L F W N 59
TAC AGG GGA ACA CAG AGC TGG ACA GCG CTG CAA GGT GGG AAG CCA TGT CTG TTC TGG AAC 257

E T F Q H P Y N T L K Y P N G E G L G 79
GAG ACT TTC CAG CAT CCG TAC AAC ACG CTG AAG TAC CCC AAC GGG GAA GGA GGA CTG GGC 317

E H N Y C R N P D G D V S P W C Y V A E 99
GAG CAC AAT TAT TGC AGA AAT CCA GAT GGA GAC GTG AGC CCT TGG TGC TAC GTG GCC GAG 377

Fig.1E

H	E	D	G	V	Y	W	K	Y	C	E	I	P	A	C	Q	M	P	G	N	119
CAT	GAG	GAC	GGA	GTC	TAC	TGG	AAG	TAC	TGT	GAA	ATT	CCT	GCC	TGC	CAG	ATG	CCT	GGA	AAC	437
L	G	C	Y	K	D	H	G	N	P	P	P	L	T	G	T	S	K	T	S	139
CTT	GGC	TGC	TAC	AAG	GAT	CAT	GGA	AAC	CCA	CCT	CCT	CCT	CTC	ACG	GGC	ACC	AGT	AAA	ACC	497
N	K	L	T	I	Q	T	C	I	S	F	C	R	S	Q	R	F	K	F	A	159
AAC	AAG	CTC	ACC	ATA	CAA	ACC	TGT	ATC	AGC	TTC	TGT	CGG	AGT	CAG	AGA	TTC	AAG	TTT	GCT	557
G	M	E	S	G	Y	A	C	F	C	G	N	N	P	D	Y	W	K	H	G	179
GGG	ATG	GAG	TCA	GGC	TAT	GCC	TGC	TTC	TGT	GGG	AAC	AAT	CCT	GAC	TAC	TGG	AAG	CAC	GGG	617
E	A	A	S	T	E	C	N	S	V	C	F	G	D	H	T	Q	P	C	G	199
GAG	GCG	GCC	AGC	ACC	GAG	TGC	AAT	AGT	GTC	TGC	TTC	GGG	GAC	CAC	ACG	CAG	CCC	TGC	GGT	677
G	D	G	R	I	I	L	F	D	T	L	V	G	A	C	G	G	N	Y	S	219
GGG	GAC	GGC	AGG	ATT	ATC	CTC	TTT	GAC	ACT	CTC	GTG	GGC	GCC	TGC	GGT	GGG	AAC	TAC	TCA	737
A	M	A	A	V	V	Y	S	P	D	F	P	D	T	Y	A	T	G	R	V	239
GCC	ATG	GCA	GCC	GTG	GTG	TAC	TCC	CCT	GAC	TTC	CCT	GAC	ACC	TAC	GCC	ACT	GGC	AGA	GTC	797
C	Y	W	T	I	R	V	P	G	A	S	R	I	H	F	N	F	T	L	F	259
TGC	TAC	TGG	ACC	ATC	CGG	GTT	CCA	GGA	GCC	TCT	CGC	ATC	CAT	TTC	AAC	TTC	ACC	CTG	TTT	857
D	I	R	D	S	A	D	M	V	E	L	L	D	G	Y	T	H	R	V	L	279
GAT	ATC	AGG	GAC	TCT	GCA	GAC	ATG	GTG	GAG	CTG	CTG	GAC	GGC	TAC	ACC	CAC	CGC	GTC	CTG	917

Fig.1F

V	R	L	S	G	R	S	R	P	P	L	S	F	N	V	S	L	D	F	V	299
GTC	CGG	CTC	AGT	GGG	AGG	AGC	CGC	CCG	CCT	CTG	TCT	TTC	AAT	GTC	TCT	CTG	GAT	TTT	GTC	977
I	L	Y	F	F	S	D	R	I	N	Q	A	Q	G	F	A	V	L	Y	Q	319
ATT	TTG	TAT	TTC	TTC	TCT	TAT	GAT	CGC	ATC	AAT	CAG	GCC	CAG	GGA	TTT	GCT	GTG	TTG	TAC	1037
A	T	K	E	E	P	P	Q	E	R	P	A	V	N	Q	T	L	A	E	V	339
GCC	ACC	AAG	GAG	GAA	CCG	CCA	CAG	GAG	AGA	CCT	GCT	GTC	AAC	CAG	ACC	CTG	GCA	GAG	GTG	1097
I	T	E	Q	A	N	L	S	V	S	A	A	H	S	S	K	V	L	Y	V	359
ATC	ACC	GAG	CAA	GCC	AAC	CTC	AGT	GTC	AGC	GCT	GCC	CAC	TCC	TCC	AAA	GTC	CTC	TAT	GTC	1157
I	T	P	S	P	S	H	P	P	Q	T	A	Q	V	A	I	P	G	H	R	379
ATC	ACC	CCC	AGC	CCC	AGC	CAC	CCT	CCG	CAG	ACT	GCC	CAG	GTA	GCC	ATT	CCT	GGG	CAC	CGT	1217
Q	L	G	P	T	A	T	E	W	K	D	G	L	C	T	A	W	R	P	S	399
CAG	TTG	GGG	CCA	ACA	GCC	ACA	GAG	TGG	AAG	GAT	GGA	CTG	TGT	ACG	GCC	TGG	CGA	CCC	TCC	1277
S	S	S	Q	S	Q	Q	L	S	Q	R	F	F	C	M	S	H	L	N	L	419
TCA	TCC	TCA	CAG	TCA	CAG	CAG	TTG	TCG	CAA	AGA	TTT	TTC	TGC	ATG	TCA	CAT	TTA	AAT	CTC	1337
I	E	S	L	H	Q	E	T	L	G	T	V	V	S	L	G	L	L	E	I	439
ATC	GAG	TCC	CTG	CAT	CAG	GAG	ACC	TTA	GGG	ACT	GTC	GTC	AGC	CTG	GGG	CTT	CTG	GAG	ATA	1397
S	G	P	F	S	M	N	L	P	L	Q	S	P	S	L	R	R	S	S	R	459
TCT	GGA	CCA	TTT	TCT	ATG	AAC	CTT	CCA	CTA	CAA	TCT	CCA	TCT	TTA	AGA	AGA	AGC	TCA	AGG	1457

Fig.1G

V	R	V	N	K	M	T	A	I	P	S	*	
GTC	AGA	GTC	AAC	AAG	ATG	ACC	GCA	ATC	CCC	TCG	TGA	471
												1493
GTG	ACT	GAAG	CCCC	ACG	CTG	CAT	GAG	AGG	CTCC	GCT	C	1572
CC	TG	CC	TT	CAC	CA	TC	CT	TT	TGG	AG	CA	1651
GT	ACC	AG	CC	CT	GT	CT	CT	GG	AT	GG	CT	1730
CT	CT	TT	GG	GT	AT	AG	TT	GG	AT	GG	AT	1809
CC	CT	GT	CT	TT	AC	AG	TT	GG	AT	GG	AT	1888
GT	GC	AT	TT	GG	CC	CT	AG	GG	CT	TT	CT	1967
AG	TC	CG	AG	GG	AC	TA	GT	CA	CT	TT	CT	2046
GG	CA	AG	CC	TA	CT	GT	TT	GG	AT	GG	AT	2125
TA	GC	CT	CA	AT	CC	TA	GT	CA	CT	TT	CT	2204
AG	CT	GG	GT	TA	GC	CT	AG	GG	CT	TT	CT	2283
TT	GC	CT	CA	AT	CC	TA	GT	CA	CT	TT	CT	2362
GG	CT	TA	GC	CT	CA	AT	CC	TA	GT	CA	CT	2441
GA	CC	TA	GC	CT	CA	AT	CC	TA	GT	CA	CT	2520
TT	CC	TA	GC	CT	CA	AT	CC	TA	GT	CA	CT	2599
AG	AG	TA	GA	GT	TA	GC	CT	AG	GG	CT	TT	2678
GA	TC	CT	CC	AG	AA	AG	CT	GC	AG	AA	AG	2757
CT	GC	AG	TC	GT	CA	CT	AG	GG	AT	GG	AT	2836
GC	CT	GT	CT	CC	TA	GC	CT	AG	GG	CT	TT	2915
TC	CT	TA	GC	CT	CA	AT	CC	TA	GT	CA	CT	2994
TG	AC	CT	TA	GC	CT	CA	AT	CC	TA	GT	CA	3073
TAC	AG	GG	GT	TA	GC	CT	CA	AT	CC	TA	GT	3152
CAC	TAC	ATA	GA	AG	AC	CA	CT	TA	GC	CT	TT	3231

Fig.1H

CCTGAGACCAAGTGTGAGTCACAGAGTGCCATGTGCGTAGTGCAATAAGGATATGGGTTCTTAACCCAGGGAAGGCTC 3310
 ATAGCAGGCCAGGACATTTTTCAGCTCAGAGCACTGGCCCCAGGCTTCCTCTAAGCCACCACTCACCTGTCTCTTCCT 3389
 ATCTCGGACACAGGAAGCAAGCCCAAGTGTGGTGCCAGCTGCGGCTCAGCATTTGGTGTCCCAAGGAAGGCGGTGGATG 3468
 TGCCCAAGCTCCTTTTGTGTGGGCTGGCACAGCCCCAACACTGCAGGGCCCCACCTTCTCTCTTGGGGGTAGGGACAC 3547
 ATAAAGGAAACTAACCCACCTCCAACAACAGCAGAGGACAGTGGAAAGGAGGCTGTAAATCACCCAGGCCAGACCTC 3626
 CAGAAATGACAGGCACAGTCTGTTAGAACCTGTAGGCAGCCAGTCAACAGAGGGCCTTTGTGCTGGTAACACCCCTGCCCTG 3705
 GAGCATAGGGGTAAAGCCGAGGAGAAAGAGCAGCCCTCAGAGACATCAGCTAAACACATAGGTGCCCTATGTCCCTCCCT 3784
 TCCTGTCACTGCTTACAAGCAGACAGAGTAGGAAAGAGGTCTTCATCCTCTCCACATCAGCAAGGATAGGGCT 3863
 GCGGCTGCCCTAAAGTGAGCAAGGAGAACAGAGCTCTGGACTTCTCTAAATGTGGGCTCTGGCTTCAGACTCCTCAGCCA 3942
 AAAGCTCTTGAAGATCAAGCTCTGGCGGTACAGCTGTCTGGCCTGTGGCCAGCCCATGGGATGTGCCCTGGCCAG 4021
 GTGCCACCCACGGCTCACTGTCAATCCAGGAGGACCCCACTGATGCTCCTCATCATCCGCTGGCCTGACACTATCA 4100
 GAGCTCGCGCGGCTGTTGCCAGGGACAGACTGACTACACTTGACCTTCAAGAGCACTTAGAAGTGATGGCTCCAGA 4179
 CTCGTGTCAGCCTCTGCAGGGGCCACACAAGTCTCCGAGCCAAAGTCCACAAGCCTCCATGGTTCCCTGGCTCCTCCT 4258
 GTGGAGTGTCCCTGTTGATGTCTGAGGTCTGCTTTGGGTACCGCCCTGGGAACCTGCTAACCTCCGATTGGTCCCTTGT 4337
 GTCTCTGTTTACTGTCCCTCTTACCTCCAGGTCACTTAGCTCTGGCTGCTCTGGAGTGGGGGTGGGATGCT 4416
 GGCTGCACCCCACTGGTCTGCCAACAGAACTGGGGGCTCACACGGGCTCCTGTCTTGCCAAAGCTGGAGCTGAGC 4495
 AACTGGCCCAAGCTGAGTGGGCAGAGCAACAAGTGGAAGGGATCTCTCTCCTTAGAGGGAGGTGCCCGAAGGTGT 4574
 AGATCCAGCGAGGAGCTGCCATCCCCGCCACCTTCATAGCAGCAAGACCTTCCCATTTCCAATCTCACCCCTCCAGCAG 4653
 GGATATGACTTTGGACAACAAGGCTTTATTTGTAAATATGCTCTTAAATATGCAACTTTGAGAAATAAGATAGAAACATCA 4732
 TGTATTTTAAATAATAAATGAAGTGTGACACACTGTATACAAATTTAATAATATATTTTAGGATTTTGTATTTAAGAA 4811
 AATGGAATGTGATGGTACTTAACCTTTTACAAAAGAGAGAAAAATGTTATTTTACTGTTTGAAGAAAAATAATATTTCTCA 4890
 TTGTTGTAGAAAAAATAAAAAAAGGCGGCGCGC 4928

Fig.1I

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Fig. 1L

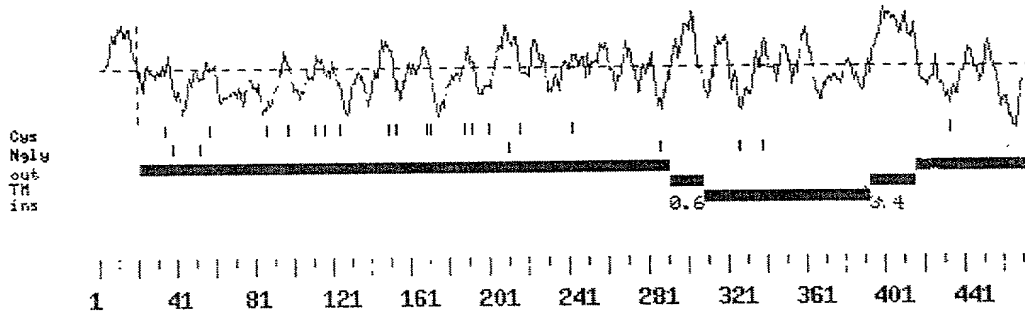
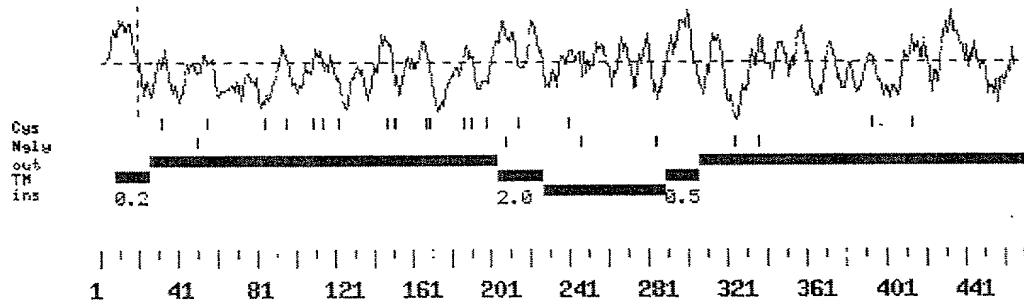


Fig. 1M



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G	L	R	L	V	D	G	N	N	S	C	S	G	R	V	E	V	K	F	Q	173
GGT	TTG	AGG	CTA	GTG	GAT	GGA	AAC	AAC	TCC	TGT	TCA	GGG	AGA	GTG	GAG	GTG	AAA	TTC	CAA	546
E	R	W	G	T	I	C	D	D	G	W	N	L	N	T	A	A	V	V	C	193
GAA	AGG	TGG	GGG	ACT	ATA	TGT	GAT	GAT	GGG	TGG	AAC	TTG	AAT	ACT	GCT	GCC	GTG	GTG	TGC	606
R	Q	L	G	C	P	S	S	F	I	S	S	G	V	V	N	S	P	A	V	213
AGG	CAA	CTA	GGA	TGT	CCA	TCT	TCT	TTT	ATT	TCT	TCT	GGA	GTT	GTT	AAT	AGC	CCT	GCT	GTA	666
L	R	P	I	W	L	D	D	I	L	C	Q	G	N	E	L	A	L	W	N	233
TTG	CGC	CCC	ATT	TGG	CTG	GAT	GAC	ATT	TTA	TGC	CAG	GGG	AAT	GAG	TTG	GCA	CTC	TGG	AAT	726
C	R	H	R	G	W	G	N	H	D	C	S	H	N	E	D	V	T	L	T	253
TGC	AGA	CAT	CGT	GGA	TGG	GGA	AAT	CAT	GAC	TGC	AGT	CAC	AAT	GAG	GAT	GTC	ACA	TTA	ACT	786
C	Y	D	S	S	D	L	E	L	R	L	V	G	G	T	N	R	C	M	G	273
TGT	TAT	GAT	AGT	AGT	GAT	CTT	GAA	CTA	AGG	CTT	GTA	GGT	GGA	ACT	AAC	CGC	TGT	ATG	GGG	846
R	V	E	L	K	I	Q	G	R	W	G	T	V	C	H	H	K	W	N	N	293
AGA	GTA	GAG	CTG	AAA	ATC	CAA	GGA	AGG	TGG	GGG	ACC	GTA	TGC	CAC	CAT	AAG	TGG	AAC	AAT	906
A	A	A	D	V	V	C	K	Q	L	G	C	G	T	A	L	H	F	A	G	313
GCT	GCA	GCT	GAT	GTC	GTA	TGC	AAG	CAG	TTG	GGA	TGT	GGA	ACC	GCA	CTT	CAC	TTC	GCT	GGC	966
L	P	H	L	Q	S	G	S	D	V	V	W	L	D	G	V	S	C	S	G	333
TTG	CCT	CAT	TTG	CAG	TCA	GGG	TCT	GAT	GTT	GTA	TGG	CTT	GAT	GGT	GTC	TCC	TGC	TCC	GGT	1026

Fig. 2B

N	E	S	F	L	W	D	C	R	H	S	G	T	V	N	F	D	C	L	H	353
AAT	GAA	TCT	TTT	CTT	TGG	GAC	TGC	AGA	CAT	TCC	GGA	ACC	GTC	AAT	TTT	GAC	TGT	CTT	CAT	1086
Q	N	D	V	S	V	I	C	S	D	G	A	D	L	E	L	R	L	A	D	373
CAA	AAC	GAT	GTG	TCT	GTG	ATC	TGC	TCA	GAT	GGA	GCA	GAT	TTG	GAA	CTG	CGA	CTA	GCA	GAT	1146
G	S	N	N	C	S	G	R	V	E	V	R	I	H	E	Q	W	W	T	I	393
GGA	AGT	AAC	AAT	TGT	TCA	GGG	AGA	GTA	GAG	GTG	AGA	ATT	CAT	GAA	CAG	TGG	TGG	ACA	ATA	1206
C	D	Q	N	W	K	N	E	Q	A	L	V	V	C	K	Q	L	G	C	P	413
TGT	GAC	CAG	AAC	TGG	AAG	AAT	GAA	CAA	GCC	CTT	GTG	GTT	TGT	AAG	CAG	CTA	GGA	TGT	CCG	1266
F	S	V	F	G	S	R	R	A	K	P	S	N	E	A	R	D	I	W	I	433
TTC	AGC	GTC	TTT	GGC	AGT	CGT	CGT	GCT	AAA	CCT	AGT	AAT	GAA	GCT	AGA	GAC	ATT	TGG	ATA	1326
N	S	I	S	C	T	G	N	E	S	A	L	W	D	C	T	Y	D	G	K	453
AAC	AGC	ATA	TCT	TGC	ACT	GGG	AAT	GAG	TCA	GCT	CTC	TGG	GAC	TGC	ACA	TAT	GAT	GGA	AAA	1386
A	K	R	T	C	F	R	R	S	D	A	G	V	I	C	S	D	K	A	D	473
GCA	AAG	CGA	ACA	TGC	TTC	CGA	AGA	TCA	GAT	GCT	GGA	GTA	ATT	TGT	TCT	GAT	AAG	GCA	GAT	1446
L	D	L	R	L	V	G	A	H	S	P	C	Y	G	R	L	E	V	K	Y	493
CTG	GAC	CTA	AGG	CTT	GTC	GGG	GCT	CAT	AGC	CCC	TGT	TAT	GGG	AGA	TTG	GAG	GTG	AAA	TAC	1506
Q	G	E	W	G	T	V	C	H	D	R	W	S	T	R	N	A	A	V	V	513
CAA	GGA	GAG	TGG	GGG	ACT	GTG	TGT	CAT	GAC	AGA	TGG	AGC	ACA	AGG	AAT	GCA	GCT	GTT	GTG	1566

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Fig. 2C

C	K	Q	L	G	C	G	K	P	M	H	V	F	G	M	T	Y	F	K	E	533
TGT	AAA	CAA	TTG	GGA	TGT	GGA	AAG	CCT	ATG	CAT	GTG	TTT	GGT	ATG	ACC	TAT	TTT	AAA	GAA	1626
A	S	G	P	I	W	L	D	D	V	S	C	I	G	N	E	S	N	I	W	553
GCA	TCA	GGA	CCT	ATT	TGG	CTG	GAT	GAC	GTT	TCT	TGC	ATT	GGA	AAT	GAG	TCA	AAT	ATC	TGG	1686
D	C	E	H	S	G	W	G	K	H	N	C	V	H	R	E	D	V	I	V	573
GAC	TGT	GAA	CAC	AGT	GGA	TGG	GGA	AAG	CAT	AAT	TGT	GTA	CAC	AGA	GAG	GAT	GTG	ATT	GTA	1746
T	C	S	G	D	A	T	W	G	L	R	L	V	G	G	S	N	R	C	S	593
ACC	TGC	TCA	GGT	GAT	GCA	ACA	TGG	GGC	CTG	AGG	CTG	GTG	GGC	GGC	AGC	AAC	CGC	TGC	TCG	1806
G	R	L	E	V	Y	F	Q	G	R	W	G	T	V	C	D	D	G	W	N	613
GGA	AGA	CTG	GAG	GTG	TAC	TTT	CAA	GGA	CGG	TGG	GGC	ACA	GTG	TGT	GAT	GAC	GGC	TGG	AAC	1866
S	K	A	A	A	V	V	C	S	Q	L	D	C	P	S	S	I	I	G	M	633
AGT	AAA	GCT	GCA	GCT	GTG	GTG	TGT	AGC	CAG	CTG	GAC	TGC	CCA	TCT	TCT	ATC	ATT	GGC	ATG	1926
G	L	G	N	A	S	T	G	Y	G	K	I	W	L	D	D	V	S	C	D	653
GGT	CTG	GGA	AAC	GCT	TCT	ACA	GGA	TAT	GGA	AAA	ATT	TGG	CTC	GAT	GAT	GTT	TCC	TGT	GAT	1986
G	D	E	S	D	L	W	S	C	R	N	S	G	W	G	N	N	D	C	S	673
GGA	GAT	GAG	TCA	GAT	CTC	TGG	TCA	TGC	AGG	AAC	AGT	GGG	TGG	GGA	AAT	AAT	GAC	TGC	AGT	2046
H	S	E	D	V	G	V	I	C	S	D	A	S	D	M	E	L	R	L	V	693
CAC	AGT	GAA	GAT	GTT	GGA	GTG	ATC	TGT	TCT	GAT	GCA	TCG	GAT	ATG	GAG	CTG	AGG	CTT	GTG	2106

Fig. 2D

G	G	S	S	R	C	A	G	K	V	E	V	N	V	Q	G	A	V	G	I	713
GGT	GGA	AGC	AGC	AGG	TGT	GCT	GGA	AAA	GTT	GAG	GTG	AAT	GTC	CAG	GGT	GCC	GTG	GGA	ATT	2166
L	C	A	N	G	W	G	M	N	I	A	E	V	V	C	R	Q	L	E	C	733
CTG	TGT	GCT	AAT	GGC	TGG	GGA	ATG	AAC	ATT	GCT	GAA	GTT	GTT	TGC	AGG	CAA	CTT	GAA	TGT	2226
G	S	A	I	R	V	S	R	E	P	H	F	T	E	R	T	L	H	I	L	753
GGG	TCT	GCA	ATC	AGG	GTC	TCC	AGA	GAG	CCT	CAT	TTC	ACA	GAA	AGA	ACA	TTA	CAC	ATC	TTA	2286
M	S	N	S	G	C	T	G	G	E	A	S	L	W	D	C	I	R	W	E	773
ATG	TCG	AAT	TCT	GGC	TGC	ACT	GGA	GGG	GAA	GCC	TCT	CTC	TGG	GAT	TGT	ATA	CGA	TGG	GAG	2346
W	K	Q	T	A	C	H	L	N	M	E	A	S	L	I	C	S	A	H	R	793
TGG	AAA	CAG	ACT	GCG	TGT	CAT	TTA	AAT	ATG	GAA	GCA	AGT	TTG	ATC	TGC	TCA	GCC	CAC	AGG	2406
Q	P	R	L	V	G	A	D	M	P	C	S	G	R	V	E	V	K	H	A	813
CAG	CCC	AGG	CTG	GTT	GGA	GCT	GAT	ATG	CCC	TGC	TCT	GGA	CGT	GTT	GAA	GTG	AAA	CAT	GCA	2466
D	T	W	R	S	V	C	D	S	D	F	S	L	H	A	A	N	V	L	C	833
GAC	ACA	TGG	CGC	TCT	GTC	TGT	GAT	TCT	GAT	TTC	TCT	CTT	CAT	GCT	GCC	AAT	GTG	CTG	TGC	2526
R	E	L	N	C	G	D	A	I	S	L	S	V	G	D	H	F	G	K	G	853
AGA	GAA	TTA	AAT	TGT	GGA	GAT	GCC	ATA	TCT	CTT	TCT	GTG	GGA	GAT	CAC	TTT	GGA	AAA	GGG	2586
N	G	L	T	W	A	E	K	F	Q	C	E	G	S	E	T	H	L	A	L	873
AAT	GGT	CTA	ACT	TGG	GCC	GAA	AAG	TTC	CAG	TGT	GAA	GGG	AGT	GAA	ACT	CAC	CTT	GCA	TTA	2646

Fig. 2E

C	P	I	V	Q	H	P	E	D	T	C	I	H	S	R	E	V	G	V	V	893
TGC	CCC	ATT	GTT	CAA	CAT	CCG	GAA	GAC	ACT	TGT	ATC	CAC	AGC	AGA	GAA	GTT	GGA	GTT	GTC	2706
C	S	R	Y	T	D	V	R	L	V	N	G	K	S	Q	C	D	G	Q	V	913
TGT	TCC	CGA	TAT	ACA	GAT	GTC	CGA	CTT	GTG	AAT	GGC	AAA	TCC	CAG	TGT	GAC	GGG	CAA	GTG	2766
E	I	N	V	L	G	H	W	G	S	L	C	D	T	H	W	D	P	E	D	933
GAG	ATC	AAC	GTG	CTT	GGA	CAC	TGG	GGC	TCA	CTG	TGT	GAC	ACC	CAC	TGG	GAC	CCA	GAA	GAT	2826
A	R	V	L	C	R	Q	L	S	C	G	T	A	L	S	T	T	G	G	K	953
GCC	CGT	GTT	CTA	TGC	AGA	CAG	CTC	AGC	TGT	GGG	ACT	GCT	CTC	TCA	ACC	ACA	GGA	GGA	AAA	2886
Y	I	G	E	R	S	V	R	V	W	G	H	R	F	H	C	L	G	N	E	973
TAT	ATT	GGA	GAA	AGA	AGT	GTT	CGT	GTG	TGG	GGA	CAC	AGG	TTT	CAT	TGC	TTA	GGG	AAT	GAG	2946
S	L	L	D	N	C	Q	M	T	V	L	G	A	P	P	C	I	H	G	N	993
TCA	CTT	CTG	GAT	AAC	TGT	CAA	ATG	ACA	GTT	CTT	GGA	GCA	CCT	CCC	TGT	ATC	CAT	GGA	AAT	3006
T	V	S	V	I	C	T	G	S	L	T	Q	P	L	F	P	C	L	A	N	1013
ACT	GTC	TCT	GTG	ATC	TGC	ACA	GGA	AGC	CTG	ACC	CAG	CCA	CTG	TTT	CCA	TGC	CTC	GCA	AAT	3066
V	S	D	P	Y	L	S	A	V	P	E	G	S	A	L	I	C	L	E	D	1033
GTA	TCT	GAC	CCA	TAT	TTG	TCT	GCA	GTT	CCA	GAG	GGC	AGT	GCT	TTG	ATC	TGC	TTA	GAG	GAC	3126
K	R	L	R	L	V	D	G	D	S	R	C	A	G	R	V	E	I	Y	H	1053
AAA	CGG	CTC	CGC	CTA	GTG	GAT	GGG	GAC	AGC	CGC	TGT	GCC	GGG	AGA	GTA	GAG	ATC	TAT	CAC	3186

Fig. 2F

D	G	F	W	G	T	I	C	D	D	G	W	D	L	S	D	A	H	V	V	1073
GAC	GGC	TTC	TGG	GGC	ACC	ATC	TGT	GAT	GAC	GGC	TGG	GAC	CTG	AGC	GAT	GCC	CAC	GTG	GTG	3246
C	Q	K	L	G	C	G	V	A	F	N	A	T	V	S	A	H	F	G	E	1093
TGT	CAA	AAG	CTG	GGC	TGT	GGA	GTG	GCC	TTC	AAT	GCC	ACG	GTC	TCT	GCT	CAC	TTT	GGG	GAG	3306
G	S	G	P	I	W	L	D	D	L	N	C	T	G	T	E	S	H	L	W	1113
GGG	TCA	GGG	CCC	ATC	TGG	CTG	GAT	GAC	CTG	AAC	TGC	ACA	GGA	ACG	GAG	TCC	CAC	TTG	TGG	3366
Q	C	P	S	R	G	W	G	Q	H	D	C	R	H	K	E	D	A	G	V	1133
CAG	TGC	CCT	TCC	CGC	GGC	TGG	GGG	CAG	CAC	GAC	TGC	AGG	CAC	AAG	GAG	GAC	GCA	GGG	GTC	3426
I	C	S	E	F	T	A	L	R	L	Y	S	E	T	E	T	E	S	C	A	1153
ATC	TGC	TCA	GAA	TTC	ACA	GCC	TTG	AGG	CTC	TAC	AGT	GAA	ACT	GAA	ACA	GAG	AGC	TGT	GCT	3486
G	R	L	E	V	F	Y	N	G	T	W	G	S	V	G	R	R	N	I	T	1173
GGG	AGA	TTG	GAA	GTC	TTC	TAT	AAC	GGG	ACC	TGG	GGC	AGC	GTC	GGC	AGG	AGG	AAC	ATC	ACC	3546
T	A	I	A	G	I	V	C	R	Q	L	G	C	G	E	N	G	V	V	S	1193
ACA	GCC	ATA	GCA	GGC	ATT	GTG	TGC	AGG	CAG	CTG	GGC	TGT	GGG	GAG	AAT	GGA	GTT	GTC	AGC	3606
L	A	P	L	S	K	T	G	S	G	F	M	W	V	D	D	I	Q	C	P	1213
CTC	GCC	CCT	TTA	TCT	AAG	ACA	GGC	TCT	GGT	TTC	ATG	TGG	GTG	GAT	GAC	ATT	CAG	TGT	CCT	3666
K	T	H	I	S	I	W	Q	C	L	S	A	P	W	E	R	R	I	S	S	1233
AAA	ACG	CAT	ATC	TCC	ATA	TGG	CAG	TGC	CTG	TCT	GCC	CCA	TGG	GAG	CGA	AGA	ATC	TCC	AGC	3726

Fig. 2G

P	A	E	E	T	W	I	T	C	E	D	R	I	R	V	R	G	G	D	T	1253
CCA	GCA	GAA	GAG	ACC	TGG	ATC	ACA	TGT	GAA	GAT	AGA	ATA	AGA	GTG	CGT	GGA	GGA	GAC	ACC	3786
E	C	S	G	R	V	E	I	W	H	A	G	S	W	G	T	V	C	D	D	1273
GAG	TGC	TCT	GGG	AGA	GTG	GAG	ATC	TGG	CAC	GCA	GGC	TCC	TGG	GGC	ACA	GTG	TGT	GAT	GAC	3846
S	W	D	L	A	E	A	E	V	V	C	Q	Q	L	G	C	G	S	A	L	1293
TCC	TGG	GAC	CTG	GCC	GAG	GCG	GAA	GTG	GTG	TGT	CAG	CAG	CTG	GGC	TGT	GGC	TCT	GCT	CTG	3906
A	A	L	R	D	A	S	F	G	Q	G	T	G	T	I	W	L	D	D	M	1313
GCT	GCC	CTG	AGG	GAC	GCT	TCG	TTT	GGC	CAG	GGA	ACT	GGA	ACC	ATC	TGG	TTG	GAT	GAC	ATG	3966
R	C	K	G	N	E	S	F	L	W	D	C	H	A	K	P	W	G	Q	S	1333
CGG	TGC	AAA	GGA	AAT	GAG	TCA	TTT	CTA	TGG	GAC	TGT	CAC	GCC	AAA	CCC	TGG	GGA	CAG	AGT	4026
D	C	G	H	K	E	D	A	G	V	R	C	S	G	Q	S	L	K	S	L	1353
GAC	TGT	GGA	CAC	AAG	GAA	GAT	GCT	GGC	GTG	AGG	TGC	TCT	GGA	CAG	TCG	CTG	AAA	TCA	CTG	4086
N	A	S	S	G	H	L	A	L	I	L	S	S	I	F	G	L	L	L	L	1373
AAT	GCC	TCC	TCA	GGT	CAT	TTA	GCA	CTT	ATT	TTA	TCC	AGT	ATC	TTT	GGG	CTC	CTT	CTC	CTG	4146
V	L	F	I	L	F	L	T	W	C	R	V	Q	K	Q	K	H	L	P	L	1393
GTT	CTG	TTT	ATT	CTA	TTT	CTC	ACG	TGG	TGC	CGA	GTT	CAG	AAA	CAA	AAA	CAT	CTG	CCC	CTC	4206
R	V	S	T	R	R	G	S	L	E	E	N	L	F	H	E	M	E	T	T	1413
AGA	GTT	TCA	ACC	AGA	AGG	AGG	GGT	TCT	CTC	GAG	GAG	AAT	TTA	TTC	CAT	GAG	ATG	GAG	ACC	4266

Fig. 2H

C	L	K	R	E	D	P	H	G	T	R	T	S	D	D	T	P	N	H	G	1433
TGC	CTC	AAG	AGA	GAG	GAC	CCA	CAT	GGG	ACA	AGA	ACC	TCA	GAT	GAC	ACC	CCC	AAC	CAT	GGT	4326
C	E	D	A	S	D	T	S	L	L	G	V	L	P	A	S	E	A	T	K	1453
TGT	GAA	GAT	GCT	AGC	GAC	ACA	TCG	CTG	TTG	GGA	GTT	CTT	CCT	GCC	TCT	GAA	GCC	ACA	AAA	4386
<p>★</p> <p>TGA</p>																				
<p>CTTTAGACTTCCAGGGCTCACCAGATCAACCTCTAAATATCTTTGAAGGAGACACAACACTTTTAAATGAATAAAGAGGA 4468</p> <p>AGTCAAGTTGCCCTATGGAAAACCTTGCCAAATAACATTTCTTGAACAAATAGGAGAACACAGCTAAATTTGATAAAGACTGG 4547</p> <p>TGATAATAAAAAATTGAATTATGTATATCACTGTATAAAAAAAAACGGACGCGTGGTTCG 4626</p> <p>AC 4628</p>																				

Fig. 2I

004250"E9082560

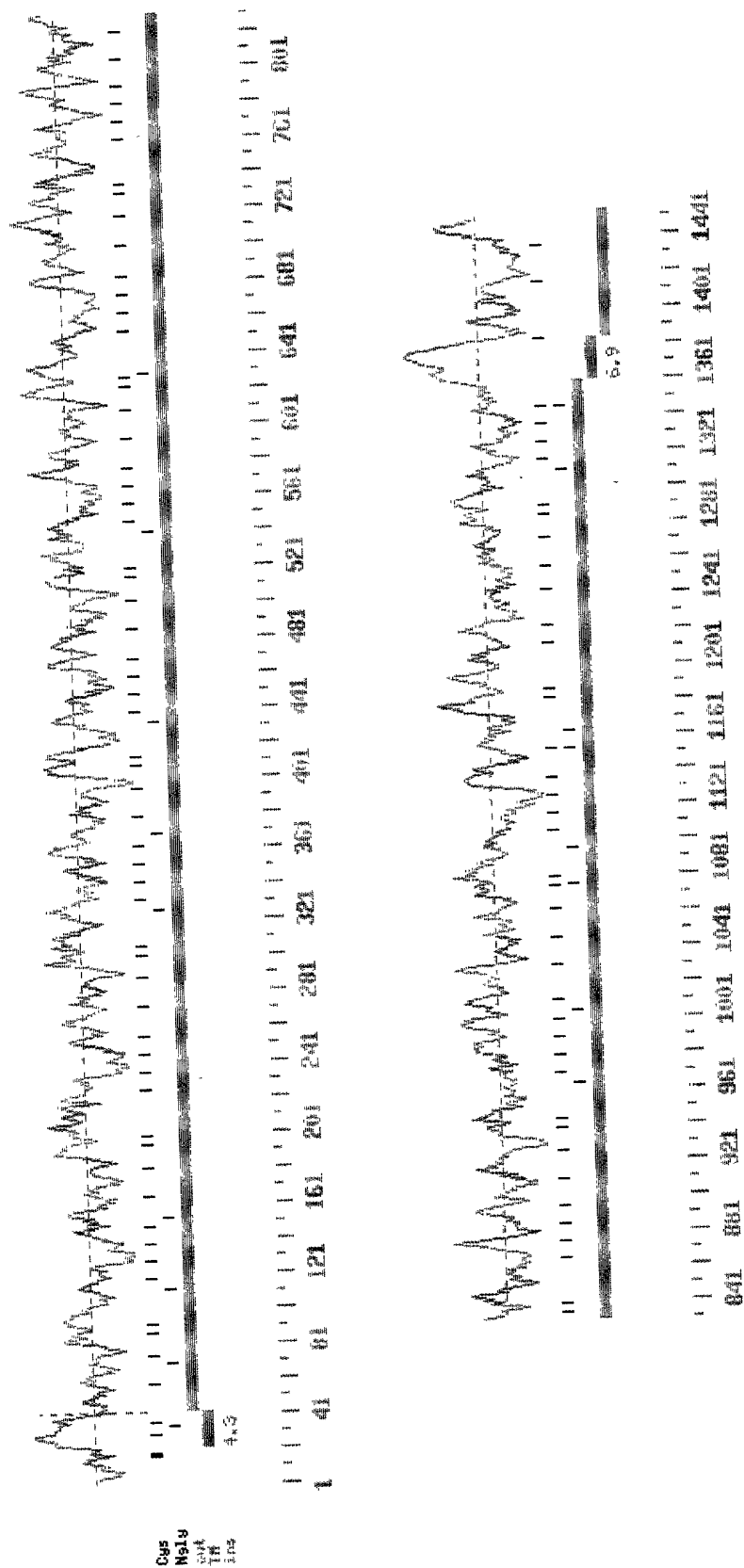


Fig. 2J

	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
Hum.	MMLPQNSWHIDFGRCCCHQNLFS	AVVTCILLNSCFLISSFN	GTDLRLVNGDGPCSGT	VEVKFQGWG			
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
WC1	MAL-----GR---	HLSLRGL---CVLLLT	GT--MVG---	GQALELRLKDG	VHRCEGR	VEVKHQGEWG	
	10	20	30	40	50		
	80	90	100	110	120	130	
Hum.	TVCDDGWNTTASTVVCKQLGCP	FSFAMRFGQAVTR-HGKI	WLDDVSCYGNESALWECQ	H---	REWGSHN		
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
WC1	TVDGYRWTLKDASVVC	RQLGCGAAIG-FPGG	AYFGPLGLPIWLLYT	SC	EGTESTVSDCEHS	NIKDYRNDG	
	60	70	80	90	100	110	
	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
Hum.	CYHGEDVGVCYGEANLGLRL	VDGNNSCSGRVEVKFQ	ERWGTICDDGWN	LNTAAVVC	RQLGCPSSFISSG		
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
WC1	YNHGRDAGVVC	SG---FVRLAGGDGPC	SGRVEVHSGEAWIP	VSDGNFTLATAQ	IICAELGCGKAVSVLG		
	120	130	140	150	160	170	180
	210	220	230	240	250	260	270
Hum.	VVNSPAVLRLPIWLDDILCQ	GNELALWNCRHRG	WGNHDCSHNEDV	TLTCYDSSDLELRL	VGGTNR	CMGRVE	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
WC1	HELFRESSAQVWAE	EFRC	EGEEPELWVC	PRVPCPGGTCH	HSGSAQVVC	SAYSEVRL-MTNGSSQCEGQVE	
	190	200	210	220	230	240	250

Fig. 2K

```

280      290      300      310      320      330      340
Hum. LKIQRWGTVCHHKWNNAADVCKQLGCGGTALHFAGLPHLQSGSDVVWLDGVSCSGNESFLWDCRHS GT
    .. : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
WC1 MNISQWRALCASHWSLANANVICRQLGCGVAISTPGGPHLVEEGDQILTARFHCSGAESFLWSCPVTAL
    260      270      280      290      300      310      320

350      360      370      380      390      400      410
Hum. VNFDCCLHQNDVSICSDGADLELRLADGSNNCSGRVEVRIHEQWWTICDQNWKNEQALVVCCKQLGCPFSV
    . : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
WC1 GGPDCSHGNTASVICS-GNQI-----QVLPQCND-----SV
    330      340      350

420      430      440      450      460      470      480
Hum. FGSRRAKPSNEARDIWINISCTGNESALWDCTYDGKAKRTCRRSDAGVICSDKADLDLRLVGAHSPCY
    .. : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
WC1 -----SQPTGSA-----ASEDSA---PY-----CSDSRQL--RLVDGGGPCCA
    360      370      380

490      500      510      520      530      540      550
Hum. GRLEVKYQGEWGTVCHDRWSTRNAAVVCCKQLGCGKPMHVFGMTYFKEASGPIWLDDVSCIGNESNIWDCE
    : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
WC1 GRVEILDQGSWGTICDDGWDLDARVVCRCQLGCCGEALNATGSAHFGAGSGPIWLDNLNCTGKESHVWRCP
    390      400      410      420      430      440      450

```

Fig. 2L

	560	570	580	590	600	610	620																											
Hum.	HS	GW	KH	NC	VH	RE	DV	IV	TC	SG	DA	TW	GL	RV	GG	NR	CS	GR	LE	VF	QGR	WT	VC	DD	GW	NS	KAAA	VV	CS	QL	DC			
			
WC1	SR	GW	QH	NC	RH	KQ	DA	GV	IC	--	EFL	AL	RM	VS	ED	QQ	CA	GW	LE	VF	YNG	TW	GS	VC	RN	PM	ED	IT	VS	TI	CR	QL	GC	
	460	470	480	490	500	510	520																											
	630	640	650	660	670	680	690																											
Hum.	PS	SI	IG	MG	LN	AS	TG	YK	GI	WI	LD	DV	SC	DG	DE	SL	W	SC	RN	SG	WG	NN	DC	SH	SE	DV	GV	IC	SD	AS	DM	EL	RV	GG
	
WC1	GD	SG	TL	NS	SV	AL	RE	GF	RP	QW	VD	RI	QC	RK	TD	TS	LW	QC	PS	DP	WN	YN	SC	SP	KE	EY	IW	CA	DS	--	QIR	L	VD	GG
	530	540	550	560	570	580	590																											
	700	710	720	730	740	750	760																											
Hum.	SR	CAG	KE	VN	VQ	GA	VG	IL	CA	NG	WG	MN	IA	EV	VC	RQ	LE	CG	SA	IR	VS	RE	PH	FE	RT	HL	IL	MS	NS	GC	TG	GE	AS	L
	
WC1	GR	CS	GR	VE	IL	DQ	GS	WG	TI	CD	DR	WD	LD	DA	RV	VCK	QL	GC	GE	AL	DA	TV	SS	FF	GT	GS	GP	IWL	DE	VN	CR	GE	ES	QV
	600	610	620	630	640	650	660																											
	770	780	790	800	810	820	830																											
Hum.	WD	CIR	WE	WK	QT	ACH	LN	ME	AS	LI	CS	AH	RQ	PR	LV	GAD	MP	CS	GR	VE	VK	HAD	TW	RS	VC	DS	DF	SL	HA	AN	VL	CR	EL	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
WC1	WR	CP	SW	GR	QH	NC	NH	QD	AG	VI	CS	GF	--	VRL	AG	GD	GP	CS	GR	VE	VH	SG	EA	WT	PV	SD	GN	FT	LT	PT	AQ	VI	CA	EL
	670	680	690	700	710	720	730																											

Fig. 2M

840	850	860	870	880	890	900
Hum.	NCGDAISLSVGDHFGKGNGLTWA	KFQCEGSETHLALCP	IVQHPEDTCIHSRE	VGVCSRYTDVRLV-NG		
:: ::::	:	:: ::::	:	:: ::::	:	:: ::::
WC1	GCGKAVSVLGHMPFRES	DGQVWAEFRCDGGEPELWSC	PRVPCPGGTC	LSHSGAAQVVC	SVYTEVQLMKNG	
740	750	760	770	780	790	800
910	920	930	940	950	960	970
Hum.	KSQCDGQVEINVLGHWSL	CDTHWDPEDARVLCRQ	LSCGTALSTTGK	YIGERSVRVWGH	RHCLGNESL	
:: ::::	:	:: ::::	:	:: ::::	:	:: ::::
WC1	TSQCEGQVEMKISGRWR	ALCASHWSLANANVVC	RQLGCGVAISTPR	GPLHVEGGDQ	ISTAQFHCSGAESF	
810	820	830	840	850	860	870
980	990	1000	1010	1020	1030	1040
Hum.	LDNCQMTVLGAPPCIH	GNTVSVICTGSLTQPL	FPCLANVSDPYLSA	VPESGALICLEDK	RLRLVDGDSRC	
:	:: ::::	:	:: ::::	:	:: ::::	:
WC1	LWSCPVTALG	GPDCSHGNTASVIC	SGNHTQVLPQCND	FLSQPAGSAA	SESSPYCSDSRQLRLVDGGGPC	
880	890	900	910	920	930	940
1050	1060	1070	1080	1090	1100	1110
Hum.	AGRVEIYH	DGFWGTICDDG	WDLSDAHVVCQ	KLGC	GVAFNATVSAHF	GEGSGPIWLDDLNCTGTESHLWQC
:: ::::	:	:: ::::	:	:: ::::	:	:: ::::
WC1	GGRVEILDQGS	WTICDDDD	DDARVVC	RQLGCGEALNATG	SAHFGAGSGPIWLDDLNCTG	KESHVWRC
950	960	970	980	990	1000	1010

Fig. 2N

```

1120      1130      1140      1150      1160      1170      1180
Hum.  PSRGWGQHDCRHKEDAGVICSEFTALRLYSETETESCAGRLEVFYNGTWSVGRNRNITTAIAGIVCRQLG
      ::::::::::::::::::: ::::: ::::::::::::::::::: : :::::::::::::::
WC1  PSRGWGRHDCRHKEDAGVICSEFLALRMVSEDQQ--CAGWLEVFYNGTWSVCRSPMEDITVSVICRQLG
      1020      1030      1040      1050      1060      1070

1190      1200      1210      1220      1230      1240
Hum.  CGENGVS LAPLSKTGSGFMWVD DIQCPKTHISIWQCL SAPWERRISSPAEETWITCEDR-----
      ::::: .. . ::::: ::::: : ::::::::::: ::::: ::::: :::::
WC1  CGDSGSLNTSVGLREGSRPRWVDLIQCRKMDTSLWQCPSPWKYSSCSPKEEAYISCEGRRPKSCPTAAA
      1080      1090      1100      1110      1120      1130      1140

1250      1260      1270      1280      1290      1300
Hum.  -----IRVRGGDTECSGRVEIWHAGSWGTVCDSDSWDLAEAEVVCQQLGCGSALALRDASFQGTGTIW
      ::::::::::::::::::: ::::::::::::::::::: ::::::::::::::::::: :::::::::::::::::::
WC1  CTDREKLRIRGGDSECSGRVEVWHNGSWGTVCDSDSWSLAEAEVVCQQLGCGQALEAVRSAAFPGNGSIW
      1150      1160      1170      1180      1190      1200      1210

1310      1320      1330      1340      1350      1360
Hum.  LDDMRCKGNESFLWDCHAKPWGQSDCGHKEDAGVRCSG-----QSLKSLNASSGHLALI
      ::::: : ::::: : ::::::::::: : ::::::::::::::: ::::: .. . : : :
WC1  LDEVQCGGRESLWDCVAEPWGQSDCKHEEDAGVRCSGVRTTLPTTTAGTRTTSNSLPGIFSLPGVLC LI
      1220      1230      1240      1250      1260      1270      1280

```

Fig. 20

```

1370      1380      1390      1400      1410
Hum.  LSSIFGLLLVLFILFTWCRVQK-----QKHLPLRVS-----TRRRG-----SLEENLFHEME
      :... :...: . .: :... . .: :... :... :... :... :... :
WC1  LGSLLFLVLVILVTQLLRW-RAERRALSSYEDALAEAVYEEILDYLLTQKEGLGSPDQMTDVPDENYDDAE
1290      1300      1310      1320      1330      1340      1350

1420      1430      1440
Hum.  TC-----LKRDPHGTRTSD-----DTPNHGCEDES-----DTSLLGV
      . : :...: . .: :... :... :... :... :... :
WC1  EVPVPGTPSPSQGNEEEVPPPEKEDGVRSSQTGSFLNFSREANPGEGEESFWLLQKKKGAGYDDVELSA
1360      1370      1380      1390      1400      1410      1420

1450
Hum.  LPASEAT-K
      : .: .:
WC1  LGTSPVTF
1430

```

Fig. 2P

```

Hum.  ATGATGCTGCCCTCAAAACTCGTGGCATATTGATTTTGGAAAGATGCTGTCTCATCAGAACCTTTTCTCTG
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
WC1  ATG-----GCTC-TGG-----GAGACA-----CCTCT-CCCTG
      10                                20

Hum.  CTGTGGTAACCTTGCATCCTGCTCCTGAAATTCCTGCTTCTCATCAGCAGTTTAAATGGAACAGATTGGA
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
WC1  C-GGGGACTCT-GTGTCCCTCCTCCT-----CGGCA---C---CATGGTGGGTGGTCAAGCTCTGGA
      30      40      50      60      70      80

Hum.  GTTGAGGCTGGTCAATGGAGACGGTCCCTGCTCTGGACAGTGGAGGTGAAATTCAGGGACAGTGGGGG
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
WC1  GCTGAGGTTGAAGGATGGAGTCCATCGCTGTGAGGGGAGAGTGGAAAGTGAAGCACCACCAAGGAGAATGGGGC
      90      100     110     120     130     140     150

Hum.  ACTGTGTGATGATGGGTGGAACACTACTGCCT-CAACTGTCGTGTGCAAAACAGCTTGGATGCCATTT
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
WC1  ACAGTGGATGGTTACAGGTGGA-CATTGAAGGATGCATCTGTAGTGTGCAGACAGCTGGGGTGTGGAGCT
      160     170     180     190     200     210

```

Fig. 2Qi

```

280      290      300      310      320      330      340
Hum.  TCTTTCGCCATGTTTCGTTTGGACAAAGCCGTGA--CTAGACATGGAATAATTGGCTTGATGATGTTTC
      :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :
      :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :
WC1   GCCATTG--GTTTCCCTGGAGGGGCTTATTTGGGCCAGGACTTGGCCCCCATTGGCCTTTTGTATACTTC
220      230      240      250      260      270      280
      350      360      370      380      390      400      410
Hum.  CTGTTATGGAAATGAGTCAGCTCTCTGGGAAATGTCAACACCGGGAATGGGGAAGCCATAACTGTTATCAT
      :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :
      :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :
WC1   ATGTGAAGGCACAGAGTCAACTGTCACTGACTGTGAGCAT-TCTAATATTAAGAC-TATC-GTAATGAT
290      300      310      320      330      340      350

420      430      440      450      460      470      480
Hum.  GGAGAAGATGTTGGTGAAGTGTATGTTGAAGCCAA-TCTGGGTTTGAG--GCTAG-TGGATGGAAC
      :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :
      :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :
WC1   GGCATAATCATGGTCGGGA--TGCTGGAGTAGTCTGCTCAGGATTTGTGCGTCTGGCTGGAGGGGATG
360      370      380      390      400      410      420

490      500      510      520      530      540      550
Hum.  AACTCCTGTTCAAGGAGAGTGGAGGTGAAATTCCAAGAAAGGTGGGGGACTATATGTGATGATGGGTGGA
      :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :
      :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :
WC1   GAC-CCTGCTCAGGGCGAGTAGAAGTGCAATT--CTGGAGAAGCTTGGATCCCAGTGT-CTGATGGGAACT
430      440      450      460      470      480

```

Fig. 2Qii

```

560      570      580      590      600      610      620
Hum.  ACTTGAATACTGCTGCCGTGGTGTGCAGGCAACTAGGATGTCCTCTTTATTCTTCTGGAGTTGT
      .. . : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
WC1   TCACACTTGCCACTGCC-----CAG-----ATCATCTGT-----GCAGAGTTGGG
490      500      510      520

630      640      650      660      670      680      690
Hum.  TAATAGCCCTGCTGTATTGCGCCCCCATTTGGCTGGATGACATTTTATGCCAGGGGAATGAGTTGGCACT-
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
WC1   TTGTGGC-----AAGGCTG--TGTCTGT-----CCTGGGACATGAG----CTCTT
530      540      550      560

700      710      720      730      740      750      760
Hum.  CTGGAATTGCAGACATCGTGGATGGGGAATCATGACTGCAGTCACAATGAGGATGTCACATTAACTTGT
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
WC1   CAGAGAGTCCAGT-GCC-----CAGGTCTG--GGC---TGAAGAGTTCA-----GG
570      580      590      600

770      780      790      800      810      820      830
Hum.  TATGATAGTAGTGATCTTGAACTAAGGCTTGTAGGTGGAACCTAACCGCTGTATGGGAGAGTAGAGCTGA
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
WC1   TGTAGGGGGAGGAGCCTGAGCT-----CT-----GGGTCTGCCC-CAGAGTG-----CCCTG-
610      620      630      640      650

```

Fig. 2Qiii

```

      840      850      860      870      880      890      900
Hum.  AAATCCAAGGAAGTGGGGACCGGTATGCCACCATAAGTGGAAACAATGCTGCAGCTGATGTCGTATGCAA
      ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: :::::
WC1  ---TCCA-----GGGGCACGTGT--CACCACA-GTGGATC--TGCT-CAGGTTGTTTGTTCAGCAT
      660      670      680      690      700

      910      920      930      940      950      960      970
Hum.  GCAGTTGGGATGTGGAACCGCACTTCAGTGGCTTGCCCTCATTTGCAGTCAGGGTCTGATGTTGTA
      ::::: : ::::: ::::: : ::::: : ::::: ::::: :::::
WC1  ACT-----CAGAAAGTCCGGCTCATGACAA-AC-GGCT--CCTC-TCAG-TGTGAAGGGCAGGTGGAGAT
      710      720      730      740      750      760

      980      990      1000      1010      1020      1030      1040
Hum.  TGGCTTGATGGTGTCTCCTGCTCCGGTAATGAATCTTTTCTTTGGGACTGCAGACATTCGGGAACCGTCA
      ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: : ::::: : ::::: ::::: :
WC1  GAACATT-----TCTG-GACAATGGAGAGCGCTCTGTGCCTCCC-CTGGAGTCTGGCCAATGCC---A
      770      780      790      800      810      820

      1050      1060      1070      1080      1090      1100      1110
Hum.  ATTTGACTGTCTTCATCAAAAACGATGTGTCTGTGATCTGCTCAGATGGAGCAGATTTGGAACTGCGACT
      :: ::::: ::::: ::::: : ::::: : ::::: ::::: :::::
WC1  ATGTTATCTGTCGTCAGCTCGGCTGTGGAGTTGCCATCTCCACCCCGGAG-----GACCAC-ACT
      830      840      850      860      870      880

```

Fig. 2Qiv

	1120	1130	1140	1150	1160	1170	1180
Hum.	AGCAGATGGAAGTAACAATTGTT	CAGGAGAGTAGAGGTGAGAATTCA	-TGAACAGTGGTGGACAATATG				
	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::
WC1	TG---GTGGAAGAAG---	GTGATCAG--ATCCTAACAGCCCGATT	CACCTGCTCTG----	GGGC----	TG		
	890	900	910	920	930		
	1190	1200	1210	1220	1230	1240	1250
Hum.	TGACCAGAACTGGAAGAATGAACAAGCCCTT	TGTGGTTTGTAAAGCAGCTAGGATGTC	CGTTCAGCGTCTTT				
	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::
WC1	AGTCCT-TCCCTGTGGAGTTGT-----	CCT-GTGA	CT-----GCC-CTGGGTGGTCCCTG	ACTGTTCCCAT			
	940	950	960	970	980	990	
	1260	1270	1280	1290	1300	1310	1320
Hum.	GGCAG-TCGTCGTGCTAAACCTAGTAATGAAGCT	AGAGACATTTGGATAAACAGCATACTT	GCACTGGG				
	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::
WC1	GGCAACACAGCCTCTGTGATCTGCTCAGGAAACCAGATCC	AGGTGCTTCCCCAGTGCAACGA-CTCCG--					
	1000	1010	1020	1030	1040	1050	1060
	1330	1340	1350	1360	1370	1380	1390
Hum.	AATGAGTCAGCTCTCTGGGACTGCACATATGATGG	AAAAAGCAAAGCGAACATGCTTCCGAAATCAGATG					
	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::	:: ::::: :::::
WC1	--TGTTCTCAACCTACAGGCTCTGC-----	GGC-----CTCAGAGGACA-GCGCCC-----	CCTACTG				
	1070	1080	1090	1100			

Fig. 2Qv

```

1400      1410      1420      1430      1440      1450      1460
Hum.  CTGAGTAATTGTTCTGATAAGGCAGATCTGGACCTAAGGCTTGTGGGGCTCATAGCCCCCTGTTATGG
      :: ...      :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::
WC1  CTCAGA-----CAG--CAGGCAGCTCCG--CCTGGTG---GACGGGG-GC--GGTCCCTGCGCCGG
1110      1120      1130      1140      1150      1160

1470      1480      1490      1500      1510      1520
Hum.  GAGATTGGAGGTGAAATACCAAGGAGAGTGGGGGACTGTGTGTCTATGACAGATGGAGCACAAAGG-AATGC
      :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::
WC1  GAGAGTGGAGATCCCTTGACCAGGGCTCCTGGGGCACCATCTGTGATGACGGCTGGGAC-CTGGACGATGC
1170      1180      1190      1200      1210      1220

1530      1540      1550      1560      1570      1580      1590
Hum.  A-GCTGTTGTGTAAACAATTGGGATGTGGA-AAGCCTATGCATGTGTTGGTATGACCTATTTTAAAG
      :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::
WC1  CCGC-GTGGTGTGCAGGCAGCTGGGCTGTGGAGAAAGCCCTCA-ATGCCACGGGGTCTGCTCACTTCGGGG
1230      1240      1250      1260      1270      1280      1290

1600      1610      1620      1630      1640      1650      1660
Hum.  AAGCATCAGGACCTATTGGCTGGATGACGTTTCTTGCCATTGGAAATGAGTCAAATATCTGGGACTGTGA
      :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::
WC1  CAGGATCAGGGCCCATCTGGTTGGACAACCTTGAAGTGCACAGGAAAGGAGTCCCACGTGTGGAGGTGCC
1300      1310      1320      1330      1340      1350      1360

```

Fig. 2Qvi


```

2500      2510      2520      2530      2540      2550      2560
Hum.  GTGCAGAGAAATTAATTTGTGGAGATGCCATATCTCTTTCTGTGGGAGATCACTTTGGAAAAGGG-AATGG
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
2180      2190      2200      2210      2220      2230      2240
WC1  GTGCAGAGC--TGGGATGTGGCAAGGCTGTGTCT-GTCCTGGGACACATGCCATTTCAGAGAGTCCGATGG
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
2570      2580      2590      2600      2610      2620      2630
Hum.  TCTAACTTGGGCGCGAAAGTTCCAGTGTGAAGGAGTGAAACTCACCTTGCATTATGCCCATTTGTTCAA
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
WC1  CCAGGTCTGGGCTGAAGAGTTTCAGGTGTGATGGGGGGAGCCCTGAGCTCTGGTCCCTGCCCCAGAGTGCCC
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
2250      2260      2270      2280      2290      2300      2310
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
2640      2650      2660      2670      2680      2690      2700
Hum.  CATCCGGAAGACACTTGTATCCACAGCAGAGAAAGTTGGAGTTGTCTGTCTCCCGATATACAGATGTCCGAC
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
WC1  TGTCCAGGAGGCACATGTCTCCACAGTGGAGCTGCTCAGGTTGTCTGTTTCAGTGTACACAGAAAGTCCAGC
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
2320      2330      2340      2350      2360      2370      2380
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
2710      2720      2730      2740      2750      2760      2770
Hum.  TTGTGAATGGCAAATCC---CAGTGTGACGGGGCAAGTGGAGATCAACGTGCT-TGGACACTGGGGCTCAC
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
WC1  TTATGAAAAACGGCACCTCTCAATGTGAGGGGCAGGTGGAGAT-GAAGATCTCTGGACGATGGAGAGCGC
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
2390      2400      2410      2420      2430      2440      2450

```

Fig. 2Qx

	2780	2790	2800	2810	2820	2830	2840
Hum.	TGTGTGACACCCACTGGGACCCAGAAGATGCCCGTGTTCATATGCAGACAGCTCAGCTGTGGAGCTGCTCT						
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
WC1	TCTGTGCCCTCCCACTGGAGTCTGGCCAATGCCAATGTTGTCTGTCTCAGCTCGGCTGTGGAGTCGCCAT						
	2460	2470	2480	2490	2500	2510	2520
	2850	2860	2870	2880	2890	2900	2910
Hum.	CTCAACCACAGGAGGAAATATATTGGAGAAAGAGTGTTCGTGTGTGGGACACAGGTTTCATTGCTTA						
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
WC1	CTCCACCCCAAGAGGACACACTTGGTGGAGGAGGTGATCAGATCTCAACAGCCCAATTTCACTGCTCA						
	2530	2540	2550	2560	2570	2580	2590
	2920	2930	2940	2950	2960	2970	2980
Hum.	GGGAATGAGTCACCTTCTGGATAACTGTCAAATGACAGTCTTGGAGCACCTCCCTGTATCCATGGAATA						
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
WC1	GGGGCTGAGTCCTTCCCTGTGGAGTTGTCTGTGACTGCCCTTGGGTGGGCTGACTGTTCCCATGGCAACA						
	2600	2610	2620	2630	2640	2650	2660
	2990	3000	3010	3020	3030	3040	3050
Hum.	CTGTCTCTGTGATCTGCACAGGAAGCCTGACCCAGCCACTGTTCCATGCCCTCGCAAATGTATCTGACCC						
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
WC1	CAGCCTCTGTGATCTGCTCAGGAAACCAACACCCAGGTGCTGCCCAAGTGCAACGACTTCCTGTCTCAACC						
	2670	2680	2690	2700	2710	2720	2730

Fig. 2Qxi

	3060	3070	3080	3090	3100	3110	3120
Hum.	ATATTGCTGCAGTTCAGAGGCGAGTGTGCTTTGATCTGCTTAGAGGACAAACGGCTCCGCCCTAGTGGAT						

WC1	TGCAGGCTCTGCGGCCCTCAGAGGAGAGTTCTCCCTACTGCTCAGACAGCAGGACGCTCCGCCCTGGTGGAC						
	2740	2750	2760	2770	2780	2790	2800
	3130	3140	3150	3160	3170	3180	3190
Hum.	GGGACAGCCGCTGTGCCGGGAGAGTAGAGATCTATCACGACGGCTTCTGGGACCATCTGTGATGACG						

WC1	GGGGCGGTCCCTGCGGCGGAGAGTGGAGATCCTTGACCAGGGCTCCTGGGGCACCATCTGTGATGATG						
	2810	2820	2830	2840	2850	2860	2870
	3200	3210	3220	3230	3240	3250	3260
Hum.	GCTGGGACCTGAGCGATGCCACGTCGTGTGTCAAAAGCTGGGCTGTGGAGTGGCCTTCAATGCCACGGT						

WC1	ACTGGGACCTGGACGATGCCCGTGTGTGTGCAGGCAGCTGGGCTGTGGAGAAGCCCTCAATGCCACGGG						
	2880	2890	2900	2910	2920	2930	2940
	3270	3280	3290	3300	3310	3320	3330
Hum.	CTCTGCTCACTTTGGGAGGGGTCAAGGCCCATCTGGCTGGATGACCTGAACCTGCACAGGAACGGAGTCC						

WC1	GTCTGCTCACTTCGGGCGAGGATCAGGGCCCATCTGGCTGGACGACCTGAACCTGCACAGGAAGAGTCC						
	2950	2960	2970	2980	2990	3000	3010

Fig. 2Qxii


```

3340      3350      3360      3370      3380      3390      3400
Hum.  CACTTGTGGCAGTGCCCTTCCCGGGCTGGGGCAGCACGACTGCAGGCACAAGGAGGACGAGGGTCA
      ::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: :::::
WC1  CACGTGTGAGGTGCCCTTCCCGGGCTGGGGCGGCACGACTGCAGACACAAGGAGGACGCCGGGTCA
      3020      3030      3040      3050      3060      3070      3080

3410      3420      3430      3440      3450      3460      3470
Hum.  TCTGCTCAGAAATTCACAGCCTTGAGGCTCTACAGTGAACAGAGAGCTGTGCTGGAGATTGGA
      ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: :::::
WC1  TCTGCTCAGAGTTCCTGGCCCTCAGGAT---GGTGAG-CGAGGACCAGCAG-TGTGCTGGTGGCTGGA
      3090      3100      3110      3120      3130      3140

3480      3490      3500      3510      3520      3530      3540
Hum.  AGTCTTCTATAACGGGACCTGGGGCAGCGTCGGCAGGAGGAACATCACACAGCCATAGCAGGCATTGTG
      :: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: :::::
WC1  GGTTTTCTACAACGGGACCTGGGGCAGTGTCTGCCGAGCCCCCATGGAAGATATCACTGTGTCGGTGATC
      3150      3160      3170      3180      3190      3200      3210

3550      3560      3570      3580      3590      3600
Hum.  TGCAGGCAGCTGGGCTGTGGGGAGAAATGGAGTTGTCAAGCTCGCCCCCTTAA--TCT-AAGACAGGCTCTG
      ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: :::::
WC1  TGCAGACAGCTTGGATGTGGGGACAGTGGA--AGTCT-CAACACCTCTGTTGGTCTCAGGGAAGGTTCTA
      3220      3230      3240      3250      3260      3270      3280

```

Fig. 2Qxiii

```

3610      3620      3630      3640      3650      3660      3670
Hum.  GTTTCATGTGGGTGGATGACATTTCAGTGTCTTAAACGCATATCTCCATATGGCAGTGCCTGTCTGCCCC
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
WC1  GACCCCGGTGGTAGATTAAATTCAGTGTCTCGGAAATGGATACCTCTCTCTGGCAGTGTCTTCTTGCCCC
3290      3300      3310      3320      3330      3340      3350

3680      3690      3700      3710      3720      3730      3740
Hum.  ATGGAGCGAAGATCTCCAGCCAGCAGAAAGACCTGGATCACATGTGAAGATAGAATA---AGAG-
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
WC1  ATGGAATACAGTTCATGCTCTCCAAAGGAGGAGCCCTACATCTCATGTGAAGGAAGAACCCCAAGAGC
3360      3370      3380      3390      3400      3410      3420

Hum.  -----TGC-----GTGGAGGAGACACCGAGTGCTCTG
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
WC1  TGTCCAACTGCTGCCGCTGCACAGACAGAGAGAAGCTCCGCCCTCAGGGGAGGAGACAGCGAGTGCTCAG
3430      3440      3450      3460      3470      3480      3490

3770      3780      3790      3800      3810      3820      3830
Hum.  GGAGAGTGGAGATCTGGCACGCGAGGCTCCTGGGGCACAGTGTGTGATGACTCCTGGACCTGGCCGAGGC
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
WC1  GCGGGTGGAGGTGTGGCACAAACGGCTCCTGGGGCACCCGTGTGCGATGACTCCTGGAGCCTGGCAGAGGC
3500      3510      3520      3530      3540      3550      3560

```

Fig. 2Qxiv

3840	3850	3860	3870	3880	3890	3900	
Hum.	GGAAGTGGTGT	CAGCAGCTGGGCTGTGGCTCTGCTCTGGCTGCCCTGAGGGACGCTTCGTTTGGCCAG					
	
WC1	TGAGGTGGTGT	CAGCAGCTGGGCTGTGGCCAGGCCCTGGAAGCCCTGCGGCTCTGCAGCATTGGCCCT					
3570	3580	3590	3600	3610	3620	3630	
3910	3920	3930	3940	3950	3960	3970	
Hum.	GGAAC	TGGAACCATCTGGTTGGATGACATGCGGTGCAAGGAAATGAGTCATTCTATGGGACTGTCACG					
	
WC1	GGAATGGAGCATCTGGCTGGACGAGGTGCAGTGC	GGGGCCGGGAGTCCTCCCTGTGGGACTGTGTTG					
3640	3650	3660	3670	3680	3690	3700	
3980	3990	4000	4010	4020	4030	4040	
Hum.	CCAAACCC	TGGGACAGAGTGACTGTGGACACAAAGGAAGATGCTGGCGTGAGGTGCTCTGG--ACAGTC					
	
WC1	CGGAGCCCTGGGGCAGAGCGACTGCAAGCACGAGGAGGATGCTGGTGTGAGGTGCTCTGGTGTAAAGGAC						
3710	3720	3730	3740	3750	3760	3770	
	4050	4060		4070	4080	4090	
Hum.	G-----	CTGAAATCACTGAATG--CCT-----	CCTCAGGT-CATT---TAGCA-CTTATTTATCCA				
	
WC1	AACATTGCCCCACGACCACAGCAGGGACCAGAACCAACCTCAAATTCTCTCCCTGGCATCTTCTCCCTGCCT						
3780	3790	3800	3810	3820	3830	3840	

Fig. 2Qxv

```

4100      4110      4120      4130      4140
Hum.  G-----TATCTT-----TGGGCTC-CTTCTC-----CTGGTCT-----GTTATTCATTTCTCA
:      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :
:      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :
WC1  GGGTTCTCTGCCTTATCCTGGGTCGCTTCTCTTCCCTGGTCCTCGTCATCCTGGTGACTCAGCTACTCA
3850      3860      3870      3880      3890      3900      3910

4150      4160      4170      4180
Hum.  CGTGGTG--CCGAGTTCAGAAACAAAACATCT-----GCCC---CT---CAGAGTTT-----
:      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :
:      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :
WC1  GATGGAGAGCAGCGCAGAGCCCTTATCCAGCTATGAAGATGCTCTTGTCTGAAGCTGTGTATGAGGAGCT
3920      3930      3940      3950      3960      3970      3980

4190      4200      4210      4220
Hum.  -----CAAC-----CAGAAGGAGGG---GTTCT-CTCG---AGGAGAAATTATTCATGA-----
:      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :
:      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :
WC1  CGATTACCTTCTGACACACAGAGGAAGTCTGGGCAGCCCAGATCAGATGACTGATGTCCCTGATGAAAAAT
3990      4000      4010      4020      4030      4040      4050

4230      4240      4250
Hum.  ---GATGGAG-----ACCTG-----CCTC-----AAGAGAGAGGAC
:      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :
:      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :
WC1  TATGATGATGCTGAAGAAGTACCAGTGCCTGGAACCTCCTTCTCCCTCTCAGGGGAATGAGGAGGAAGTGC
4060      4070      4080      4090      4100      4110      4120

```

Fig. 2Qxvi

```

4260      4270      4280      4290
Hum.  CCACATGGGACAAAGAAC-----CTCAGA-TGACAC---CC-----CCAA-----
      :: :: :::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: :::::
WC1  CCCAGAGAAAGGAGGACGGGTGAGGTCTCTCAGACAGGCTCTTCCCTGAACCTTCTCCAGAGAGGCAGC
4130      4140      4150      4160      4170      4180      4190

      4300      4310      4320      4330
Hum.  ----CCATGGTT--GTGAAGA----TGCTAGCGACAC-----ATCGCTG--TTGGGAGTT
      ::: :: . ::::: ::: ::::: ::::: .. ::::: ::: :::::
WC1  TAATCCTGGGGAAGGAGAAAGAGAGCTTCTGGCTGCTCCAGGGGAAGAAAGGGGATGCTGGGTATGATGAT
4200      4210      4220      4230      4240      4250      4260

      4340      4350
Hum.  CTT-----CCTG-----CCTCTGAAGCCACAAAA
      :: :::: ::::: ::: ::::: ::: . .
WC1  GTTGAACTCAGTGCCCTGGGAACATCCCCAGTGACTTTCTCG
4270      4280      4290      4300

```

Fig. 2Qxvii

GTCGACCCACGGTCCGGTCTGTGGCTGAGC															12
ATG GCC CTC CCA GCC CTG GGC CTG GAC CCC TGG AGC															67
L L G L F L F Q L L Q L L L P T T A G															32
CTC CTG GGC CTT TTC CTC TTC CAA CTG CTT CAG CTG CTG CCG ACG ACC GCG GGG															127
G G G Q G P M P R V R Y A G D E R R A															52
GGA GGC GGC CAG GGC CCC ATG CCC AGG GTC AGA TAC TAT GCA GGG GAT GAA CGT AGG GCA															187
L S F F H Q K G L Q D F D T L L L S G D															72
CTT AGC TTC TTC CAC CAG AAG GGC CTC CAG GAT TTT GAC ACT CTG CTC CTG AGT GGT GAT															247
G N T L L Y V G A R E A I L A L D I Q D P															92
GGA AAT ACT CTC TAC GTG GGC GCT CGA GAA GCC ATT CTG GCC TTG GAT ATC CAG GAT CCA															307
G V P P R L L K N M I P W P A S D R K K S E															112
GGG GTC CCC AGG CTA AAG AAC ATG ATA CCG TGG CCA GCC AGT GAC AGA AAA AAG AGT GAA															367
C A F K K K S N E T Q C F N F I R V L V															132
TGT GCC TTT AAG AAG AAG AGC AAT GAG ACA CAG TGT TTC AAC TTC ATC CGT GTC CTG GTT															427
S Y N V T H L Y T C G T F A F S P A C T															152
TCT TAC AAT GTC ACC CAT CTC TAC ACC TGC GGC ACC TTC GCC TTC AGC CCT GCT TGT ACC															487
F I E L Q D S Y L L P I S E D K V M E G															172
TTC ATT GAA CTT CAA GAT TCC TAC CTG TTG CCC ATC TCG GAG GAC AAG GTC ATG GAG GGA															547

Fig. 3A

K	G	Q	S	P	F	D	P	A	H	K	H	T	A	V	L	V	D	G	M	192
AAA	GGC	CAA	AGC	CCC	TTT	GAC	CCC	GCT	CAC	AAG	CAT	ACG	GCT	GTC	TTG	GTG	GAT	GGG	ATG	607
L	Y	S	G	T	M	N	N	F	L	G	S	E	P	I	L	M	R	T	L	212
CTC	TAT	TCT	GGT	ACT	ATG	AAC	AAC	TTC	CTG	GGC	AGT	GAG	CCC	ATC	CTG	ATG	CGC	ACA	CTG	667
G	S	Q	P	V	L	K	T	D	N	F	L	R	W	L	H	H	D	A	S	232
GGA	TCC	CAG	CCT	GTC	CTC	AAG	ACC	GAC	AAC	TTC	CTC	CGC	TGG	CTG	CAT	CAT	GAC	GCC	TCC	727
F	V	A	A	I	P	S	T	Q	V	V	Y	F	F	F	E	E	T	A	S	252
TTT	GTG	GCA	GCC	ATC	CCT	TCG	ACC	CAG	GTC	GTC	TAC	TTC	TTC	TTC	GAG	GAG	ACA	GCC	AGC	787
E	F	D	F	F	E	R	L	H	T	S	R	V	A	R	V	C	K	N	D	272
GAG	TTT	GAC	TTC	TTT	GAG	AGG	CTC	CAC	ACA	TCG	CGG	GTG	GCT	AGA	GTC	TGC	AAG	AAT	GAC	847
V	G	G	E	K	L	L	Q	K	K	W	T	T	F	L	K	A	Q	L	L	292
GTG	GGC	GGC	GAA	AAG	CTG	CTG	CAG	AAG	AAG	TGG	ACC	ACC	TTC	CTG	AAG	GCC	CAG	CTG	CTC	907
C	T	Q	P	G	Q	L	P	F	N	V	I	R	H	A	V	L	L	P	A	312
TGC	ACC	CAG	CCG	GGG	CAG	CTG	CCC	TTC	AAC	GTC	ATC	CGC	CAC	GCG	GTC	CTG	CTC	CCC	GCC	967
D	S	P	T	A	P	H	I	Y	A	V	F	T	S	Q	W	Q	V	G	G	332
GAT	TCT	CCC	ACA	GCT	CCC	CAC	ATC	TAC	GCA	GTC	TTC	ACC	TCC	CAG	TGG	CAG	GTT	GGC	GGG	1027
T	R	S	S	A	V	C	A	F	S	L	L	D	I	E	R	V	F	K	G	352
ACC	AGG	AGC	TCT	GCG	GTT	TGT	GCC	TTC	TCT	CTC	TTG	GAC	ATT	GAA	CGT	GTC	TTT	AAG	GGG	1087

Fig. 3B

K Y K E L N K E T S R W T T Y R G P E T 372
 AAA TAC AAA GAG TTG AAC AAA GAA ACT TCA CGC TGG ACT ACT TAT AGG GGC CCT GAG ACC 1147

 N P R P G S C S V G P S S D K A L T F M 392
 AAC CCC CGG CCA GGC AGT TGC TCA GTG GGC CCC TCC TCT GAT AAG GCC CTG ACC TTC ATG 1207

 K D H F L M D E Q V V G T P L L V K S G 412
 AAG GAC CAT TTC CTG ATG GAT GAG CAA GTG GTG GGC ACG CCC CTG CTG GTG AAA TCT GGC 1267

 V E Y T R L A V E T A Q G L D G H S H L 432
 GTG GAG TAT ACA CGG CTT GCA GTG GAG ACA GCC CAG GGC CTT GAT GGC CAC AGC CAT CTT 1327

 V M Y L G T T G S L H K A V V S G D S 452
 GTC ATG TAC CTG GGA ACC ACC ACA GGG TCG CTC CAC AAG GCT GTG GTA AGT GGC GAC AGC 1387

 S A H L V E E I Q L F P D P E P V R N L 472
 AGT GCT CAT CTG GTG GAA GAG ATT CAG CTG TTC CCT GAC CCT GAA CCT GTT CGC AAC CTG 1447

 Q L A P T Q G A V F V G F S G G V W R V 492
 CAG CTG GCC CCC ACC CAG GGT GCA GTG TTT GTA GGC TTC TCA GGA GGT GTC TGG AGG GTG 1507

 P R A N C S V Y E S C V D C V L A R D P 512
 CCC CGA GCC AAC TGT AGT GTC TAT GAG AGC TGT GTG GAC TGT GTC CTC CTT GCC CGG GAC CCC 1567

 H C A W D P E S R T C C L L S A P N L N 532
 CAC TGT GCC TGG GAC CCT GAG TCC CGA ACC TGT TGC CTC CTG TCT GCC CCC AAC CTG AAC 1627

Fig. 3C

S	W	K	Q	D	M	E	R	G	N	P	E	W	A	C	A	S	G	P	M	552
TCC	TGG	AAG	CAG	GAC	ATG	GAG	CGG	GGG	AAC	CCA	GAG	TGG	GCA	TGT	GCC	AGT	GGC	CCC	ATG	1687
S	R	S	L	R	P	Q	S	R	P	Q	I	I	K	E	V	L	A	V	P	572
AGC	AGG	AGC	CTT	CGG	CCT	CAG	AGC	CGC	CCG	CAA	ATC	ATT	AAA	GAA	GTC	CTG	GCT	GTC	CCC	1747
N	S	I	L	E	L	P	C	P	H	L	S	A	L	A	S	Y	Y	W	S	592
AAC	TCC	ATC	CTG	GAG	CTC	CCC	TGC	CCC	CAC	CTG	TCA	GCC	TTG	GCC	TCT	TAT	TAT	TGG	AGT	1807
H	G	P	A	A	V	P	E	A	S	S	T	V	Y	N	G	S	L	L	L	612
CAT	GGC	CCA	GCA	GCA	GTC	CCA	GAA	GCC	TCT	TCC	ACT	GTC	TAC	AAT	GGC	TCC	CTC	TTG	CTG	1867
I	V	Q	D	G	V	G	G	L	Y	Q	C	W	A	T	E	N	G	F	S	632
ATA	GTG	CAG	GAT	GGA	GTT	GGG	GGT	CTC	TAC	CAG	TGC	TGG	GCA	ACT	GAG	AAT	GGC	TTT	TCA	1927
Y	P	V	I	S	Y	W	V	D	S	Q	D	Q	T	L	A	L	D	P	E	652
TAC	CCT	GTG	ATC	TCC	TAC	TGG	GTG	GAC	AGC	CAG	GAC	CAG	ACC	CTG	GCC	CTG	GAT	CCT	GAA	1987
L	A	G	I	P	R	E	H	V	K	V	P	L	T	R	V	S	G	G	A	672
CTG	GCA	GGC	ATC	CCC	CGG	GAG	CAT	GTG	AAG	GTC	CCG	TTG	ACC	AGG	GTC	AGT	GGT	GGG	GCC	2047
A	L	A	A	Q	Q	S	Y	W	P	H	F	V	T	V	T	V	L	F	A	692
GCC	CTG	GCT	GCC	CAG	CAG	TCC	TAC	TGG	CCC	CAC	TTT	GTC	ACT	GTC	ACT	GTC	CTC	TTT	GCC	2107
L	V	L	S	G	A	L	I	I	L	V	A	S	P	L	R	A	L	R	A	712
TTA	GTG	CTT	TCA	GGA	GCC	CTC	ATC	ATC	CTC	GTG	GCC	TCC	CCA	TTG	AGA	GCA	CTC	CGG	GCT	2167

Fig. 3D

R	G	K	V	Q	G	C	E	T	L	R	P	G	E	K	A	P	L	S	R	732
CGG	GGC	AAG	GTT	CAG	GGC	TGT	GAG	ACC	CTG	CGC	CCT	GGG	GAG	AAG	GCC	CCG	TTA	AGC	AGA	2227
E	Q	H	L	Q	S	P	K	E	C	R	T	S	A	S	D	V	D	A	D	752
GAG	CAA	CAC	CTC	CAG	TCT	CCC	AAG	GAA	TGC	AGG	ACC	TCT	GCC	AGT	GAT	GTG	GAC	GCT	GAC	2287
N	N	C	L	G	T	E	V	A	*											762
AAC	AAC	TGC	CTA	GGC	ACT	GAG	GTA	GCT	TAA											2317
ACT	CTA	GGC	AC	AGG	CGG	GCT	GCG	GTG	CAG	GC	ACCT	GGC	CAT	GTG	CTGG	CGG	CCCA	AGC	AC	2396
TG	AC	AGC	AGC	ACAA	AAG	ACC	CTT	TCT	CCCT	GAG	AG	CTT	CTG	CTA	CTG	CTG	CA	CTG	AT	2475
TG	AT	GC	AC	AGC	AGT	CTG	CCCT	CCCT	ATG	GG	ACT	CCCT	TCT	AC	CA	GC	AT	CT	TA	2554
CC	AG	ACCT	GTCT	CTAC	ACT	GAT	AT	TGA	AGA	ACCT	GG	AG	AT	CT	CA	GT	CC	AT	CC	2633
CAC	AGT	GT	TTCA	AG	AGAT	CT	TAA	AAAA	ACCT	GT	CTG	CTG	CC	AG	CA	CC	TA	TA	GA	2712
AT	AT	GT	CA	CA	AT	GC	CA	CT	CTG	GA	AACT	CT	CA	AG	CT	TTG	GA	CA	CA	2791
TG	CA	GGG	AT	CT	CCCT	CTG	CT	CCCT	TAC	CA	GT	CTG	CA	CC	GT	CA	CT	CC	CA	2870
AC	CT	TTCT	CT	CT	CA	GT	GGG	CA	GA	CT	CTG	AT	CCCT	TTCT	GG	CA	AA	TG	CA	2949
TC	ACT	CCCT	TTAC	CCCT	AG	CT	GAC	CCCT	TC	CA	CT	CT	CCCT	TTCT	CT	TTG	GA	TT	CA	3028
AG	AG	ACT	GT	TTAT	TTT	AT	TAA	AAAT	ATA	AGG	CTT	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	AAAA	3104

Fig. 3E

Fig. 3F

Hum.	290	300	310	320	330	340	350
	KKWTTFLKAQLLCTQPGQLPFNVIRHAVLLPADSPTAPHIYAVFTSQWQVGGTRSSAVCAFSLLDIERVF						
	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::
Mur.	290	300	310	320	330	340	350
	KKWTTFLKAQLLCAQPGQLPFNIIRHAVLLPADSPSVSRIYAVFTSQWQVGGTRSSAVCAFSLLDIERVF						
	290	300	310	320	330	340	350
Hum.	360	370	380	390	400	410	420
	KGKYKELNKETSRWTTYRGPETNPRPGSCSVGPSSDKALTFMKDHFMDQVVGTPLLVKSGVEYTRLAV						
	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::
Mur.	360	370	380	390	400	410	420
	KGKYKELNKETSRWTTYRGSEVSPRPGSCSMGPSSDKALTFMKDHFMDHVVGTPLLVKSGVEYTRLAV						
	360	370	380	390	400	410	420
Hum.	430	440	450	460	470	480	490
	ETAQGLDGHSHLVMYLGTITGSLHKAVVSGDSSAHLVEEIQLFDPPEPVRNLQLAPTQGA VFGFSGGVW						
	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::
Mur.	430	440	450	460	470	480	490
	ESARGLDGSSHVVMYLGTSTGPLHKAVVPQDSSAYLVEEIQLSPDSEPVVRNLQLAPAQGA VFAFGSGGIW						
	430	440	450	460	470	480	490
Hum.	500	510	520	530	540	550	560
	RVPRANC SVYESCVDCVLARDPHCAWDPESTRCCLLSAPNLNSWKQDMERGNPEWACASGPM SRS LRPQS						
	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::
Mur.	500	510	520	530	540	550	
	RVPRANC SVYESCVDCVLARDPHCAWDPESTRCLSLSGST-KPWKQDMERGNPEWVCTRGP MARS PRRQS						
	500	510	520	530	540	550	

Fig. 3G

Hum.	570	580	590	600	610	620	630
	RPQIIKEVLAVPNSILELPCPHLSALASYW	SHGPAAVPEASSTVYNGSLLLI	VQDGVGGLYQC	WATENG			
Mur.	560	570	580	590	600	610	620
	PPQLIKEVLTVPNSILELRCPHLSALASYW	SHGRAKISEASATVYNGSLLLI	LPQDGVGGLYQC	VATENG			
Hum.	640	650	660	670	680	690	700
	FSYPVISYWVDSQDQTLALDPELAGIPREHVKVPLTRVSGGAALAAQ	QSYWPHFVTVTVL	FALVLSGALI				
Mur.	630	640	650	660	670	680	690
	YSYPVVSYWVDSQDQPLALDPELAGVPRERVQVPLTRVGGASMAAQR	SYWPHFLIVTVLLAIVLLGVLT					
Hum.	710	720	730	740	750	760	
	ILVASPLRALRARGKVQGCETLRPGEKAPLSREQHLQSPKECRTSASD	VDADNNCLGTEVA					
Mur.	700	710	720	730	740	750	760
	LLLASPLGALRARGKVQCGMLPPREKAPLSRDQHLQPSKDHRTSASD	VDADNNHLGAEVA					

Fig. 3H

Fig. 3I

Fig. 3J

	810	820	830	840	850	860	870
Hum.	GAGGCTCCACACATCGCGGTGGCTAGAGTCTGCAAGAAATGACGTGGCGGGCGGAAAAGCTGCTGCAGAAAG						
 : : :
Mur.	AGAGCTGTATATATCCAGGGTGGCTCAAGTCTGCAAGAACGACGTGGCGGTGAAAAGCTGCTGCAGAAAG						
	840	850	860	870	880	890	900
	880	890	900	910	920	930	940
Hum.	AAGTGGACCACCTTCCTGAAGGCCCAGCTGCTGCAACCCAGCCGGGCGAGCTGCCCTTCAACGTCATCC						

Mur.	AAGTGGACCACCTTCCTCAAAGCCCAAGTTGCTCTGCGCTCAGCCAGGGCGAGCTGCCATTCAACATCATCC						
	910	920	930	940	950	960	970
	950	960	970	980	990	1000	1010
Hum.	GCCACGCGGTCCCTGCTCCCCGCCGATTCTCCACAGCTCCCCACATCTACGCAGTCTTCACCTCCCAGTG						

Mur.	GCCACGCGGTCCCTGCTGCCCGCCGATTCTCCCTCTGTTTCCCGCATCTACGCAGTCTTTACCTCCCAGTG						
	980	990	1000	1010	1020	1030	1040
	1020	1030	1040	1050	1060	1070	1080
Hum.	GCAGGTTGGCGGACCAAGGAGCTCTGCGGTTTGTGCCCTTCTCTCTTGGACATTGAACGTGCTTTAAG						

Mur.	GCAGGTTGGCGGACCAAGGAGCTCAGCAGTCTGTGCCCTTCTCTCTCACGGACATTGAGCGAGTCTTTAAA						
	1050	1060	1070	1080	1090	1100	1110

Fig. 3L

Fig. 3M

Fig. 30

	2210	2220	2230	2240	2250	2260	2270
Hum.	GGGAGAA	GGCCCCGTTAAGCAGAGAGCAACACCTCCAGTCTCCCAAGGAATGCAGGACCTCTGCCAGTGA					
	2240	2250	2260	2270	2280	2290	2300
Mur.	GGGAAAAGGCTCCACTGAGCAGGAGCAGCACCTCCAGCCCCTCCAAGGACCAACAGGACCTCTGCCAGTGA						
	2280	2290	2300	2310	2320	2330	2340
Hum.	TGTGGACGCTGACAACAACACTGCCTAGGCACCTGAGGTAGCTTAAACTCTAGGCACAGG-CCGGGGCTG--C						
	2310	2320	2330	2340	2350	2360	2370
Mur.	CGTAGATGCCGACACAACCATCTGGGCGCCGAAAGTGGCTTAAACA-GGGACACAGATCCGCCAGCTGAGC						
	2380	2390	2400	2410	2420		
Hum.	GGTGCAGGCACCTGGCCATGCTGGCTGGGCGGCCCAAGCACAGCCCCTGACTAGGATGACAGCAGCACAAA						
	2430	2440	2450	2460	2470	2480	
Mur.	AGAGCAAGCCACTGGCCTTGTGGCTATGC---CAGGCACAG-----TGCCACTCT--						
	2490	2500	2510	2520	2530	2540	
Hum.	AGACCACCTTTCTCCCTGAGAGGAGCTTCTGCTACTCTGCTACTGATGACACTCAGCAGGGTGATGC						
	2550	2560	2570	2580	2590	2600	
Mur.	-GACCA-----GGGTAGGAG--GCT-CT-C-CTGCTA-ACGTGTGTTCAC-CTACAG-----C						

Fig. 3Q


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                2760      2770      2780      2790      2800      2810
Hum.  ----GCTGCCGCTTTGGACACCAACTCCCTTCT-CCCAGG-GTCATGCAGGGATCTGCTCCCTCCTGC
      ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: :::::
Mur.  AGCAGCTGCTGCTTTGAACACACAGCCACCCTCCCTTCCCAAGAGTCTCTATGGAGTTGGC-CCCTTGTGT
      2730      2740      2750      2760      2770      2780      2790

                2820      2830      2840      2850      2860      2870      2880
Hum.  TTCCCTTACCAGTCGTGCACCGCTGACTCCAGGAAGTCTTTCCTGAAGTCTGACCACTTCTTCTTCTTG
      ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: :::::
Mur.  TTCCCTTACCAGTCGGGCCATACTGTTT--GGGAAGTCATCTCTGAAGTCTAACCACCTTCCCTTCTTGG
      2800      2810      2820      2830      2840      2850

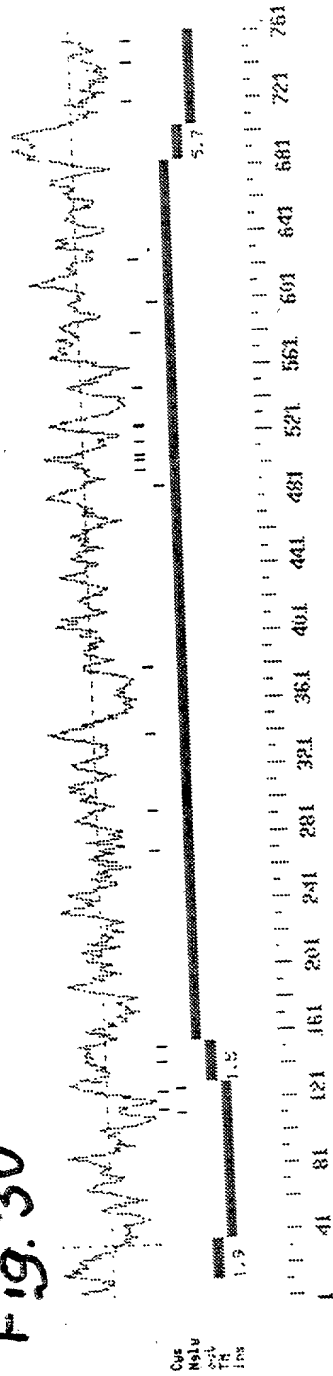
                2890      2900      2910      2920      2930      2940      2950
Hum.  TTCAGTTGGGGCAGACTCTGATCCCT---TCTGCCCTGGCAGAATGGCAGGGGTAATCTGAGCCTTCTTC
      ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: :::::
Mur.  TTCAGTTGGACAGATTGTTATTATTGTCCTCTGCCCTGGCTAGAAATGGGGGCATAATCTGAGCCTTGTTC
      2860      2870      2880      2890      2900      2910      2920

                2960      2970      2980      2990      3000      3010
Hum.  ACTCCTTTACCC---TAGCTGACCCCTTCACCTCTCCC--CCTCCCTTTTCCTTTGTTTGGGATTCAGA
      ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: ::::: :::::
Mur.  ---CCTTGTCAGTGTGGCTGACCC-TTGACCTCTTCCTTCCCTCC---TCCCTTGTTTTGGGATTCAGA
      2930      2940      2950      2960      2970      2980      2990

```

Fig. 3S

Fig. 3U



GTCGACCCACGCTCCGCGGACGCGTGGGACGGCTCCCGGCTGCAGTCTGCCCCGCCCGCGGGCGGCGAGTC										79
M R R Q P A										6
GCGAAGCGCGCCTGCGACCCGCGTCCGGCGCGCTGGAGAGGACGCGAGGAGCC ATG AGG CGC CAG CCT GCG										152
K V A A L L L G L L L E C T E A K K H C										26
AAG GTG GCG GCG CTG CTG CTC GGG CTG CTC TTG GAG TGC ACA GAA GCC AAA AAG CAT TGC										212
W Y F E G L Y P T Y Y I C R S Y E D C C										46
TGG TAT TTC GAA GGA CTC TAT CCA ACC TAT TAT ATA TGC CGC TCC TAC GAG GAC TGC TGT										272
G S R C C V R A L S I Q R L W Y F W F L										66
GGC TCC AGG TGC TGT GTG CGG GCC CTC TCC ATA CAG AGG CTG TGG TAC TTC TGG TTC CTT										332
L M M G V L F C C C G A G F F I R R R M Y										86
CTG ATG ATG GGC GTG CTT TTC TGC TGC GGA GCC GGC TTC TTC ATC CGG AGG CGC ATG TAC										392
P P P L I E E P A F N V S Y T R Q P P N										106
CCC CCG CCG CTG ATC GAG GAG CCA GCC TTC AAT GTG TCC TAC ACC AGG CAG CCC CCA AAT										452
P G P G A Q Q P G P P Y Y T D P G P G										126
CCC GGC CCA GGA GCC CAG CAG CCG GGG CCG CCC TAT TAC ACT GAC CCA GGA GGA CCG GGG										512
M N P V G N S M A M A F Q V P P N S P Q										146
ATG AAC CCT GTC GGC AAT TCC ATG GCA ATG GCT TTC CAG GTC CCA CCC AAC TCA CCC CAG										572

Fig. 4A

[illegible]

Fig. 4B

AACCTCCTGGGAATTTGTGGAGACACTTGGGAACAAACAGACACCCTGGGAATGCAGTTGCAAGCACAGATGCTG 2233
CCACCAAGTGTCTGTGACCAACCTGGTGTGACTGCTGACTGCCAGCGTGTAACCTCCCATGCTGCAGGCCCTCCATCTAAA 2312
TGAGACAACAAAGCACAAATGTTCACTGTTTACAACCAAGACAACTGCGTGGTCCAAACACTCCTCTTCCCTCCAGGTCA 2391
TTTGTTTTGCAATTTTAAATGTCTTTATTTTGTAAATGAAAAAGCACACTAAAGTGGCCCTGGAATCGGGTGCAGCTGA 2470
ATAGGCACCCCAAAAGTCCGTGACTAAATTTTCGTTTGTGATAGCAAAATATGTTAAGAGACAGTGATGGCTAGG 2549
GCTCAACAATTTTGATTTCCCATGTTTGTGTGAGACAGAGTTTGTTTTCCCTTGAACCTTGGTTAGAAATTTGTGCTACTGT 2628
GAACGCTGATCCTGCATATGGAAGTCCACATTTGGTGACATTTCCCTGGCCATTTCTTGTTCATTGTGTGGATGGTGGG 2707
TTGTGCCCACCTTCCCTGGAGTGAGACAGCTCCTGGTGTAGAAATTCCTGGAGCGTCCGTGGTTCAGAGTAAACTTGAAG 2786
CAGATCTGTGCATGCTTTTCTCTGCAACAATTGGCTCGTTTCTCTTTTGTTCCTTTTGTATAGGATCCTGTTTCCT 2865
ATGTGTGCAAAATAAAAAATAAATTGGGCAAAAAAATAAAAAAATAAAAAAATAAAAAAATAAAAAAATAAAAAA 2944
AAAAAATAAGGGCGCCGC 2964

Fig. 4C

GTCGACCCACGCGTCCGGCCGGCTTCTGCCCCGCTTCAGCTCGTATCCCCGGAGTCCACCCGCCCGTCCCGGGGT 79
GCGGACTGGCCCTGAGCTGGCCGTACAGCCCGGCTTCGGACGGTCCCTCGCTGGAGCC ATG GGC CGC CGG CTC 151
M G R R L 5
G R V A A L L L G L L V E C T E A K K H 25
GGC AGG GTG GCG GCG CTG CTG CTC GGG CTG CTA GTG GAG TGC ACT GAG GCC AAA AAA CAT 211

Fig. 4D

GGTGGTCCAAAGGAAACTTGGATATTCTCAAAGCAAGCCAGCTCTCTTCAAGTCTTTTGTGGAGACATTTGAATC 813
 CACACTGTCTCCTCTGTGCTTCTGATGTAGTCTGTGCTCTCTGAGAGAGTGTGGCAACAGTCCCTGAGGGTT 892
 GATATTCCCTAGGGTGTCCAGGGTAGATCCCTCGGAGAGAGGCTAAGGGAAAGGAGGATAGCCCTGTGTAGGGG 971
 CAGATAAAGTGTGAGCTGAGATAAGACTCACATGATGCAGTAGTTGGCAGTGAACCTTCGAAGAGACACTATCCACCA 1050
 TCCCAGCCCATTTCTCCTAATAGAAGCTGTGGGCTGTGTTGTTGATGCTCTTTGGTCTCCACTCACATTTTGAATAAG 1129
 GCTTTCCTCTGCAGGAATAGGAAAGACCCCAAGTACATATTGTGCTTCCACTTAAATAAGAGGTCAGAACCCCTCAG 1208
 TTGGACATCTATAGTTAAATAAAGGCCATTAGAGAGGGGAAATCTTTAAGTTAGGGGAAATTTCTAAATGGAGACATT 1287
 GCGTTTTATGAATCATCGTCTGGCTTTTCTTTTAGTGCAATGTAAGTGAGGGTGTCTTTTGAATCAGATGAGGGAG 1366
 AGTGAACCTCTCGGGGGTGGGTGTCTCTACTCAGAGGGCTCCAAACACCCTTTTCTTAGGTAGTTCTGTGATGGGTT 1445
 TTATGGGCACCTATAGAGCTGAGGGGCACATTAGGCCGGGTAGTTACATTTGACCCCTTGGAGAGAAAGAGCACGCCAAG 1524
 AAACCTCAGCAAAGCAAGACCAGCATTTGCTGAGTTAGAGCTAGGGTTGTAATGTGATCCCAACAGAGATGTGCTGGCTCA 1603
 GAAGAGGGACGTTTGTGGATAGAGCCGTGAAAACCTACTTAGTTGCACAGATGACATAATCAAAAAGTAGAGAAAAG 1682
 TGTAGTTAGAGATGCCATTTCCCAGGTGAGAAATCAGAGCTCATAGATTTACAAAGTAGTGGCTGGAGTTAACAGTA 1761
 TGGAGTTCTTTTCCCTTGCCTAGTTAGTCACGTTGATGTGATTTAAACCCAGGTTGAGACCTTGTGTACTAAGAGCAA 1840
 GGAAGTATAGCTAAGATGTCTAGATTTATATAGTATGTTGGGAGTGGGCTGCAAGGAAGGGGCTGACATTG 1919
 TAAATGAGAAAATCAGAGCCATTGATAAACTGTTACTTGTGATCAGGCATCCAAAAGTGTCTTTGAGTGGACATT 1998
 GAGTATTCTTTACCACTACAAGACCAGGAGGCATGGTGTCTCTCCATTGGGGTATTTATATGAGGTAGAGGTTTCAG 2077
 GAATCGACAGTAGTGTGGGCTTAGTTTAAGGACTGAAAGCATAGGGACTGGTAGACAGTTTCATAGGAAACTGCGG 2156
 GGAAGGAATGGATACCTTTAAAGACAGTTTGTGGATGCAGATGCTGCCACCCCATCATTTGAGCACCCCTTGTGTCTTGGC 2235
 TTCCCTGTCACTGGATCCAGTACCCCTCCATGCTTGGTCCCTTGTTTACATAAGACACAAGACACAATGTCTGTGTT 2314
 TACAAATCAAGACGACTACATGGTCCAAAACATTTCTCTCTTCTATCATTGTGGCTTTTAACTTCCATTTCCTCCGTT 2393
 CCTTTTAAATAAAGAACGACAGTCAAGCTGCCCTGGGATTGCATCAGGGAACGGCTGATCAAGGCATTTCAGTGC 2472
 CATGACTAAATCTTATCTTTTGTAGCAAAATCCTTTTAAGAAAACCTGAACAATTTGCTAAGCTCAGCAATTTTATATC 2551
 CAATGTCTGTGAAGGTAAATTTTGTGTCATTTGAGCCCACTTGAATTTCTTCTGACGTCAACACTGACAAATGCCT 2630
 ATGGAAATTGCACTTCTGGGTATATGTCCCAGCATCCTTGTCTTATGTGTTGTTGAGTAAGGCTCACCCCTTCCAGC 2709

Fig. 4F

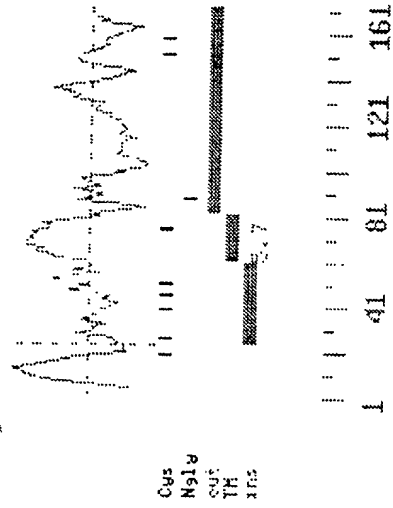
AGCTCTACTTCTGTGCTGAGGTCTGTAGAGCCGGGGCTTGGGCACACAGACATGAGGCAGACTTGTGCATGCTCTTC 2788
TTGGCAACACTTGGCTCATAATTCTTGTCTCTTTGATAGAGTCCTGTTTCCCTATGTATTAAAAATAATAAAGTG 2867
AATTAGTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGGCGCGC 2915

Fig. 4G

	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
Hum.	MRRQPAKVAALLGLLLECTEAKKHCWFFEGLYPTYICRSYEDCCGSRCCVRALSIQRLWYFWFLLMMG						
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mur.	MGRRLGRVAALLGLLVECTEAKKHCWFFEGLYPTYICRSYEDCCGSRCCVRALSIQRLWYFWFLLMMG						
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
	80	90	100	110	120	130	140
Hum.	VLFCGAGFFIRRRMYPPPLIEEPAFNVSYTRQPPNPGGAQQPGPPYYTDPGGPMNPGNSMAMAFQV						
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mur.	VLFCGAGFFIRRRMYPPPLIEEPTFNVSYTRQPPNPAPGAQQMGPPYYTDPGGPMNPGNSMAMAFQV						
	80	90	100	110	120	130	140
	150	160	170				
Hum.	PPNSPQGSVACPPPPAYCNTPPPPYEQVVKAK						
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mur.	QPNSPHGGTTYPPPPSYCNTPPPPYEQVVKDK						
	150	160	170				

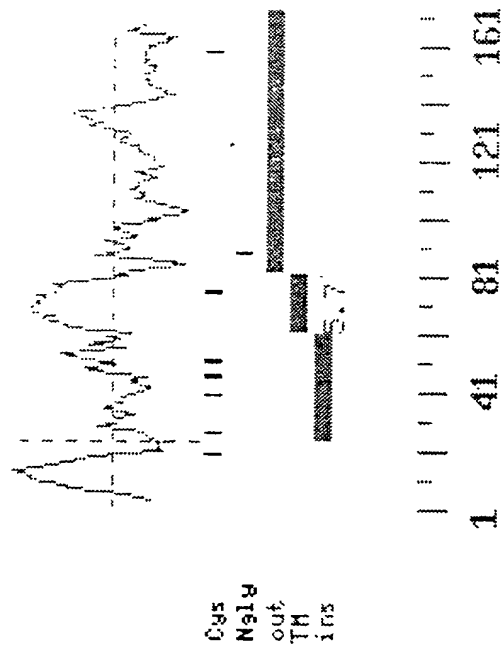
Fig. 4H

Fig. 4I



004250" E9082560

Fig. 4J



GTCGACCCACGCGTCCGCAGCTTTGGACACTTCCTCTGCTTGAGGACACCTTGACTAACCTCCAAGGGCAACTAAAGGA	79
TCAAGAAAGCCCGACAGCACAGCAGAAGATCAGCTGGATCTAGCTCCTGCAGGAG ATG TGT ACA AAG ACA ATC	6
	150
P V L W G C F L L W N L Y V S S S Q T I	26
CCA GTC CTC TGG GGA TGT TTC CTC CTG TGG AAT CTC TAT GTC TCA TCC TCT CAG ACC ATT	210
Y P G I K A R I T Q R A L D Y G V Q A G	46
TAC CCT GGA ATC AAG GCA AGG ATT ACT CAG AGG GCA CTT GAC TAT GGT GGT CAA GCT GGA	270
M K M I E Q M L K E K K L P D L S G S E	66
ATG AAG ATG ATT GAG CAA ATG ATG CTA AAA GAA AAG AAA CTC CCA GAT TTA AGC GGT TCT GAG	330
S L E F L K V D Y V N Y N F S N I K I S	86
TCT CTT GAA TTT CTA AAA GTT GAT TAT GTA AAC TAC AAT TTT TCA AAT ATA AAA ATC AGT	390
A F S F P N T S L A F V P G V G I K A L	106
GCC TTT TCA TTT CCA AAT ACC TCA TTG GCT TTT GTG CCT GGA GTG GGA ATC AAA GCG CTA	450
T N H G T A N I S T D W G F E S P L F V	126
ACC AAC CAT GGC ACT GCC AAC ATC AGC ACA GAC TGG GGG TTC GAG TCT CCA CTT TTT GTT	510
L Y N S F A E P M E K P I L K N L N E M	146
CTG TAT AAC TCC TTT GCT GAG CCC ATG GAG AAA CCC ATT TTA AAG AAC TTA AAT GAA ATG	570

Fig. 5A

L C P I I A S E V K A L N A N L S T L E 166
 CTC TGT CCC ATT ATT GCA AGT GAA GTC AAA GCG CTA AAT GCC AAC CTC AGC ACA CTG GAG 630

 V L T K I D N Y T L L D Y S L I S S P E 186
 GTT TTA ACC AAG ATT GAC AAC TAC ACT CTG CTG GAT TAC TCC CTA ATC AGT TCT CCA GAA 690

 I T E N Y L D L N L K G V F Y P L E N L 206
 ATT ACT GAG AAC TAC CTT GAC CTG AAC TTG AAG GGT GTA TTC TAC CCA CTG GAA AAC CTC 750

 T D P P F S P V P F V L P E R S N S M L 226
 ACC GAC CCC CCC TTC TCA CCA GTC CCT TTT GTG CTC CCA GAA CGC AGC AAC TCC ATG CTC 810

 Y I G I A E Y F F K S A S F A H F T A G 246
 TAC ATT GGA ATC GCC GAG TAT TTC TTT AAA TCT GCG TCC TTT GCT CAT TTC ACA GCT GGG 870

 V F N L T L S T E E I S N H F V Q N S Q 266
 GTT TTC AAT CTC ACT CTC TCC ACC GAA GAG ATT TCC AAC CAT TTT GTT CAA AAC TCT CAA 930

 G L G N V L S R I A E I Y I L S Q P F M 286
 GGC CTT GGC AAC GTG CTC TCC CGG ATT GCA GAG ATC TAC ATC TTG TCC CAG CCC TTC ATG 990

 V R I M A T E P P I I N L Q P G N F T L 306
 GTG AGG ATC ATG GCC ACA GAG CCT CCC ATA ATC AAT CTA CAA CCA GGC AAT TTC ACC CTG 1050

 D I P A S I M M L T Q P K N S T V E T I 326
 GAC ATC CCT GCC TCC ATC ATG ATG CTC ACC CAA CCC AAG AAC TCC ACA GTT GAA ACC ATC 1110

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Fig. 5B

V S M D F V A S T S V G L V I L G Q R L 346
GTT TCC ATG GAC TTC GTT GCT AGT ACC AGT GTT GGC CTG GTT ATT TTG GGA CAA AGA CTG 1170

V C S L L S L N R F R L A L P E S N R S N 366
GTC TGC TCC TTG TCT CTG AAC AGA TTC CGC CTT GCT TTG CCA GAG TCC AAT CGC AGC AAC 1230

I E V L R F E N I L S S I L H F G V L P 386
ATT GAG GTC TTG AGG TTT GAA AAT ATT CTA TCG TCC ATT CTT CAC TTT GGA GTC CTC CCA 1290

L A N A K L Q Q G F P L P N P H K F L F 406
CTG GCC AAT GCA AAA TTG CAG CAA GGA TTT CCT CTG CCC AAT CCA CAC AAA TTC TTA TTC 1350

V N S D I E V L E G F L L I S T D L K Y 426
GTC AAT TCA GAT ATT GAA GTT CTT GAG GGT TTC CTT TTG ATT TCC ACC GAC CTG AAG TAT 1410

E T S S K Q Q P S F H V W E G L N L I S 446
GAA ACA TCC TCA AAG CAG CAG CCA AGT TTC CAC GTA TGG GAA GGT CTG AAC CTG ATA AGC 1470

R Q W R G K S A P * 456
AGA CAG TGG AGG GGG AAG TCA GCC CCT TGA 1500

TTGCCGGTTTGCAATTACCCAGGAAGTAAATGGTCCTTAATCCTACAACTACTGTAAACCCAGAGGAAAGACAGT 1579
ACACACTGGAATTGTAAAGCCCTTGTGAATTGCTTAGGCAGAAAGTTTCTTTAAGCCTTCAGGAACCCAGAATAA 1658
GGCAGACTCTGTAAAGGGATAAATAGAGGTGCTGAATGTGAGTGTATGCATGCTGCGTGTCTGTGTTTATGTTG 1737
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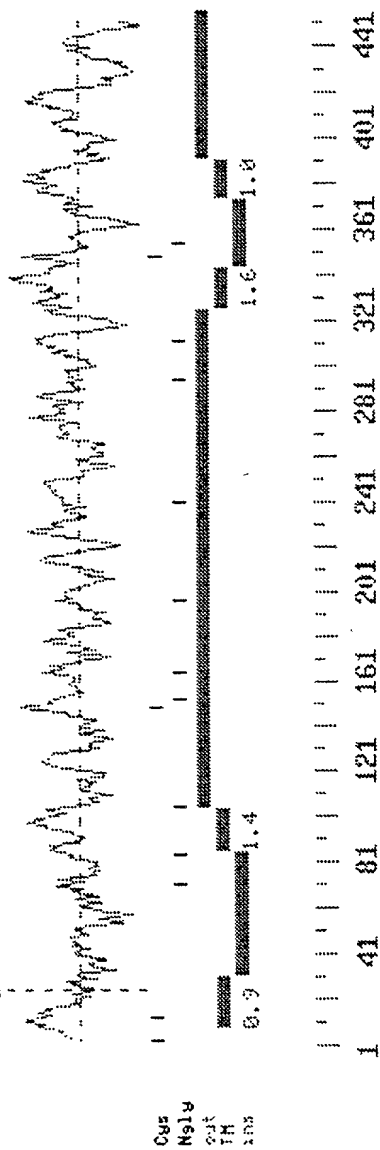
Fig. 5C

TCTGTATTGTATTGGTCA TTCTCAGTGGAAATCCCTTAGGCCCTCTAGTGGTTTTCCTACCTGCATATTTGTTTC 1895
ATGTTTATATTCACTGTTACTATCTTCTGTGTTTAAATTGTTTCTATCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGGC 1974
GGCCGC 1980

Fig. 5D

004250" E9084560

Fig. 5E



```

10      20      30      40      50      60
286 MCTKT-IPVLWGCFL-LWNLYVSSQTIYPGIKARITQRALDYGVAQGMKMIQMLKEKLPDLGSESL
:      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :
BPI MARGPCNAPRWVSLMVLVAIGTAVTAAVNPGVVVRISQKGLDYASQQGTAALQKELKRIKIPDYS--DSF
10      20      30      40      50      60

70      80      90      100     110     120     130
286 EFLKVDYVNYNFSNIKISAFSFPNTSLAFVPGVGIKALTNHGTANISTDWGFESPLFVLYNSFAEPME--
:      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :
BPI KIKHLGKGHSFYFYSMDIREFQLPSSQISMVNPVGLKFSISNANIKISGKWKAKRFLKMSGNFDLSIEGM
70      80      90      100     110     120     130

286 -----KPI-----140     150
:      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :
BPI SISADLKLGSNPTSGKPTITCSCSSHINSVHVHISKSKVGWLIQLFHKKIESALRNKMNSQVCEKVTNS
140     150     160     170     180     190     200

286      160      170      180      190      200      210      220
VKA-LNANLSTLEVLTKIDNYTLDDYSLISSPEITENYLDNLKGVFYPLENLTDPFSPVPFVLPERSN
:      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :
BPI VSSKLQPYFQTLPVMTKIDSVAGINYGVLVAPPATTAETLDVQMKGEFYSENHHNPPFPFAPVMEFFAAHD
210     220     230     240     250     260     270

```

Fig. 5F


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230      240      250      260      270      280      290
286 SMLYIGIAEYFFKSASFAHFTAGVFNLTSLSTEEISNH--FVQNSQGLGNVLSRIAIEIYILSQPFMVRIMA
      :.....:.....:.....:.....:.....:.....:.....:
BPI RMVYLGSLSDYFFNTAGLVYQEAGVLKMTLRDDMIPKESKFRLLTKFFGTFLPEVAKKFP-NMKIQIHVSA
280      290      300      310      320      330      340

      300      310      320      330      340      350      360
286 TEPPINLQPGNFTLDIPASIMMLTQPKNSTVETIVSMDFVASTSVGLVILQORLVCSLSLNRFRRLALPE
      .::.....:.....:.....:.....:.....:.....:.....:
BPI STPPHLSVQPTGLTFYPADVQAFVLPNSSLASLFLIGMHTTGSMEVSAESNRLVGELKLDRLLELKH
350      360      370      380      390      400      410

      370      380      390      400      410      420      430
286 SNRSNIEVLRFFENILSSILHFGVLPPLANAKLQQGFPLPNPHKFLFVNSDIEVLEGFLLISTDLKYETSSK
      ::. .:.....:.....:.....:.....:.....:.....:.....:
BPI SNIGPPVELLQDIMNYIVPIILVLRVNEKLOKGFPLPTPARVQLYNVVLQPHQNFLFGADVVK-----
420      430      440      450      460      470      480

      440      450
286 QQPSEHVWEGNLNLSRQWRGKSAP

BPI -----

```

Fig. 5G

```

10      20      30      40      50      60
286 MCTKTIPVLWGCELLWNLYVSSSQTI--YPGIKARITQRALDYGVQAGMKMIEQMLKEKKLPDLSGSESL
: . . . . . : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
RENP MGALARAL--PSILLALLTSTPEALGANPGLVARITDKGLQYAAQEGLLALQSELLRITLPPDFTG--DL
10      20      30      40      50      60

70      80      90      100     110     120     130
286 EFLKVDYVYNFNSNIKISAFSPNTSLAFVPGVGIGIKALTNHGTANISTDWGFESPLFVLYNSFAEPM--
. . . . . : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
RENP RIPHVGRGRYEFHSLNIHEFQLPSSQISMVNPVGLKFSISNANIKISGWKAQKRFKMKSGNFDLSIEGM
70      80      90      100     110     120     130

286 -----KPI-----140     150
: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
RENP SISADLKLGSNPTSGKPTITCSSCSSHINSVHVHISKSKVGWLIQLFHKKIESALRNKMNSQVCEKVTNS
140     150     160     170     180     190     200

286 VKA-LNANLSTLEVLTKIDNYTLTDYSLISSPEITENYLDLNLKGVFYFPLENLTDPFPFVFLPERSN
: . . . . : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
RENP VSSKLQPYFQTLPVMTKIDSVAGINYGLVAPPATTAETLDVQMKGEFYSENHHNPPFPFAPVMEFFAAHD
210     220     230     240     250     260     270

```

Fig. 5H

GTCGACCCACGCGTCCGGGAATTGCAGCAGGAAAATATGTGAAGAGTTTAAACCCACAAAATCTTCTTACTTTAGA	79
ATTAGTTGTTACATTGGCAGGAAAAATAAATGCAGATGTTGGACC ATG TTG GAA ACC TTG TCA AGA CAG	8
W I V S H R M E M W L L I L V A Y M F Q	149
TGG ATT GTC TCA CAC AGA ATG GAA ATG TGG CTT CTG ATT CTG GTG GCG TAT ATG TTC CAG	28
R N V N S V H M P T K A V D P E A F M N	209
AGA AAT GTG AAT TCA GTA CAT ATG CCA ACT AAA GCT GTG GAC CCA GAA GCA TTC ATG AAT	48
I S E I I Q H Q G Y P C E E Y E V A T E	269
ATT AGT GAA ATC ATC CAA CAT CAA GGC TAT CCC TGT GAG GAA TAT GAA GTC GCA ACT GAA	68
D G Y I L S V N R I P R G L V Q P K K T	329
GAT GGG TAT ATC CTT TCT GTT AAC AGG ATT CCT CGA GGC CTA GTG CAA CCT AAG AAG ACA	88
G S R P V V L L Q H G L V G A S N W I	389
GGT TCC AGG CCT GTG GTG TTA CTG CAG CAT GGC CTA GTT GGA GGT GCT AGC AAC TGG ATT	108
S N L P N N S L G F I L A D A G F D V W	449
TCC AAC CTG CCC AAC AAT AGC CTG GGC TTC ATT CTG GCA GAT GCT GGT TTT GAC GTG TGG	128
M G N S R G N A W S R K H K T L S I D Q	509
ATG GGG AAC AGC AGG GGA AAC GCC TGG TCT CGA AAA CAC AAG ACA CTC TCC ATA GAC CAA	148
	569

Fig. 6A

D	E	F	W	A	F	S	Y	D	E	M	A	R	F	D	L	P	A	V	I	168
GAT	GAG	TTC	TGG	GCT	TTC	AGT	TAT	GAT	GAG	ATG	GCT	AGG	TTT	GAC	CTT	CCT	GCA	GTG	ATA	629
N	F	I	L	Q	K	T	G	Q	E	K	I	Y	Y	V	G	Y	S	Q	G	188
AAC	TTT	ATT	TTG	CAG	AAA	ACG	GCG	CAG	GAA	AAG	ATC	TAT	TAT	GTC	GGC	TAT	TCA	CAG	GGC	689
T	T	M	G	F	I	A	F	S	T	M	P	E	L	A	Q	K	I	K	M	208
ACC	ACC	ATG	GGC	TTT	ATT	GCA	TTT	TCC	ACC	ATG	CCA	GAG	CTG	GCT	CAG	AAA	ATC	AAA	ATG	749
Y	F	A	L	A	P	I	A	T	V	K	H	A	K	S	P	G	T	K	F	228
TAT	TTT	GCT	TTA	GCA	CCC	ATA	GCC	ACT	GTT	AAG	CAT	GCA	AAA	AGC	CCC	GGG	ACC	AAA	TTT	809
L	L	L	P	D	M	M	I	K	G	L	F	G	K	K	E	F	L	Y	Q	248
TTG	TTG	CTG	CCA	GAT	ATG	ATG	ATC	AAG	GGA	TTG	TTT	GGC	AAA	AAA	GAA	TTT	CTG	TAT	CAG	869
T	R	F	L	R	Q	L	V	I	Y	L	C	G	Q	V	I	L	D	Q	I	268
ACC	AGA	TTT	CTC	AGA	CAA	CTT	GTT	ATT	TAC	CTT	TGT	GGC	CAG	GTG	ATT	CTT	GAT	CAG	ATT	929
C	S	N	I	M	L	L	L	G	G	F	N	T	N	N	M	N	M	S	R	288
TGT	AGT	AAT	ATC	ATG	TTA	CTT	CTG	GGT	GGA	TTC	AAC	ACC	AAC	AAT	ATG	AAC	ATG	AGC	CGA	989
A	S	V	Y	A	A	H	T	L	A	G	T	S	V	Q	N	I	L	H	W	308
GCA	AGT	GTA	TAT	GCT	GCC	CAC	ACT	CTT	GCT	GGA	ACA	TCT	GTG	CAA	AAT	ATT	CTA	CAC	TGG	1049
S	Q	A	V	N	S	G	E	L	R	A	F	D	W	G	S	E	T	K	N	328
AGC	CAG	GCA	GTG	AAT	TCT	GGT	GAA	CTC	CGG	GCA	TTT	GAC	TGG	GGG	AGT	GAG	ACC	AAA	AAT	1109

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Fig. 6B

[illegible]

Fig. 6C

294 MLETLRQWIVSHRMEMWLLILVAYMFQRNVNSVHMPTKAVDPEAFMNISEIIHQHQYPCPEEYEVATEDG
HLP M-----WLL-----LTMASLISVLGTTGHLFGKLH-----PGSPEVTMNISQMITYWGYPNEEYEVVTEDEG
10 20 30 40 50 60 70

294 YILSVNRIPRGLVQPKKTGSRPVLVLLQHLVGGASNWISNLPNNSLGFILADAGFDVVMGNSRGNAWSRK
HLP YILEVNRIPYGKKNSGNTGQRPVVFLOHGLLASATNWISNLPNNSLAFILADAGYDVWLGNRGNTWARR
60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140

294 HKTSLIDQDEFWAFSYDEMAREFDLPVINFILQKTGQEKIYYVGYSGTTMGFIAFSTMPELAQKIKMYF
HLP NLYYSPDSVEFWAFSDEMAREFDLPVINFILQKTGQEKIYYVGYSGTTMGFIAFSTMPELAQKIKMYF
130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210

294 ALAPIATVKHAKSPGTFKFLLPDMMIKGLFGKKEFLYQTRFLRQ-LVIYLCGGQVILDQICSNIMLLLGGF
HLP ALAPVATVKYTKSLINKLRFPVQSLFKFIFGDKIF-YPHNFFDQFLATEVCSREMLNLLCSNALFICGF
200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270

Fig. 6D

```

280      290      300      310      320      330      340
294 NTNNMMSRASVYAAHTLAGTSVQNIILHWSQAVNSGELRAFDWGSETKNLEKCNQPTPVRYRVRDMTVPT
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
HLP DSKNFNTSRLDVYLSHNPAGTSVQNMFHWTQAVKSGKFQAYDWGSPVQNRMHYDQSQPPYYNVVTAMNVPI
270      280      290      300      310      320      330

350      360      370      380      390      400      410
294 AMWTGGQDWLSNPEDVKMLLSEVTNLIYHKNIPEWAHVDFIWGLDAPHRMYNEIIHLMQQEETNLSQGRC
      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
HLP AVWNGGKDLLADPQDVGLLLPKLPNLIYHKEIPFYNHLDFIWAMDAPQEVYNDIVSMISEDKK-----
340      350      360      370      380      390

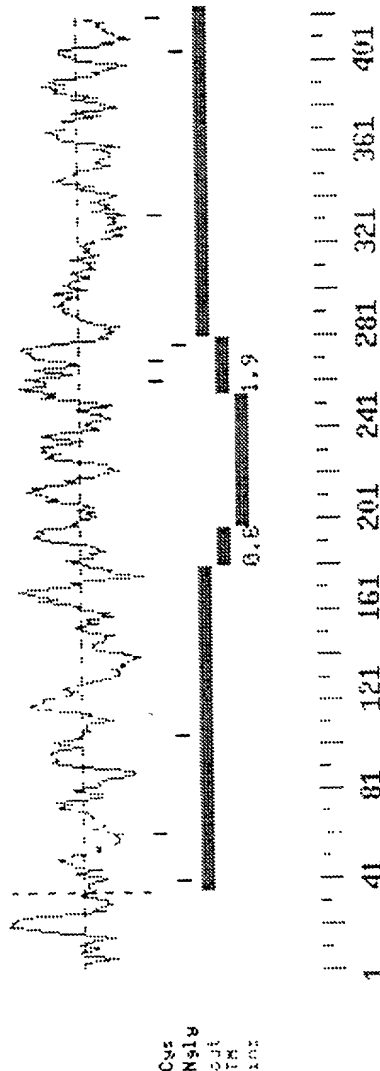
420
294 EAVL

HLP ----

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Fig. 6E

Fig. 6F



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10      20      30      40      50      60
294 MLETLRQWIVSHRMEMWLLILVAYMFQRNVNSVHMPK--AVDPEAFMNISEIIHQHGYPCPEEYEVATE
:      :...: . . . . :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :
LAL M-----KMRFLGLVVCIVLWPLHSEGGKLTAVDPETNMNVSEIISYWGFPEEYLVETE
      10      20      30      40      50

70      80      90      100     110     120     130
294 DGYILSVNRIPRGLVQPKKTGSRPVVLLQHGLVGGASNWISNLPNNSLGFILADAGFDVWMGNSRGNAWS
:      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :
LAL DGYILCLNRIPHGRKNHSDKGPVVFLOHGLLADSSNWVTNLANSSLGFILADAGFDVWMGNSRGNTWS
      60      70      80      90      100     110     120

140     150     160     170     180     190     200
294 RKHKTLSDQDEFWAFSYDEMAREFDLPVINFILQKTGQEKIYYVGYSGTTMGFIAFSTMPELAQIKM
:      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :
LAL RKHKTLVSQDEFWAFSYDEMAKYDLPASINFILNKTGQEQVYVGHSGTTIGFIAFSQIPELAKRIKM
      130     140     150     160     170     180     190

210     220     230     240     250     260     270
294 YFALAPIATVKHAKSPGTKFLLLPDMMIKGLFGKKEFLYQTRFLRQLVIYLCGQVILDQICSNIMLLGG
:      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :      :
LAL FFALGPVASVAFCTSPMAKLGRLPDHLIKDLFGDKFELPQSAFLKWLGLGTHVILKELCGNLCFLLCG
      200     210     220     230     240     250     260

```

Fig. 6G

GTCGACCCACGGTCCACGGCGAGGGCTCCCGGGCGCAGCATTGCCCCCTGCACCACCTCACCAAG ATG GCT	75
T L G H T F P F Y A G P K P T F P M D T	22
ACT TTG GGA CAC ACA TTC CCC TTC TAT GCT GGC CCC AAG CCA ACC TTC CCG ATG GAC ACC	135
T L A S I I M I F L T A L A T F I V I L	42
ACT TTG GCC AGC ATC ATC ATG ATC TTT CTG ACT GCA CTG GCC ACG TTC ATC GTC ATC CTG	195
P G I R G K T R L F W L L R V V T S L F	62
CCT GGC ATT CGG GGA AAG ACG AGG CTG TTC TGG CTG CTT CGG GTG GTG ACC AGC TTA TTC	255
I G A A I L A V N F S S E W S V G Q V S	82
ATC GGG GCT GCA ATC CTG GCT GTG AAT TTC AGT TCT GAG TGG TCT GTG GGC CAG GTC AGC	315
T N T S Y K A F S S E W I S A D I G L Q	102
ACC AAC ACA TCA TAC AAG GCC TTC AGT TCT GAG TGG ATC AGC GCT GAT ATT GGG CTG CAG	375
V G L G G V N I T L T G T P V Q Q L N E	122
GTC GGG CTG GGT GGA GTC AAC ATC ACA CTC ACA GGG ACC CCC GTG CAG CAG CTG AAT GAG	435
T I N Y N E E F T W R L G E N Y A E E C	142
ACC ATC AAT TAC AAC GAG GAG TTC ACC TGG CGC CTG GGT GAG AAC TAT GCT GAG GAG TGT	495
A K A L E K G L P D P V L Y L A E K F T	162
GCA AAG GCT CTG GAG AAG GGG CTG CCA GAC CCT GTG TTG TAC CTA GCT GAG AAG TTC ACT	555

Fig. 7A

P R S P C G L Y R Q Y R L A G H Y T S A 182
CCA AGA AGC CCA TGT GGC CTA TAC CGC CAG TAC CGC CTG GCG GGA CAC TAC ACC TCA GCC 615

M L W V A F L C W L L L A N V M L S M P V 202
ATG CTA TGG GTG GCA TTC TGC TGC TGG CTG CTG GGC AAT GTG ATG CTC TCC ATG CCT GTG 675

L V Y G G Y M L L A T G I F Q L L A L L 222
CTG GTA TAT GGT GGC TAC ATG CTA TTG GCC ACG GGC ATC TTC CAG CTG TTG GCT CTG CTC 735

F F S M A T S L T S P C P L H L G A S V 242
TTC TTC TCC ATG GCC ACA TCA ACC TCA CCC TGT TGT CAC CTG GGC GCT TCT GTG 795

L H T H H G P A F W I T L T T G L L C V 262
CTG CAT ACT CAC CAT GGG CCT GCC TTC TGG ATC ACA TTG ACC ACA GGA CTG CTG TGT GTG 855

L L G L A M A V A H R M Q P H R L K A F 282
CTG CTG GGC CTG GCT ATG GCG GTG GCC CAC AGG ATG CAG CCT CAC AGG CTG AAG GCT TTC 915

F N Q S V D E D P M L E W S P E E G L 302
TTC AAC CAG AGT GTG GAT GAA GAC CCC ATG CTG GAG TGG AGT CCT GAG GAA GGT GGA CTC 975

L S P R Y R S M A D S P K S Q D I P L S 322
CTG AGC CCC CGC TAC CGG TCC ATG GCT GAC AGT CCC AAG TCC CAG GAC ATT CCC CTG TCA 1035

E A S S T K A Y C K E A H P K D P D C A 342
GAG GCT TCC ACC AAG GCA TAC TGT AAG GAG GCA CAC CCC AAA GAT CCT GAT TGT GCT 1095

Fig. 7B

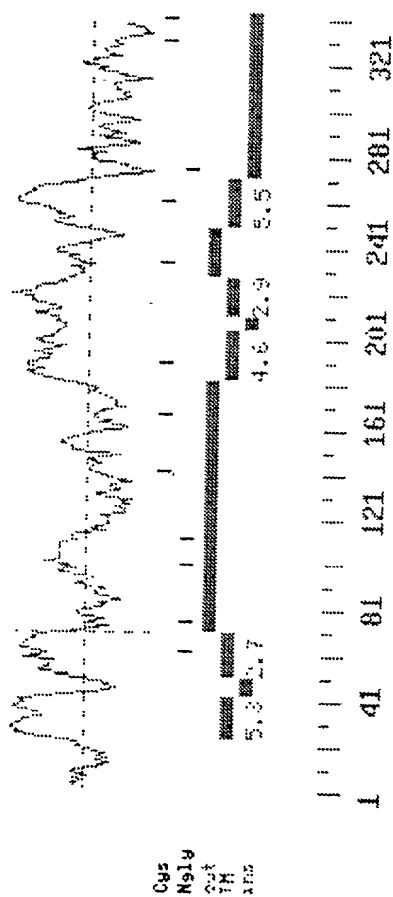
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Fig. 7C

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Fig. 7D



DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY
(Related Application)

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

**NOVEL GENES ENCODING PROTEINS HAVING DIAGNOSTIC, PREVENTIVE,
THERAPEUTIC AND OTHER USES**

the specification of which is attached hereto and/or was filed on May 24, 2000 as Application No. _____.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to herein.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(a)-(d), of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

FOREIGN PRIORITY APPLICATION(S)

			<u>Priority Claimed</u>
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
_____	_____	_____	
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/month/year filed)	

			<u>Priority Claimed</u>
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_____	_____	_____	
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/month/year field)	

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §119(e) of any United States provisional patent application(s) listed below and have also identified below any United States provisional patent application(s) having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

PROVISIONAL PRIORITY PATENT APPLICATION

		<u>Priority Claimed</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
_____	_____	
(Application No.)	(Filing Date)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
_____	_____	
(Application No.)	(Filing Date)	

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120, of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application or in the prior U.S. provisional application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56, which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

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<u>09/333,159</u>	<u>June 14, 1999</u>	<u>Pending</u>
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status)--(patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status)--(patented, pending, abandoned)
--------------------------	---------------	--

And I hereby appoint the registered attorneys and agents associated with **AKIN, GUMP, STRAUSS, HAUER & FELD, L.L.P., Customer No. 000570**, as my attorneys or agents with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

Address all correspondence to **Customer No. 000570, namely, AKIN, GUMP, STRAUSS, HAUER & FELD, L.L.P.**, One Commerce Square, 2005 Market Street, Suite 2200, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. Please direct all communications and telephone calls to **Gary D. Colby, Ph.D., J.D.** at (215) 965-1285.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

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Inventor's Signature _____

Date _____

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Citizenship United Kingdom

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inventor, if any **Christopher C. Fraser**

Inventor's Signature

Date

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Citizenship **United States of America**

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Lexington, MA 02421

Full name of third joint

inventor, if any **John D. Sharp**

Inventor's Signature

Date

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Citizenship **United States of America**

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Arlington, MA 02476

Full name of fourth joint

inventor, if any **Thomas M. Barnes**

Inventor's Signature

Date

Residence **Boston, Massachusetts**

Citizenship **Australia**

Post Office Address **22 Hanson Street #2**

Boston, MA 02118

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> McCarthy, Sean A
Barnes, Thomas M
Fraser, Christopher C
Sharp, John D

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<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

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<210> 11

<211> 1453

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 11

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Asn	Ser	Cys	Phe	Leu	Ile	Ser	Ser	Phe	Asn	Gly	Thr	Asp	Leu	Glu	Leu	35	40	45	
Arg	Leu	Val	Asn	Gly	Asp	Gly	Pro	Cys	Ser	Gly	Thr	Val	Glu	Val	Lys	50	55	60	
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Ala	Ser	Thr	Val	Val	Cys	Lys	Gln	Leu	Gly	Cys	Pro	Phe	Ser	Phe	Ala	85	90	95	
Met	Phe	Arg	Phe	Gly	Gln	Ala	Val	Thr	Arg	His	Gly	Lys	Ile	Trp	Leu	100	105	110	
Asp	Asp	Val	Ser	Cys	Tyr	Gly	Asn	Glu	Ser	Ala	Leu	Trp	Glu	Cys	Gln	115	120	125	
His	Arg	Glu	Trp	Gly	Ser	His	Asn	Cys	Tyr	His	Gly	Glu	Asp	Val	Gly	130	135	140	
Val	Asn	Cys	Tyr	Gly	Glu	Ala	Asn	Leu	Gly	Leu	Arg	Leu	Val	Asp	Gly	145	150	155	160
Asn	Asn	Ser	Cys	Ser	Gly	Arg	Val	Glu	Val	Lys	Phe	Gln	Glu	Arg	Trp	165	170	175	
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Cys	Arg	Gln	Leu	Gly	Cys	Pro	Ser	Ser	Phe	Ile	Ser	Ser	Gly	Val	Val	195	200	205	
Asn	Ser	Pro	Ala	Val	Leu	Arg	Pro	Ile	Trp	Leu	Asp	Asp	Ile	Leu	Cys	210	215	220	
Gln	Gly	Asn	Glu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Trp	Asn	Cys	Arg	His	Arg	Gly	Trp	Gly	225	230	235	240
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004250" E908250

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Thr Tyr Phe Lys Glu Ala Ser Gly Pro Ile Trp Leu Asp Asp Val Ser		
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Cys Ile Gly Asn Glu Ser Asn Ile Trp Asp Cys Glu His Ser Gly Trp		
545	550	555
Gly Lys His Asn Cys Val His Arg Glu Asp Val Ile Val Thr Cys Ser		
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Gly Asp Ala Thr Trp Gly Leu Arg Leu Val Gly Gly Ser Asn Arg Cys		
	580	585
Ser Gly Arg Leu Glu Val Tyr Phe Gln Gly Arg Trp Gly Thr Val Cys		
	595	600
Asp Asp Gly Trp Asn Ser Lys Ala Ala Ala Val Val Cys Ser Gln Leu		
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Asp Cys Pro Ser Ser Ile Ile Gly Met Gly Leu Gly Asn Ala Ser Thr		
625	630	635
Gly Tyr Gly Lys Ile Trp Leu Asp Asp Val Ser Cys Asp Gly Asp Glu		
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Ser Asp Leu Trp Ser Cys Arg Asn Ser Gly Trp Gly Asn Asn Asp Cys		
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Ser His Ser Glu Asp Val Gly Val Ile Cys Ser Asp Ala Ser Asp Met		
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Glu Leu Arg Leu Val Gly Gly Ser Ser Arg Cys Ala Gly Lys Val Glu		
	690	695
Val Asn Val Gln Gly Ala Val Gly Ile Leu Cys Ala Asn Gly Trp Gly		
705	710	715
Met Asn Ile Ala Glu Val Val Cys Arg Gln Leu Glu Cys Gly Ser Ala		
	725	730
Ile Arg Val Ser Arg Glu Pro His Phe Thr Glu Arg Thr Leu His Ile		
	740	745
Leu Met Ser Asn Ser Gly Cys Thr Gly Gly Glu Ala Ser Leu Trp Asp		
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004250" E9082560

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Ala Ser Leu Ile Cys Ser Ala His Arg Gln Pro Arg Leu Val Gly Ala				
785		790		795
Asp Met Pro Cys Ser Gly Arg Val Glu Val Lys His Ala Asp Thr Trp				
	805		810	815
Arg Ser Val Cys Asp Ser Asp Phe Ser Leu His Ala Ala Asn Val Leu				
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Cys Arg Glu Leu Asn Cys Gly Asp Ala Ile Ser Leu Ser Val Gly Asp				
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His Phe Gly Lys Gly Asn Gly Leu Thr Trp Ala Glu Lys Phe Gln Cys				
	850		855	860
Glu Gly Ser Glu Thr His Leu Ala Leu Cys Pro Ile Val Gln His Pro				
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Glu Asp Thr Cys Ile His Ser Arg Glu Val Gly Val Val Cys Ser Arg				
	885		890	895
Tyr Thr Asp Val Arg Leu Val Asn Gly Lys Ser Gln Cys Asp Gly Gln				
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Val Glu Ile Asn Val Leu Gly His Trp Gly Ser Leu Cys Asp Thr His				
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	965		970	975
Asp Asn Cys Gln Met Thr Val Leu Gly Ala Pro Pro Cys Ile His Gly				
	980		985	990
Asn Thr Val Ser Val Ile Cys Thr Gly Ser Leu Thr Gln Pro Leu Phe				
	995		1000	1005
Pro Cys Leu Ala Asn Val Ser Asp Pro Tyr Leu Ser Ala Val Pro Glu				

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Trp Gly Thr Ile Cys Asp Asp Gly Trp Asp Leu Ser Asp Ala His Val		
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Val Cys Gln Lys Leu Gly Cys Gly Val Ala Phe Asn Ala Thr Val Ser		
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1220	1225	1230
Ser Pro Ala Glu Glu Thr Trp Ile Thr Cys Glu Asp Arg Ile Arg Val		
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Arg Gly Gly Asp Thr Glu Cys Ser Gly Arg Val Glu Ile Trp His Ala		
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Gly Ser Trp Gly Thr Val Cys Asp Asp Ser Trp Asp Leu Ala Glu Ala		

00450" E9082560

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Arg Asp Ala Ser Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Gly Thr Ile Trp Leu Asp Asp	1300	1305	1310
Met Arg Cys Lys Gly Asn Glu Ser Phe Leu Trp Asp Cys His Ala Lys	1315	1320	1325
Pro Trp Gly Gln Ser Asp Cys Gly His Lys Glu Asp Ala Gly Val Arg	1330	1335	1340
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Ala Leu Ile Leu Ser Ser Ile Phe Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Phe	1365	1370	1375
Ile Leu Phe Leu Thr Trp Cys Arg Val Gln Lys Gln Lys His Leu Pro	1380	1385	1390
Leu Arg Val Ser Thr Arg Arg Arg Gly Ser Leu Glu Glu Asn Leu Phe	1395	1400	1405
His Glu Met Glu Thr Cys Leu Lys Arg Glu Asp Pro His Gly Thr Arg	1410	1415	1420
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<211> 40

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 12

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Cys His Gln Asn Leu Phe Ser Ala Val Val Thr Cys Ile Leu Leu Leu	20	25	30
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Asn Ser Cys Phe Leu Ile Ser Ser
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<210> 13
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Leu Gly Cys Pro Phe Ser Phe Ala Met Phe Arg Phe Gly Gln Ala Val
 50 55 60

Thr Arg His Gly Lys Ile Trp Leu Asp Asp Val Ser Cys Tyr Gly Asn
 65 70 75 80

Glu Ser Ala Leu Trp Glu Cys Gln His Arg Glu Trp Gly Ser His Asn
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Cys Tyr His Gly Glu Asp Val Gly Val Asn Cys Tyr Gly Glu Ala Asn
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Leu Gly Leu Arg Leu Val Asp Gly Asn Asn Ser Cys Ser Gly Arg Val
 115 120 125

Glu Val Lys Phe Gln Glu Arg Trp Gly Thr Ile Cys Asp Asp Gly Trp
 130 135 140

Asn Leu Asn Thr Ala Ala Val Val Cys Arg Gln Leu Gly Cys Pro Ser
 145 150 155 160

Ser Phe Ile Ser Ser Gly Val Val Asn Ser Pro Ala Val Leu Arg Pro
 165 170 175

Ile Trp Leu Asp Asp Ile Leu Cys Gln Gly Asn Glu Leu Ala Leu Trp
 180 185 190

Asn Cys Arg His Arg Gly Trp Gly Asn His Asp Cys Ser His Asn Glu
 195 200 205


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Asp Val Thr Leu Thr Cys Tyr Asp Ser Ser Asp Leu Glu Leu Arg Leu
210                               215                               220

Val Gly Gly Thr Asn Arg Cys Met Gly Arg Val Glu Leu Lys Ile Gln
225                               230                               235                               240

Gly Arg Trp Gly Thr Val Cys His His Lys Trp Asn Asn Ala Ala Ala
                245                               250                               255

Asp Val Val Cys Lys Gln Leu Gly Cys Gly Thr Ala Leu His Phe Ala
                260                               265                               270

Gly Leu Pro His Leu Gln Ser Gly Ser Asp Val Val Trp Leu Asp Gly
                275                               280                               285

Val Ser Cys Ser Gly Asn Glu Ser Phe Leu Trp Asp Cys Arg His Ser
290                               295                               300

Gly Thr Val Asn Phe Asp Cys Leu His Gln Asn Asp Val Ser Val Ile
305                               310                               315                               320

Cys Ser Asp Gly Ala Asp Leu Glu Leu Arg Leu Ala Asp Gly Ser Asn
                325                               330                               335

Asn Cys Ser Gly Arg Val Glu Val Arg Ile His Glu Gln Trp Trp Thr
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Ile Cys Asp Gln Asn Trp Lys Asn Glu Gln Ala Leu Val Val Cys Lys
                355                               360                               365

Gln Leu Gly Cys Pro Phe Ser Val Phe Gly Ser Arg Arg Ala Lys Pro
370                               375                               380

Ser Asn Glu Ala Arg Asp Ile Trp Ile Asn Ser Ile Ser Cys Thr Gly
385                               390                               395                               400

Asn Glu Ser Ala Leu Trp Asp Cys Thr Tyr Asp Gly Lys Ala Lys Arg
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Thr Cys Phe Arg Arg Ser Asp Ala Gly Val Ile Cys Ser Asp Lys Ala
                420                               425                               430

Asp Leu Asp Leu Arg Leu Val Gly Ala His Ser Pro Cys Tyr Gly Arg
                435                               440                               445

Leu Glu Val Lys Tyr Gln Gly Glu Trp Gly Thr Val Cys His Asp Arg
450                               455                               460

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Trp	Ser	Thr	Arg	Asn	Ala	Ala	Val	Val	Cys	Lys	Gln	Leu	Gly	Cys	Gly	
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Lys	Pro	Met	His	Val	Phe	Gly	Met	Thr	Tyr	Phe	Lys	Glu	Ala	Ser	Gly	
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Pro	Ile	Trp	Leu	Asp	Asp	Val	Ser	Cys	Ile	Gly	Asn	Glu	Ser	Asn	Ile	
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Ala	Ala	Val	Val	Cys	Ser	Gln	Leu	Asp	Cys	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ile	Ile	Gly	
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Met	Gly	Leu	Gly	Asn	Ala	Ser	Thr	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Ile	Trp	Leu	Asp	
	595						600					605				
Asp	Val	Ser	Cys	Asp	Gly	Asp	Glu	Ser	Asp	Leu	Trp	Ser	Cys	Arg	Asn	
	610					615					620					
Ser	Gly	Trp	Gly	Asn	Asn	Asp	Cys	Ser	His	Ser	Glu	Asp	Val	Gly	Val	
625				630						635					640	
Ile	Cys	Ser	Asp	Ala	Ser	Asp	Met	Glu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Val	Gly	Gly	Ser	
			645						650					655		
Ser	Arg	Cys	Ala	Gly	Lys	Val	Glu	Val	Asn	Val	Gln	Gly	Ala	Val	Gly	
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Ile	Leu	Cys	Ala	Asn	Gly	Trp	Gly	Met	Asn	Ile	Ala	Glu	Val	Val	Cys	
	675						680					685				
Arg	Gln	Leu	Glu	Cys	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ile	Arg	Val	Ser	Arg	Glu	Pro	His	
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Phe	Thr	Glu	Arg	Thr	Leu	His	Ile	Leu	Met	Ser	Asn	Ser	Gly	Cys	Thr	
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004250.E908250

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		755					760					765					
Glu	Val	Lys	His	Ala	Asp	Thr	Trp	Arg	Ser	Val	Cys	Asp	Ser	Asp	Phe		
	770					775					780						
Ser	Leu	His	Ala	Ala	Asn	Val	Leu	Cys	Arg	Glu	Leu	Asn	Cys	Gly	Asp		
785					790				795						800		
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Leu	Cys	Pro	Ile	Val	Gln	His	Pro	Glu	Asp	Thr	Cys	Ile	His	Ser	Arg		
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Glu	Val	Gly	Val	Val	Cys	Ser	Arg	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Val	Arg	Leu	Val	Asn		
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Lys	Tyr	Ile	Gly	Glu	Arg	Ser	Val	Arg	Val	Trp	Gly	His	Arg	Phe	His		
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Cys	Leu	Gly	Asn	Glu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Asp	Asn	Cys	Gln	Met	Thr	Val	Leu		
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Gly	Ser	Leu	Thr	Gln	Pro	Leu	Phe	Pro	Cys	Leu	Ala	Asn	Val	Ser	Asp		
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Asp Lys Arg Leu Arg Leu Val	Asp Gly Asp Ser Arg Cys Ala Gly Arg	
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Val Glu Ile Tyr His Asp Gly Phe Trp Gly Thr Ile Cys Asp Asp Gly		
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Trp Asp Leu Ser Asp Ala His Val Val Cys Gln Lys Leu Gly Cys Gly		
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Val Ala Phe Asn Ala Thr Val Ser Ala His Phe Gly Glu Gly Ser Gly		
1045	1050	1055
Pro Ile Trp Leu Asp Asp Leu Asn Cys Thr Gly Thr Glu Ser His Leu		
1060	1065	1070
Trp Gln Cys Pro Ser Arg Gly Trp Gly Gln His Asp Cys Arg His Lys		
1075	1080	1085
Glu Asp Ala Gly Val Ile Cys Ser Glu Phe Thr Ala Leu Arg Leu Tyr		
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Ser Glu Thr Glu Thr Glu Ser Cys Ala Gly Arg Leu Glu Val Phe Tyr		
1105	1110	1115 1120
Asn Gly Thr Trp Gly Ser Val Gly Arg Arg Asn Ile Thr Thr Ala Ile		
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Ser Leu Ala Pro Leu Ser Lys Thr Gly Ser Gly Phe Met Trp Val Asp		
1155	1160	1165
Asp Ile Gln Cys Pro Lys Thr His Ile Ser Ile Trp Gln Cys Leu Ser		
1170	1175	1180
Ala Pro Trp Glu Arg Arg Ile Ser Ser Pro Ala Glu Glu Thr Trp Ile		
1185	1190	1195 1200
Thr Cys Glu Asp Arg Ile Arg Val Arg Gly Gly Asp Thr Glu Cys Ser		
1205	1210	1215
Gly Arg Val Glu Ile Trp His Ala Gly Ser Trp Gly Thr Val Cys Asp		
1220	1225	1230

Asp Ser Trp Asp Leu Ala Glu Ala Glu Val Val Cys Gln Gln Leu Gly
1235 1240 1245

Cys Gly Ser Ala Leu Ala Ala Leu Arg Asp Ala Ser Phe Gly Gln Gly
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Thr Gly Thr Ile Trp Leu Asp Asp Met Arg Cys Lys Gly Asn Glu Ser
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Phe Leu Trp Asp Cys His Ala Lys Pro Trp Gly Gln Ser Asp Cys Gly
1285 1290 1295

His Lys Glu Asp Ala Gly Val Arg Cys Ser Gly Gln Ser Leu Lys Ser
1300 1305 1310

Leu Asn Ala Ser Ser Gly His Leu Ala Leu Ile Leu Ser Ser Ile Phe
1315 1320 1325

Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Phe Ile Leu Phe Leu Thr Trp Cys Arg
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Val Gln Lys Gln Lys His Leu Pro Leu Arg Val Ser Thr Arg Arg Arg
1345 1350 1355 1360

Gly Ser Leu Glu Glu Asn Leu Phe His Glu Met Glu Thr Cys Leu Lys
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Arg Glu Asp Pro His Gly Thr Arg Thr Ser Asp Asp Thr Pro Asn His
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Gly Cys Glu Asp Ala Ser Asp Thr Ser Leu Leu Gly Val Leu Pro Ala
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Ser Glu Ala Thr Lys
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<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 14
Phe Asn Gly Thr Asp Leu Glu Leu Arg Leu Val Asn Gly Asp Gly Pro
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Cys Ser Gly Thr Val Glu Val Lys Phe Gln Gly Gln Trp Gly Thr Val

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275	280	285
Val Ser Cys Ser Gly Asn Glu Ser Phe Leu Trp Asp Cys Arg His Ser		
290	295	300
Gly Thr Val Asn Phe Asp Cys Leu His Gln Asn Asp Val Ser Val Ile		
305	310	315
Cys Ser Asp Gly Ala Asp Leu Glu Leu Arg Leu Ala Asp Gly Ser Asn		
	325	330
Asn Cys Ser Gly Arg Val Glu Val Arg Ile His Glu Gln Trp Trp Thr		
	340	350
Ile Cys Asp Gln Asn Trp Lys Asn Glu Gln Ala Leu Val Val Cys Lys		
	355	360
Gln Leu Gly Cys Pro Phe Ser Val Phe Gly Ser Arg Arg Ala Lys Pro		
	370	380
Ser Asn Glu Ala Arg Asp Ile Trp Ile Asn Ser Ile Ser Cys Thr Gly		
	385	395
Asn Glu Ser Ala Leu Trp Asp Cys Thr Tyr Asp Gly Lys Ala Lys Arg		
	405	410
Thr Cys Phe Arg Arg Ser Asp Ala Gly Val Ile Cys Ser Asp Lys Ala		
	420	430
Asp Leu Asp Leu Arg Leu Val Gly Ala His Ser Pro Cys Tyr Gly Arg		
	435	445
Leu Glu Val Lys Tyr Gln Gly Glu Trp Gly Thr Val Cys His Asp Arg		
	450	460
Trp Ser Thr Arg Asn Ala Ala Val Val Cys Lys Gln Leu Gly Cys Gly		
	465	475
Lys Pro Met His Val Phe Gly Met Thr Tyr Phe Lys Glu Ala Ser Gly		
	485	490
Pro Ile Trp Leu Asp Asp Val Ser Cys Ile Gly Asn Glu Ser Asn Ile		
	500	510
Trp Asp Cys Glu His Ser Gly Trp Gly Lys His Asn Cys Val His Arg		
	515	525
Glu Asp Val Ile Val Thr Cys Ser Gly Asp Ala Thr Trp Gly Leu Arg		

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Leu Val Gly Gly Ser Asn Arg Cys Ser Gly Arg Leu Glu Val Tyr Phe					
545		550		555	560
Gln Gly Arg Trp Gly Thr Val Cys Asp Asp Gly Trp Asn Ser Lys Ala					
	565		570		575
Ala Ala Val Val Cys Ser Gln Leu Asp Cys Pro Ser Ser Ile Ile Gly					
	580		585		590
Met Gly Leu Gly Asn Ala Ser Thr Gly Tyr Gly Lys Ile Trp Leu Asp					
	595		600		605
Asp Val Ser Cys Asp Gly Asp Glu Ser Asp Leu Trp Ser Cys Arg Asn					
	610		615		620
Ser Gly Trp Gly Asn Asn Asp Cys Ser His Ser Glu Asp Val Gly Val					
	625		630		635
Ile Cys Ser Asp Ala Ser Asp Met Glu Leu Arg Leu Val Gly Gly Ser					
	645		650		655
Ser Arg Cys Ala Gly Lys Val Glu Val Asn Val Gln Gly Ala Val Gly					
	660		665		670
Ile Leu Cys Ala Asn Gly Trp Gly Met Asn Ile Ala Glu Val Val Cys					
	675		680		685
Arg Gln Leu Glu Cys Gly Ser Ala Ile Arg Val Ser Arg Glu Pro His					
	690		695		700
Phe Thr Glu Arg Thr Leu His Ile Leu Met Ser Asn Ser Gly Cys Thr					
	705		710		715
Gly Gly Glu Ala Ser Leu Trp Asp Cys Ile Arg Trp Glu Trp Lys Gln					
	725		730		735
Thr Ala Cys His Leu Asn Met Glu Ala Ser Leu Ile Cys Ser Ala His					
	740		745		750
Arg Gln Pro Arg Leu Val Gly Ala Asp Met Pro Cys Ser Gly Arg Val					
	755		760		765
Glu Val Lys His Ala Asp Thr Trp Arg Ser Val Cys Asp Ser Asp Phe					
	770		775		780
Ser Leu His Ala Ala Asn Val Leu Cys Arg Glu Leu Asn Cys Gly Asp					

004250" E 303250

785					790						795				800
Ala	Ile	Ser	Leu	Ser	Val	Gly	Asp	His	Phe	Gly	Lys	Gly	Asn	Gly	Leu
				805					810					815	
Thr	Trp	Ala	Glu	Lys	Phe	Gln	Cys	Glu	Gly	Ser	Glu	Thr	His	Leu	Ala
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Leu	Cys	Pro	Ile	Val	Gln	His	Pro	Glu	Asp	Thr	Cys	Ile	His	Ser	Arg
		835					840					845			
Glu	Val	Gly	Val	Val	Cys	Ser	Arg	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Val	Arg	Leu	Val	Asn
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Gly	Lys	Ser	Gln	Cys	Asp	Gly	Gln	Val	Glu	Ile	Asn	Val	Leu	Gly	His
865					870					875					880
Trp	Gly	Ser	Leu	Cys	Asp	Thr	His	Trp	Asp	Pro	Glu	Asp	Ala	Arg	Val
				885					890					895	
Leu	Cys	Arg	Gln	Leu	Ser	Cys	Gly	Thr	Ala	Leu	Ser	Thr	Thr	Gly	Gly
			900					905						910	
Lys	Tyr	Ile	Gly	Glu	Arg	Ser	Val	Arg	Val	Trp	Gly	His	Arg	Phe	His
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Cys	Leu	Gly	Asn	Glu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Asp	Asn	Cys	Gln	Met	Thr	Val	Leu
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Gly	Ala	Pro	Pro	Cys	Ile	His	Gly	Asn	Thr	Val	Ser	Val	Ile	Cys	Thr
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Pro	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Ala	Val	Pro	Glu	Gly	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ile	Cys	Leu	Glu
			980					985					990		
Asp	Lys	Arg	Leu	Arg	Leu	Val	Asp	Gly	Asp	Ser	Arg	Cys	Ala	Gly	Arg
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Val	Glu	Ile	Tyr	His	Asp	Gly	Phe	Trp	Gly	Thr	Ile	Cys	Asp	Asp	Gly
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Trp	Asp	Leu	Ser	Asp	Ala	His	Val	Val	Cys	Gln	Lys	Leu	Gly	Cys	Gly
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Val	Ala	Phe	Asn	Ala	Thr	Val	Ser	Ala	His	Phe	Gly	Glu	Gly	Ser	Gly

004250" E90B750

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Pro Ile Trp Leu Asp Asp Leu Asn Cys Thr Gly Thr Glu Ser His Leu		
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Trp Gln Cys Pro Ser Arg Gly Trp Gly Gln His Asp Cys Arg His Lys		
1075	1080	1085
Glu Asp Ala Gly Val Ile Cys Ser Glu Phe Thr Ala Leu Arg Leu Tyr		
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Ser Glu Thr Glu Thr Glu Ser Cys Ala Gly Arg Leu Glu Val Phe Tyr		
1105	1110	1115
Asn Gly Thr Trp Gly Ser Val Gly Arg Arg Asn Ile Thr Thr Ala Ile		
1125	1130	1135
Ala Gly Ile Val Cys Arg Gln Leu Gly Cys Gly Glu Asn Gly Val Val		
1140	1145	1150
Ser Leu Ala Pro Leu Ser Lys Thr Gly Ser Gly Phe Met Trp Val Asp		
1155	1160	1165
Asp Ile Gln Cys Pro Lys Thr His Ile Ser Ile Trp Gln Cys Leu Ser		
1170	1175	1180
Ala Pro Trp Glu Arg Arg Ile Ser Ser Pro Ala Glu Glu Thr Trp Ile		
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Thr Cys Glu Asp Arg Ile Arg Val Arg Gly Gly Asp Thr Glu Cys Ser		
1205	1210	1215
Gly Arg Val Glu Ile Trp His Ala Gly Ser Trp Gly Thr Val Cys Asp		
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Asp Ser Trp Asp Leu Ala Glu Ala Glu Val Val Cys Gln Gln Leu Gly		
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Cys Gly Ser Ala Leu Ala Ala Leu Arg Asp Ala Ser Phe Gly Gln Gly		
1250	1255	1260
Thr Gly Thr Ile Trp Leu Asp Asp Met Arg Cys Lys Gly Asn Glu Ser		
1265	1270	1275
Phe Leu Trp Asp Cys His Ala Lys Pro Trp Gly Gln Ser Asp Cys Gly		
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His Lys Glu Asp Ala Gly Val Arg Cys Ser Gly Gln Ser Leu Lys Ser		

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Lys Arg Glu Asp Pro His Gly Thr Arg Thr Ser Asp Asp Thr Pro Asn
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Ala Ser Glu Ala Thr Lys
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Glu Arg Arg Ala Leu Ser Phe Phe His Gln Lys Gly Leu Gln Asp Phe
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Asp Thr Leu Leu Leu Ser Gly Asp Gly Asn Thr Leu Tyr Val Gly Ala
65 70 75 80
Arg Glu Ala Ile Leu Ala Leu Asp Ile Gln Asp Pro Gly Val Pro Arg
85 90 95
Leu Lys Asn Met Ile Pro Trp Pro Ala Ser Asp Arg Lys Lys Ser Glu
100 105 110
Cys Ala Phe Lys Lys Lys Ser Asn Glu Thr Gln Cys Phe Asn Phe Ile
115 120 125
Arg Val Leu Val Ser Tyr Asn Val Thr His Leu Tyr Thr Cys Gly Thr
130 135 140
Phe Ala Phe Ser Pro Ala Cys Thr Phe Ile Glu Leu Gln Asp Ser Tyr
145 150 155 160
Leu Leu Pro Ile Ser Glu Asp Lys Val Met Glu Gly Lys Gly Gln Ser
165 170 175
Pro Phe Asp Pro Ala His Lys His Thr Ala Val Leu Val Asp Gly Met
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Leu Tyr Ser Gly Thr Met Asn Asn Phe Leu Gly Ser Glu Pro Ile Leu
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Met	Arg	Thr	Leu	Gly	Ser	Gln	Pro	Val	Leu	Lys	Thr	Asp	Asn	Phe	Leu	210	215	220	
Arg	Trp	Leu	His	His	Asp	Ala	Ser	Phe	Val	Ala	Ala	Ile	Pro	Ser	Thr	225	230	235	240
Gln	Val	Val	Tyr	Phe	Phe	Phe	Glu	Glu	Thr	Ala	Ser	Glu	Phe	Asp	Phe	245	250	255	
Phe	Glu	Arg	Leu	His	Thr	Ser	Arg	Val	Ala	Arg	Val	Cys	Lys	Asn	Asp	260	265	270	
Val	Gly	Gly	Glu	Lys	Leu	Leu	Gln	Lys	Lys	Trp	Thr	Thr	Phe	Leu	Lys	275	280	285	
Ala	Gln	Leu	Leu	Cys	Thr	Gln	Pro	Gly	Gln	Leu	Pro	Phe	Asn	Val	Ile	290	295	300	
Arg	His	Ala	Val	Leu	Leu	Pro	Ala	Asp	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ala	Pro	His	Ile	305	310	315	320
Tyr	Ala	Val	Phe	Thr	Ser	Gln	Trp	Gln	Val	Gly	Gly	Thr	Arg	Ser	Ser	325	330	335	
Ala	Val	Cys	Ala	Phe	Ser	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ile	Glu	Arg	Val	Phe	Lys	Gly	340	345	350	
Lys	Tyr	Lys	Glu	Leu	Asn	Lys	Glu	Thr	Ser	Arg	Trp	Thr	Thr	Tyr	Arg	355	360	365	
Gly	Pro	Glu	Thr	Asn	Pro	Arg	Pro	Gly	Ser	Cys	Ser	Val	Gly	Pro	Ser	370	375	380	
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Gln	Val	Val	Gly	Thr	Pro	Leu	Leu	Val	Lys	Ser	Gly	Val	Glu	Tyr	Thr	405	410	415	
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Val	Met	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Thr	Thr	Thr	Gly	Ser	Leu	His	Lys	Ala	Val	Val	435	440	445	
Ser	Gly	Asp	Ser	Ser	Ala	His	Leu	Val	Glu	Glu	Ile	Gln	Leu	Phe	Pro	450	455	460	

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Cys	Ser	Val	Tyr	Glu	Ser	Cys	Val	Asp	Cys	Val	Leu	Ala	Arg	Asp	Pro	
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His	Gly	Pro	Ala	Ala	Val	Pro	Glu	Ala	Ser	Ser	Thr	Val	Tyr	Asn	Gly	
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Asp	Ser	Gln	Asp	Gln	Thr	Leu	Ala	Leu	Asp	Pro	Glu	Leu	Ala	Gly	Ile	
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Pro	Arg	Glu	His	Val	Lys	Val	Pro	Leu	Thr	Arg	Val	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	
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			675					680					685			
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Thr Leu Arg Pro Gly Glu Lys Ala Pro Leu Ser Arg Glu Gln His Leu
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Ala Arg Glu Ala Ile Leu Ala Leu Asp Ile Gln Asp Pro Gly Val Pro
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Arg Leu Lys Asn Met Ile Pro Trp Pro Ala Ser Asp Arg Lys Lys Ser
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Glu Cys Ala Phe Lys Lys Lys Ser Asn Glu Thr Gln Cys Phe Asn Phe
85 90 95

Ile	Arg	Val	Leu	Val	Ser	Tyr	Asn	Val	Thr	His	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Cys	Gly	100	105	110	
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Tyr	Leu	Leu	Pro	Ile	Ser	Glu	Asp	Lys	Val	Met	Glu	Gly	Lys	Gly	Gln	130	135	140	
Ser	Pro	Phe	Asp	Pro	Ala	His	Lys	His	Thr	Ala	Val	Leu	Val	Asp	Gly	145	150	155	160
Met	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Thr	Met	Asn	Asn	Phe	Leu	Gly	Ser	Glu	Pro	Ile	165	170	175	
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Leu	Arg	Trp	Leu	His	His	Asp	Ala	Ser	Phe	Val	Ala	Ala	Ile	Pro	Ser	195	200	205	
Thr	Gln	Val	Val	Tyr	Phe	Phe	Phe	Glu	Glu	Thr	Ala	Ser	Glu	Phe	Asp	210	215	220	
Phe	Phe	Glu	Arg	Leu	His	Thr	Ser	Arg	Val	Ala	Arg	Val	Cys	Lys	Asn	225	230	235	240
Asp	Val	Gly	Gly	Glu	Lys	Leu	Leu	Gln	Lys	Lys	Trp	Thr	Thr	Phe	Leu	245	250	255	
Lys	Ala	Gln	Leu	Leu	Cys	Thr	Gln	Pro	Gly	Gln	Leu	Pro	Phe	Asn	Val	260	265	270	
Ile	Arg	His	Ala	Val	Leu	Leu	Pro	Ala	Asp	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ala	Pro	His	275	280	285	
Ile	Tyr	Ala	Val	Phe	Thr	Ser	Gln	Trp	Gln	Val	Gly	Gly	Thr	Arg	Ser	290	295	300	
Ser	Ala	Val	Cys	Ala	Phe	Ser	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ile	Glu	Arg	Val	Phe	Lys	305	310	315	320
Gly	Lys	Tyr	Lys	Glu	Leu	Asn	Lys	Glu	Thr	Ser	Arg	Trp	Thr	Thr	Tyr	325	330	335	
Arg	Gly	Pro	Glu	Thr	Asn	Pro	Arg	Pro	Gly	Ser	Cys	Ser	Val	Gly	Pro	340	345	350	

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 370 375 380
 Thr Arg Leu Ala Val Glu Thr Ala Gln Gly Leu Asp Gly His Ser His
 385 390 395 400
 Leu Val Met Tyr Leu Gly Thr Thr Thr Gly Ser Leu His Lys Ala Val
 405 410 415
 Val Ser Gly Asp Ser Ser Ala His Leu Val Glu Glu Ile Gln Leu Phe
 420 425 430
 Pro Asp Pro Glu Pro Val Arg Asn Leu Gln Leu Ala Pro Thr Gln Gly
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 Ala Val Phe Val Gly Phe Ser Gly Gly Val Trp Arg Val Pro Arg Ala
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 Asn Cys Ser Val Tyr Glu Ser Cys Val Asp Cys Val Leu Ala Arg Asp
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 Pro His Cys Ala Trp Asp Pro Glu Ser Arg Thr Cys Cys Leu Leu Ser
 485 490 495
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 Glu Trp Ala Cys Ala Ser Gly Pro Met Ser Arg Ser Leu Arg Pro Gln
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 Ser Arg Pro Gln Ile Ile Lys Glu Val Leu Ala Val Pro Asn Ser Ile
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 Leu Glu Leu Pro Cys Pro His Leu Ser Ala Leu Ala Ser Tyr Tyr Trp
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 Ser His Gly Pro Ala Ala Val Pro Glu Ala Ser Ser Thr Val Tyr Asn
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 Cys Trp Ala Thr Glu Asn Gly Phe Ser Tyr Pro Val Ile Ser Tyr Trp
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Val Asp Ser Gln Asp Gln Thr Leu Ala Leu Asp Pro Glu Leu Ala Gly
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Ile Pro Arg Glu His Val Lys Val Pro Leu Thr Arg Val Ser Gly Gly
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Ala Ala Leu Ala Ala Gln Gln Ser Tyr Trp Pro His Phe Val Thr Val
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Thr Val Leu Phe Ala Leu Val Leu Ser Gly Ala Leu Ile Ile Leu Val
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Ala Ser Pro Leu Arg Ala Leu Arg Ala Arg Gly Lys Val Gln Gly Cys
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Glu Thr Leu Arg Pro Gly Glu Lys Ala Pro Leu Ser Arg Glu Gln His
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Ala Arg Glu Ala Ile Leu Ala Leu Asp Ile Gln Asp Pro Gly Val Pro
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Arg Leu Lys Asn Met Ile Pro Trp Pro Ala Ser Asp Arg Lys Lys Ser
65 70 75 80

Glu Cys Ala Phe Lys Lys Lys Ser Asn Glu Thr Gln Cys Phe Asn Phe
85 90 95

Ile	Arg	Val	Leu	Val	Ser	Tyr	Asn	Val	Thr	His	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Cys	Gly	100	105	110	
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Tyr	Leu	Leu	Pro	Ile	Ser	Glu	Asp	Lys	Val	Met	Glu	Gly	Lys	Gly	Gln	130	135	140	
Ser	Pro	Phe	Asp	Pro	Ala	His	Lys	His	Thr	Ala	Val	Leu	Val	Asp	Gly	145	150	155	160
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 Ser His Gly Pro Ala Ala Val Pro Glu Ala Ser Ser Thr Val Tyr Asn
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 Gly Ser Leu Leu Leu Ile Val Gln Asp Gly Val Gly Gly Leu Tyr Gln
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 595 600 605

Val Asp Ser Gln Asp Gln Thr Leu Ala Leu Asp Pro Glu Leu Ala Gly
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 <211> 57
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

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 <211> 2964
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 25

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<210> 26
<211> 516
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 26
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gaccaggag gaccggggat gaaccctgtc gggaattcca tggcaatggc tttccaggtc 420
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cctccgcccc cgtacgaaca ggtagtgaag gccaaag 516

<210> 27
<211> 172
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 27
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Leu Glu Cys Thr Glu Ala Lys Lys His Cys Trp Tyr Phe Glu Gly Leu
20 25 30
Tyr Pro Thr Tyr Tyr Ile Cys Arg Ser Tyr Glu Asp Cys Cys Gly Ser
35 40 45
Arg Cys Cys Val Arg Ala Leu Ser Ile Gln Arg Leu Trp Tyr Phe Trp
50 55 60
Phe Leu Leu Met Met Gly Val Leu Phe Cys Cys Gly Ala Gly Phe Phe
65 70 75 80
Ile Arg Arg Arg Met Tyr Pro Pro Pro Leu Ile Glu Glu Pro Ala Phe
85 90 95
Asn Val Ser Tyr Thr Arg Gln Pro Pro Asn Pro Gly Pro Gly Ala Gln
100 105 110

Gln Pro Gly Pro Pro Tyr Tyr Thr Asp Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Met Asn
 115 120 125

Pro Val Gly Asn Ser Met Ala Met Ala Phe Gln Val Pro Pro Asn Ser
 130 135 140

Pro Gln Gly Ser Val Ala Cys Pro Pro Pro Pro Ala Tyr Cys Asn Thr
 145 150 155 160

Pro Pro Pro Pro Tyr Glu Gln Val Val Lys Ala Lys
 165 170

<210> 28
 <211> 22
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 28
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Leu Glu Cys Thr Glu Ala
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<210> 29
 <211> 150
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 29
 Lys Lys His Cys Trp Tyr Phe Glu Gly Leu Tyr Pro Thr Tyr Tyr Ile
 1 5 10 15

Cys Arg Ser Tyr Glu Asp Cys Cys Gly Ser Arg Cys Cys Val Arg Ala
 20 25 30

Leu Ser Ile Gln Arg Leu Trp Tyr Phe Trp Phe Leu Leu Met Met Gly
 35 40 45

Val Leu Phe Cys Cys Gly Ala Gly Phe Phe Ile Arg Arg Arg Met Tyr
 50 55 60

Pro Pro Pro Leu Ile Glu Glu Pro Ala Phe Asn Val Ser Tyr Thr Arg
 65 70 75 80

Gln Pro Pro Asn Pro Gly Pro Gly Ala Gln Gln Pro Gly Pro Pro Tyr
85 90 95

Tyr Thr Asp Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Met Asn Pro Val Gly Asn Ser Met
100 105 110

Ala Met Ala Phe Gln Val Pro Pro Asn Ser Pro Gln Gly Ser Val Ala
115 120 125

Cys Pro Pro Pro Pro Ala Tyr Cys Asn Thr Pro Pro Pro Pro Tyr Glu
130 135 140

Gln Val Val Lys Ala Lys
145 150

<210> 30
<211> 38
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 30
Lys Lys His Cys Trp Tyr Phe Glu Gly Leu Tyr Pro Thr Tyr Tyr Ile
1 5 10 15

Cys Arg Ser Tyr Glu Asp Cys Cys Gly Ser Arg Cys Cys Val Arg Ala
20 25 30

Leu Ser Ile Gln Arg Leu
35

<210> 31
<211> 21
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 31
Trp Tyr Phe Trp Phe Leu Leu Met Met Gly Val Leu Phe Cys Cys Gly
1 5 10 15

Ala Gly Phe Phe Ile
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<210> 32
<211> 91
<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 32

Arg Arg Arg Met Tyr Pro Pro Pro Leu Ile Glu Glu Pro Ala Phe Asn
1 5 10 15

Val Ser Tyr Thr Arg Gln Pro Pro Asn Pro Gly Pro Gly Ala Gln Gln
20 25 30

Pro Gly Pro Pro Tyr Tyr Thr Asp Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Met Asn Pro
35 40 45

Val Gly Asn Ser Met Ala Met Ala Phe Gln Val Pro Pro Asn Ser Pro
50 55 60

Gln Gly Ser Val Ala Cys Pro Pro Pro Pro Ala Tyr Cys Asn Thr Pro
65 70 75 80

Pro Pro Pro Tyr Glu Gln Val Val Lys Ala Lys
85 90

<210> 33

<211> 1980

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 33

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tctagtgggt ttccctacc tgcattttgg ttttcatgtt ttatattcac tgttactatc 1920
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<210> 34
 <211> 1365
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

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<400> 34
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tatgggtgtc aagctggaat gaagatgatt gagcaaagtc taaaagaaaa gaaactccca 180
gatttaagcg gttctgagtc tcttgaattt ctaaaggttg attatgtaaa ctacaatttt 240
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aacctcagca cactggaggt tttaaccaag attgacaact acactctgct ggattactcc 540
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tccaccgacc tgaagtatga aacatcctca aagcagcagc caagtttcca cgtatgggaa 1320
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<210> 35
 <211> 455

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 35

Met Cys Thr Lys Thr Ile Pro Val Leu Trp Gly Cys Phe Leu Leu Trp
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Asn Leu Tyr Val Ser Ser Ser Gln Thr Ile Tyr Pro Gly Ile Lys Ala
20 25 30

Arg Ile Thr Gln Arg Ala Leu Asp Tyr Gly Val Gln Ala Gly Met Lys
35 40 45

Met Ile Glu Gln Met Leu Lys Glu Lys Lys Leu Pro Asp Leu Ser Gly
50 55 60

Ser Glu Ser Leu Glu Phe Leu Lys Val Asp Tyr Val Asn Tyr Asn Phe
65 70 75 80

Ser Asn Ile Lys Ile Ser Ala Phe Ser Phe Pro Asn Thr Ser Leu Ala
85 90 95

Phe Val Pro Gly Val Gly Ile Lys Ala Leu Thr Asn His Gly Thr Ala
100 105 110

Asn Ile Ser Thr Asp Trp Gly Phe Glu Ser Pro Leu Phe Val Leu Tyr
115 120 125

Asn Ser Phe Ala Glu Pro Met Glu Lys Pro Ile Leu Lys Asn Leu Asn
130 135 140

Glu Met Leu Cys Pro Ile Ile Ala Ser Glu Val Lys Ala Leu Asn Ala
145 150 155 160

Asn Leu Ser Thr Leu Glu Val Leu Thr Lys Ile Asp Asn Tyr Thr Leu
165 170 175

Leu Asp Tyr Ser Leu Ile Ser Ser Pro Glu Ile Thr Glu Asn Tyr Leu
180 185 190

Asp Leu Asn Leu Lys Gly Val Phe Tyr Pro Leu Glu Asn Leu Thr Asp
195 200 205

Pro Pro Phe Ser Pro Val Pro Phe Val Leu Pro Glu Arg Ser Asn Ser
210 215 220

Met Leu Tyr Ile Gly Ile Ala Glu Tyr Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Ser Phe
225 230 235 240

Ala His Phe Thr Ala Gly Val Phe Asn Leu Thr Leu Ser Thr Glu Glu
245 250 255

Ile Ser Asn His Phe Val Gln Asn Ser Gln Gly Leu Gly Asn Val Leu
260 265 270

Ser Arg Ile Ala Glu Ile Tyr Ile Leu Ser Gln Pro Phe Met Val Arg
275 280 285

Ile Met Ala Thr Glu Pro Pro Ile Ile Asn Leu Gln Pro Gly Asn Phe
290 295 300

Thr Leu Asp Ile Pro Ala Ser Ile Met Met Leu Thr Gln Pro Lys Asn
305 310 315 320

Ser Thr Val Glu Thr Ile Val Ser Met Asp Phe Val Ala Ser Thr Ser
325 330 335

Val Gly Leu Val Ile Leu Gly Gln Arg Leu Val Cys Ser Leu Ser Leu
340 345 350

Asn Arg Phe Arg Leu Ala Leu Pro Glu Ser Asn Arg Ser Asn Ile Glu
355 360 365

Val Leu Arg Phe Glu Asn Ile Leu Ser Ser Ile Leu His Phe Gly Val
370 375 380

Leu Pro Leu Ala Asn Ala Lys Leu Gln Gln Gly Phe Pro Leu Pro Asn
385 390 395 400

Pro His Lys Phe Leu Phe Val Asn Ser Asp Ile Glu Val Leu Glu Gly
405 410 415

Phe Leu Leu Ile Ser Thr Asp Leu Lys Tyr Glu Thr Ser Ser Lys Gln
420 425 430

Gln Pro Ser Phe His Val Trp Glu Gly Leu Asn Leu Ile Ser Arg Gln
435 440 445

Trp Arg Gly Lys Ser Ala Pro
450 455

<210> 36

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 36

Met Cys Thr Lys Thr Ile Pro Val Leu Trp Gly Cys Phe Leu Leu Trp
1 5 10 15

Asn Leu Tyr Val Ser Ser Ser
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<210> 37

<211> 432

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 37

Gln Thr Ile Tyr Pro Gly Ile Lys Ala Arg Ile Thr Gln Arg Ala Leu
1 5 10 15

Asp Tyr Gly Val Gln Ala Gly Met Lys Met Ile Glu Gln Met Leu Lys
20 25 30

Glu Lys Lys Leu Pro Asp Leu Ser Gly Ser Glu Ser Leu Glu Phe Leu
35 40 45

Lys Val Asp Tyr Val Asn Tyr Asn Phe Ser Asn Ile Lys Ile Ser Ala
50 55 60

Phe Ser Phe Pro Asn Thr Ser Leu Ala Phe Val Pro Gly Val Gly Ile
65 70 75 80

Lys Ala Leu Thr Asn His Gly Thr Ala Asn Ile Ser Thr Asp Trp Gly
85 90 95

Phe Glu Ser Pro Leu Phe Val Leu Tyr Asn Ser Phe Ala Glu Pro Met
100 105 110

Glu Lys Pro Ile Leu Lys Asn Leu Asn Glu Met Leu Cys Pro Ile Ile
115 120 125

Ala Ser Glu Val Lys Ala Leu Asn Ala Asn Leu Ser Thr Leu Glu Val
130 135 140

Leu Thr Lys Ile Asp Asn Tyr Thr Leu Leu Asp Tyr Ser Leu Ile Ser
145 150 155 160

Ser Pro Glu Ile Thr Glu Asn Tyr Leu Asp Leu Asn Leu Lys Gly Val
165 170 175

Phe Tyr Pro Leu Glu Asn Leu Thr Asp Pro Pro Phe Ser Pro Val Pro	180	185	190
Phe Val Leu Pro Glu Arg Ser Asn Ser Met Leu Tyr Ile Gly Ile Ala	195	200	205
Glu Tyr Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Ser Phe Ala His Phe Thr Ala Gly Val	210	215	220
Phe Asn Leu Thr Leu Ser Thr Glu Glu Ile Ser Asn His Phe Val Gln	225	230	235
Asn Ser Gln Gly Leu Gly Asn Val Leu Ser Arg Ile Ala Glu Ile Tyr	245	250	255
Ile Leu Ser Gln Pro Phe Met Val Arg Ile Met Ala Thr Glu Pro Pro	260	265	270
Ile Ile Asn Leu Gln Pro Gly Asn Phe Thr Leu Asp Ile Pro Ala Ser	275	280	285
Ile Met Met Leu Thr Gln Pro Lys Asn Ser Thr Val Glu Thr Ile Val	290	295	300
Ser Met Asp Phe Val Ala Ser Thr Ser Val Gly Leu Val Ile Leu Gly	305	310	315
Gln Arg Leu Val Cys Ser Leu Ser Leu Asn Arg Phe Arg Leu Ala Leu	325	330	335
Pro Glu Ser Asn Arg Ser Asn Ile Glu Val Leu Arg Phe Glu Asn Ile	340	345	350
Leu Ser Ser Ile Leu His Phe Gly Val Leu Pro Leu Ala Asn Ala Lys	355	360	365
Leu Gln Gln Gly Phe Pro Leu Pro Asn Pro His Lys Phe Leu Phe Val	370	375	380
Asn Ser Asp Ile Glu Val Leu Glu Gly Phe Leu Leu Ile Ser Thr Asp	385	390	395
Leu Lys Tyr Glu Thr Ser Ser Lys Gln Gln Pro Ser Phe His Val Trp	405	410	415
Glu Gly Leu Asn Leu Ile Ser Arg Gln Trp Arg Gly Lys Ser Ala Pro	420	425	430

<210> 38
 <211> 483
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 38

Met Ala Arg Gly Pro Cys Asn Ala Pro Arg Trp Val Ser Leu Met Val
 1 5 10 15

Leu Val Ala Ile Gly Thr Ala Val Thr Ala Ala Val Asn Pro Gly Val
 20 25 30

Val Val Arg Ile Ser Gln Lys Gly Leu Asp Tyr Ala Ser Gln Gln Gly
 35 40 45

Thr Ala Ala Leu Gln Lys Glu Leu Lys Arg Ile Lys Ile Pro Asp Tyr
 50 55 60

Ser Asp Ser Phe Lys Ile Lys His Leu Gly Lys Gly His Tyr Ser Phe
 65 70 75 80

Tyr Ser Met Asp Ile Arg Glu Phe Gln Leu Pro Ser Ser Gln Ile Ser
 85 90 95

Met Val Pro Asn Val Gly Leu Lys Phe Ser Ile Ser Asn Ala Asn Ile
 100 105 110

Lys Ile Ser Gly Lys Trp Lys Ala Gln Lys Arg Phe Leu Lys Met Ser
 115 120 125

Gly Asn Phe Asp Leu Ser Ile Glu Gly Met Ser Ile Ser Ala Asp Leu
 130 135 140

Lys Leu Gly Ser Asn Pro Thr Ser Gly Lys Pro Thr Ile Thr Cys Ser
 145 150 155 160

Ser Cys Ser Ser His Ile Asn Ser Val His Val His Ile Ser Lys Ser
 165 170 175

Lys Val Gly Trp Leu Ile Gln Leu Phe His Lys Lys Ile Glu Ser Ala
 180 185 190

Leu Arg Asn Lys Met Asn Ser Gln Val Cys Glu Lys Val Thr Asn Ser
 195 200 205

Val Val Leu Gln Pro His Gln Asn Phe Leu Leu Phe Gly Ala Asp Val
 465 470 475 480

Val Tyr Lys

<210> 39
 <211> 481
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 39
 Met Gly Ala Leu Ala Arg Ala Leu Pro Ser Ile Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu
 1 5 10 15

Leu Thr Ser Thr Pro Glu Ala Leu Gly Ala Asn Pro Gly Leu Val Ala
 20 25 30

Arg Ile Thr Asp Lys Gly Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ala Gln Glu Gly Leu Leu
 35 40 45

Ala Leu Gln Ser Glu Leu Leu Arg Ile Thr Leu Pro Asp Phe Thr Gly
 50 55 60

Asp Leu Arg Ile Pro His Val Gly Arg Gly Arg Tyr Glu Phe His Ser
 65 70 75 80

Leu Asn Ile His Glu Phe Gln Leu Pro Ser Ser Gln Ile Ser Met Val
 85 90 95

Pro Asn Val Gly Leu Lys Phe Ser Ile Ser Asn Ala Asn Ile Lys Ile
 100 105 110

Ser Gly Lys Trp Lys Ala Gln Lys Arg Phe Leu Lys Met Ser Gly Asn
 115 120 125

Phe Asp Leu Ser Ile Glu Gly Met Ser Ile Ser Ala Asp Leu Lys Leu
 130 135 140

Gly Ser Asn Pro Thr Ser Gly Lys Pro Thr Ile Thr Cys Ser Ser Cys
 145 150 155 160

Ser Ser His Ile Asn Ser Val His Val His Ile Ser Lys Ser Lys Val
 165 170 175

Gly Trp Leu Ile Gln Leu Phe His Lys Lys Ile Glu Ser Ala Leu Arg

180	185	190
Asn Lys Met Asn Ser Gln Val Cys Glu Lys Val Thr Asn Ser Val Ser		
195	200	205
Ser Lys Leu Gln Pro Tyr Phe Gln Thr Leu Pro Val Met Thr Lys Ile		
210	215	220
Asp Ser Val Ala Gly Ile Asn Tyr Gly Leu Val Ala Pro Pro Ala Thr		
225	230	235
Thr Ala Glu Thr Leu Asp Val Gln Met Lys Gly Glu Phe Tyr Ser Glu		
	245	250
		255
Asn His His Asn Pro Pro Pro Phe Ala Pro Pro Val Met Glu Phe Pro		
	260	265
		270
Ala Ala His Asp Arg Met Val Tyr Leu Gly Leu Ser Asp Tyr Phe Phe		
	275	280
		285
Asn Thr Ala Gly Leu Val Tyr Gln Glu Ala Gly Val Leu Lys Met Thr		
	290	295
		300
Leu Arg Asp Asp Met Ile Pro Lys Glu Ser Lys Phe Arg Leu Thr Thr		
305	310	315
		320
Lys Phe Phe Gly Thr Phe Leu Pro Glu Val Ala Lys Lys Phe Pro Asn		
	325	330
		335
Met Lys Ile Gln Ile His Val Ser Ala Ser Thr Pro Pro His Leu Ser		
	340	345
		350
Val Gln Pro Thr Gly Leu Thr Phe Tyr Pro Ala Val Asp Val Gln Ala		
	355	360
		365
Leu Ala Val Leu Pro Asn Ser Ser Leu Ala Ser Leu Phe Leu Ile Gly		
	370	375
		380
Met His Thr Thr Gly Ser Met Glu Val Ser Ala Glu Ser Asn Arg Leu		
385	390	395
		400
Val Gly Glu Leu Lys Leu Asp Arg Leu Leu Leu Glu Leu Lys His Ser		
	405	410
		415
Asn Ile Gly Pro Phe Pro Val Glu Leu Leu Gln Asp Ile Met Asn Tyr		
	420	425
		430
Ile Val Pro Ile Leu Val Leu Pro Arg Val Asn Glu Lys Leu Gln Lys		

435	440	445
Gly Phe Pro Leu Pro Thr Pro Ala Arg Val Gln Leu Tyr Asn Val Val		
450	455	460
Leu Gln Pro His Gln Asn Phe Leu Leu Phe Gly Ala Asp Val Val Tyr		
465	470	475
		480
Lys		
<210> 40		
<211> 383		
<212> PRT		
<213> Caenorhabditis elegans		
<400> 40		
Met Arg Ile Ala His Ala Ser Ser Arg Gly Asn Ile Ser Ile Phe Ser		
1	5	10
		15
Val Phe Leu Ile Pro Leu Ile Ala Tyr Ile Leu Ile Leu Pro Gly Val		
	20	25
		30
Arg Arg Lys Arg Val Val Thr Thr Val Thr Tyr Val Leu Met Leu Ala		
	35	40
		45
Val Gly Gly Ala Leu Ile Ala Ser Leu Ile Tyr Pro Cys Trp Ala Ser		
	50	55
		60
Gly Ser Gln Met Ile Tyr Thr Gln Phe Arg Gly His Ser Asn Glu Arg		
	65	70
		75
		80
Ile Leu Ala Lys Ile Gly Val Glu Ile Gly Leu Gln Lys Val Asn Val		
	85	90
		95
Thr Leu Lys Phe Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Ser Asn Asp Val Leu Pro Gly		
	100	105
		110
Ser Asp Met Thr Glu Leu Tyr Tyr Asn Glu Gly Phe Asp Ile Ser Gly		
	115	120
		125
Ile Ser Ser Met Ala Glu Ala Leu His His Gly Leu Glu Asn Gly Leu		
	130	135
		140
Pro Tyr Pro Met Leu Ser Val Leu Glu Tyr Phe Ser Leu Asn Gln Asp		
	145	150
		155
		160

Ser Phe Asp Trp Gly Arg His Tyr Arg Val Ala Gly His Tyr Thr His
165 170 175

Ala Ala Ile Trp Phe Ala Phe Ala Cys Trp Cys Leu Ser Val Val Leu
180 185 190

Met Leu Phe Leu Pro His Asn Ala Tyr Lys Ser Ile Leu Ala Thr Gly
195 200 205

Ile Ser Cys Leu Ile Ala Cys Leu Val Tyr Leu Leu Leu Ser Pro Cys
210 215 220

Glu Leu Arg Ile Ala Phe Thr Gly Glu Asn Phe Glu Arg Val Asp Leu
225 230 235 240

Thr Ala Thr Phe Ser Phe Cys Phe Tyr Leu Ile Phe Ala Ile Gly Ile
245 250 255

Leu Cys Val Leu Cys Gly Leu Gly Leu Gly Ile Cys Glu His Trp Arg
260 265 270

Ile Tyr Thr Leu Ser Thr Phe Leu Asp Ala Ser Leu Asp Glu His Val
275 280 285

Gly Pro Lys Trp Lys Lys Leu Pro Thr Gly Gly Pro Ala Leu Gln Gly
290 295 300

Val Gln Ile Gly Ala Tyr Gly Thr Asn Thr Thr Asn Ser Ser Arg Asp
305 310 315 320

Lys Asn Asp Ile Ser Ser Asp Lys Thr Ala Gly Ser Ser Gly Phe Gln
325 330 335

Ser Arg Thr Ser Thr Cys Gln Ser Ser Ala Ser Ser Ala Ser Leu Arg
340 345 350

Ser Gln Ser Ser Ile Glu Thr Val His Asp Glu Ala Glu Leu Glu Arg
355 360 365

Thr His Val His Phe Leu Gln Glu Pro Cys Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr
370 375 380

<210> 41

<211> 399

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 41

Met	Lys	Met	Arg	Phe	Leu	Gly	Leu	Val	Val	Cys	Leu	Val	Leu	Trp	Pro	1	5	10	15
Leu	His	Ser	Glu	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Lys	Leu	Thr	Ala	Val	Asp	Pro	Glu	20	25	30	
Thr	Asn	Met	Asn	Val	Ser	Glu	Ile	Ile	Ser	Tyr	Trp	Gly	Phe	Pro	Ser	35	40	45	
Glu	Glu	Tyr	Leu	Val	Glu	Thr	Glu	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Cys	Leu	Asn	50	55	60	
Arg	Ile	Pro	His	Gly	Arg	Lys	Asn	His	Ser	Asp	Lys	Gly	Pro	Lys	Pro	65	70	75	80
Val	Val	Phe	Leu	Gln	His	Gly	Leu	Leu	Ala	Asp	Ser	Ser	Asn	Trp	Val	85	90	95	
Thr	Asn	Leu	Ala	Asn	Ser	Ser	Leu	Gly	Phe	Ile	Leu	Ala	Asp	Ala	Gly	100	105	110	
Phe	Asp	Val	Trp	Met	Gly	Asn	Ser	Arg	Gly	Asn	Thr	Trp	Ser	Arg	Lys	115	120	125	
His	Lys	Thr	Leu	Ser	Val	Ser	Gln	Asp	Glu	Phe	Trp	Ala	Phe	Ser	Tyr	130	135	140	
Asp	Glu	Met	Ala	Lys	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ile	Asn	Phe	Ile	Leu	145	150	155	160
Asn	Lys	Thr	Gly	Gln	Glu	Gln	Val	Tyr	Tyr	Val	Gly	His	Ser	Gln	Gly	165	170	175	
Thr	Thr	Ile	Gly	Phe	Ile	Ala	Phe	Ser	Gln	Ile	Pro	Glu	Leu	Ala	Lys	180	185	190	
Arg	Ile	Lys	Met	Phe	Phe	Ala	Leu	Gly	Pro	Val	Ala	Ser	Val	Ala	Phe	195	200	205	
Cys	Thr	Ser	Pro	Met	Ala	Lys	Leu	Gly	Arg	Leu	Pro	Asp	His	Leu	Ile	210	215	220	
Lys	Asp	Leu	Phe	Gly	Asp	Lys	Glu	Phe	Leu	Pro	Gln	Ser	Ala	Phe	Leu	225	230	235	240
Lys	Trp	Leu	Gly	Thr	His	Val	Cys	Thr	His	Val	Ile	Leu	Lys	Glu	Leu	245	250	255	

Cys Gly Asn Leu Cys Phe Leu Leu Cys Gly Phe Asn Glu Arg Asn Leu
 260 265 270

Asn Met Ser Arg Val Asp Val Tyr Thr Thr His Ser Pro Ala Gly Thr
 275 280 285

Ser Val Gln Asn Met Leu His Trp Ser Gln Ala Val Lys Phe Gln Lys
 290 295 300

Phe Gln Ala Phe Asp Trp Gly Ser Ser Ala Lys Asn Tyr Phe His Tyr
 305 310 315 320

Asn Gln Ser Tyr Pro Pro Thr Tyr Asn Val Lys Asp Met Leu Val Pro
 325 330 335

Thr Ala Val Trp Ser Gly Gly His Asp Trp Leu Ala Asp Val Tyr Asp
 340 345 350

Val Asn Ile Leu Leu Thr Gln Ile Thr Asn Leu Val Phe His Glu Ser
 355 360 365

Ile Pro Glu Trp Glu His Leu Asp Phe Ile Trp Gly Leu Asp Ala Pro
 370 375 380

Trp Arg Leu Tyr Asn Lys Ile Ile Asn Leu Met Arg Lys Tyr Gln
 385 390 395

<210> 42

<211> 19

<212> PRT

<213> Mus sp.

<400> 42

Met Ala Pro Pro Ala Ala Arg Leu Ala Leu Leu Ser Ala Ala Ala Leu
 1 5 10 15

Thr Leu Ala

<210> 43

<211> 451

<212> PRT

<213> Mus sp.

<400> 43

Ala	Arg	Pro	Ala	Pro	Gly	Pro	Arg	Ser	Gly	Pro	Glu	Cys	Phe	Thr	Ala	1	5	10	15
Asn	Gly	Ala	Asp	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Thr	Gln	Ser	Trp	Thr	Ala	Leu	Gln	Gly	20	25	30	
Gly	Lys	Pro	Cys	Leu	Phe	Trp	Asn	Glu	Thr	Phe	Gln	His	Pro	Tyr	Asn	35	40	45	
Thr	Leu	Lys	Tyr	Pro	Asn	Gly	Glu	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Glu	His	Asn	Tyr	50	55	60	
Cys	Arg	Asn	Pro	Asp	Gly	Asp	Val	Ser	Pro	Trp	Cys	Tyr	Val	Ala	Glu	65	70	75	80
His	Glu	Asp	Gly	Val	Tyr	Trp	Lys	Tyr	Cys	Glu	Ile	Pro	Ala	Cys	Gln	85	90	95	
Met	Pro	Gly	Asn	Leu	Gly	Cys	Tyr	Lys	Asp	His	Gly	Asn	Pro	Pro	Pro	100	105	110	
Leu	Thr	Gly	Thr	Ser	Lys	Thr	Ser	Asn	Lys	Leu	Thr	Ile	Gln	Thr	Cys	115	120	125	
Ile	Ser	Phe	Cys	Arg	Ser	Gln	Arg	Phe	Lys	Phe	Ala	Gly	Met	Glu	Ser	130	135	140	
Gly	Tyr	Ala	Cys	Phe	Cys	Gly	Asn	Asn	Pro	Asp	Tyr	Trp	Lys	His	Gly	145	150	155	160
Glu	Ala	Ala	Ser	Thr	Glu	Cys	Asn	Ser	Val	Cys	Phe	Gly	Asp	His	Thr	165	170	175	
Gln	Pro	Cys	Gly	Gly	Asp	Gly	Arg	Ile	Ile	Leu	Phe	Asp	Thr	Leu	Val	180	185	190	
Gly	Ala	Cys	Gly	Gly	Asn	Tyr	Ser	Ala	Met	Ala	Ala	Val	Val	Tyr	Ser	195	200	205	
Pro	Asp	Phe	Pro	Asp	Thr	Tyr	Ala	Thr	Gly	Arg	Val	Cys	Tyr	Trp	Thr	210	215	220	
Ile	Arg	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	Arg	Ile	His	Phe	Asn	Phe	Thr	Leu	Phe	225	230	235	240
Asp	Ile	Arg	Asp	Ser	Ala	Asp	Met	Val	Glu	Leu	Leu	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Thr	245	250	255	

004250" E908250

His Arg Val Leu Val Arg Leu Ser Gly Arg Ser Arg Pro Pro Leu Ser
260 265 270

Phe Asn Val Ser Leu Asp Phe Val Ile Leu Tyr Phe Phe Ser Asp Arg
275 280 285

Ile Asn Gln Ala Gln Gly Phe Ala Val Leu Tyr Gln Ala Thr Lys Glu
290 295 300

Glu Pro Pro Gln Glu Arg Pro Ala Val Asn Gln Thr Leu Ala Glu Val
305 310 315 320

Ile Thr Glu Gln Ala Asn Leu Ser Val Ser Ala Ala His Ser Ser Lys
325 330 335

Val Leu Tyr Val Ile Thr Pro Ser Pro Ser His Pro Pro Gln Thr Ala
340 345 350

Gln Val Ala Ile Pro Gly His Arg Gln Leu Gly Pro Thr Ala Thr Glu
355 360 365

Trp Lys Asp Gly Leu Cys Thr Ala Trp Arg Pro Ser Ser Ser Ser Gln
370 375 380

Ser Gln Gln Leu Ser Gln Arg Phe Phe Cys Met Ser His Leu Asn Leu
385 390 395 400

Ile Glu Ser Leu His Gln Glu Thr Leu Gly Thr Val Val Ser Leu Gly
405 410 415

Leu Leu Glu Ile Ser Gly Pro Phe Ser Met Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln Ser
420 425 430

Pro Ser Leu Arg Arg Ser Ser Arg Val Arg Val Asn Lys Met Thr Ala
435 440 445

Ile Pro Ser
450

<210> 44
<211> 150
<212> PRT
<213> Mus sp.

<400> 44
Lys Lys His Cys Trp Tyr Phe Glu Gly Leu Tyr Pro Thr Tyr Tyr Ile
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Cys Arg Ser Tyr Glu Asp Cys Cys Gly Ser Arg Cys Cys Val Arg Ala
20 25 30

Leu Ser Ile Gln Arg Leu Trp Tyr Phe Trp Phe Leu Leu Met Met Gly
35 40 45

Val Leu Phe Cys Cys Gly Ala Gly Phe Phe Ile Arg Arg Arg Met Tyr
50 55 60

Pro Pro Pro Leu Ile Glu Glu Pro Thr Phe Asn Val Ser Tyr Thr Arg
65 70 75 80

Gln Pro Pro Asn Pro Ala Pro Gly Ala Gln Gln Met Gly Pro Pro Tyr
85 90 95

Tyr Thr Asp Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Met Asn Pro Val Gly Asn Thr Met
100 105 110

Ala Met Ala Phe Gln Val Gln Pro Asn Ser Pro His Gly Gly Thr Thr
115 120 125

Tyr Pro Pro Pro Pro Ser Tyr Cys Asn Thr Pro Pro Pro Pro Tyr Glu
130 135 140

Gln Val Val Lys Asp Lys
145 150

<210> 45
<211> 2044
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 45
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ggaccatgtt ggaaaccttg tcaagacagt ggattgtctc acacagaatg gaaatgtggc 180
ttctgattct ggtggcgtat atgttccaga gaaatgtgaa ttcagtacat atgccaacta 240
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cctgtgagga atatgaagtc gcaactgaag atgggtatat cctttctgtt aacaggattc 360
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tttgtggcca ggtgattctt gatcagatff gtagtaatat catgttactt ctgggtggat 960
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<210> 46

<211> 1269

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 46

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gtggaccagc aagcattcat gaattattag gaaatcatcc aacatcaagg ctatccctgt 180
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<210> 47
 <211> 423
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 47
 Met Leu Glu Thr Leu Ser Arg Gln Trp Ile Val Ser His Arg Met Glu
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 Met Trp Leu Leu Ile Leu Val Ala Tyr Met Phe Gln Arg Asn Val Asn
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 Ser Val His Met Pro Thr Lys Ala Val Asp Pro Glu Ala Phe Met Asn
 35 40 45
 Ile Ser Glu Ile Ile Gln His Gln Gly Tyr Pro Cys Glu Glu Tyr Glu
 50 55 60
 Val Ala Thr Glu Asp Gly Tyr Ile Leu Ser Val Asn Arg Ile Pro Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Leu Val Gln Pro Lys Lys Thr Gly Ser Arg Pro Val Val Leu Leu
 85 90 95
 Gln His Gly Leu Val Gly Gly Ala Ser Asn Trp Ile Ser Asn Leu Pro
 100 105 110
 Asn Asn Ser Leu Gly Phe Ile Leu Ala Asp Ala Gly Phe Asp Val Trp
 115 120 125
 Met Gly Asn Ser Arg Gly Asn Ala Trp Ser Arg Lys His Lys Thr Leu
 130 135 140
 Ser Ile Asp Gln Asp Glu Phe Trp Ala Phe Ser Tyr Asp Glu Met Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Arg Phe Asp Leu Pro Ala Val Ile Asn Phe Ile Leu Gln Lys Thr Gly
 165 170 175
 Gln Glu Lys Ile Tyr Tyr Val Gly Tyr Ser Gln Gly Thr Thr Met Gly
 180 185 190

Phe Ile Ala Phe Ser Thr Met Pro Glu Leu Ala Gln Lys Ile Lys Met
195 200 205

Tyr Phe Ala Leu Ala Pro Ile Ala Thr Val Lys His Ala Lys Ser Pro
210 215 220

Gly Thr Lys Phe Leu Leu Leu Pro Asp Met Met Ile Lys Gly Leu Phe
225 230 235 240

Gly Lys Lys Glu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Thr Arg Phe Leu Arg Gln Leu Val
245 250 255

Ile Tyr Leu Cys Gly Gln Val Ile Leu Asp Gln Ile Cys Ser Asn Ile
260 265 270

Met Leu Leu Leu Gly Gly Phe Asn Thr Asn Asn Met Asn Met Ser Arg
275 280 285

Ala Ser Val Tyr Ala Ala His Thr Leu Ala Gly Thr Ser Val Gln Asn
290 295 300

Ile Leu His Trp Ser Gln Ala Val Asn Ser Gly Glu Leu Arg Ala Phe
305 310 315 320

Asp Trp Gly Ser Glu Thr Lys Asn Leu Glu Lys Cys Asn Gln Pro Thr
325 330 335

Pro Val Arg Tyr Arg Val Arg Asp Met Thr Val Pro Thr Ala Met Trp
340 345 350

Thr Gly Gly Gln Asp Trp Leu Ser Asn Pro Glu Asp Val Lys Met Leu
355 360 365

Leu Ser Glu Val Thr Asn Leu Ile Tyr His Lys Asn Ile Pro Glu Trp
370 375 380

Ala His Val Asp Phe Ile Trp Gly Leu Asp Ala Pro His Arg Met Tyr
385 390 395 400

Asn Glu Ile Ile His Leu Met Gln Gln Glu Glu Thr Asn Leu Ser Gln
405 410 415

Gly Arg Cys Glu Ala Val Leu
420

<210> 48

<211> 33

<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 48

Met Leu Glu Thr Leu Ser Arg Gln Trp Ile Val Ser His Arg Met Glu
1 5 10 15

Met Trp Leu Leu Ile Leu Val Ala Tyr Met Phe Gln Arg Asn Val Asn
20 25 30

Ser

<210> 49
<211> 390
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 49

Val His Met Pro Thr Lys Ala Val Asp Pro Glu Ala Phe Met Asn Ile
1 5 10 15

Ser Glu Ile Ile Gln His Gln Gly Tyr Pro Cys Glu Glu Tyr Glu Val
20 25 30

Ala Thr Glu Asp Gly Tyr Ile Leu Ser Val Asn Arg Ile Pro Arg Gly
35 40 45

Leu Val Gln Pro Lys Lys Thr Gly Ser Arg Pro Val Val Leu Leu Gln
50 55 60

His Gly Leu Val Gly Gly Ala Ser Asn Trp Ile Ser Asn Leu Pro Asn
65 70 75 80

Asn Ser Leu Gly Phe Ile Leu Ala Asp Ala Gly Phe Asp Val Trp Met
85 90 95

Gly Asn Ser Arg Gly Asn Ala Trp Ser Arg Lys His Lys Thr Leu Ser
100 105 110

Ile Asp Gln Asp Glu Phe Trp Ala Phe Ser Tyr Asp Glu Met Ala Arg
115 120 125

Phe Asp Leu Pro Ala Val Ile Asn Phe Ile Leu Gln Lys Thr Gly Gln
130 135 140

Glu Lys Ile Tyr Tyr Val Gly Tyr Ser Gln Gly Thr Thr Met Gly Phe

145		150		155		160
Ile Ala Phe Ser Thr Met Pro Glu Leu Ala Gln Lys Ile Lys Met Tyr						
	165			170		175
Phe Ala Leu Ala Pro Ile Ala Thr Val Lys His Ala Lys Ser Pro Gly						
	180			185		190
Thr Lys Phe Leu Leu Leu Pro Asp Met Met Ile Lys Gly Leu Phe Gly						
	195			200		205
Lys Lys Glu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Thr Arg Phe Leu Arg Gln Leu Val Ile						
	210			215		220
Tyr Leu Cys Gly Gln Val Ile Leu Asp Gln Ile Cys Ser Asn Ile Met						
	225			230		235
						240
Leu Leu Leu Gly Gly Phe Asn Thr Asn Asn Met Asn Met Ser Arg Ala						
				245		250
						255
Ser Val Tyr Ala Ala His Thr Leu Ala Gly Thr Ser Val Gln Asn Ile						
	260			265		270
Leu His Trp Ser Gln Ala Val Asn Ser Gly Glu Leu Arg Ala Phe Asp						
	275			280		285
Trp Gly Ser Glu Thr Lys Asn Leu Glu Lys Cys Asn Gln Pro Thr Pro						
	290			295		300
Val Arg Tyr Arg Val Arg Asp Met Thr Val Pro Thr Ala Met Trp Thr						
	305			310		315
						320
Gly Gly Gln Asp Trp Leu Ser Asn Pro Glu Asp Val Lys Met Leu Leu						
				325		330
						335
Ser Glu Val Thr Asn Leu Ile Tyr His Lys Asn Ile Pro Glu Trp Ala						
	340			345		350
His Val Asp Phe Ile Trp Gly Leu Asp Ala Pro His Arg Met Tyr Asn						
	355			360		365
Glu Ile Ile His Leu Met Gln Gln Glu Glu Thr Asn Leu Ser Gln Gly						
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Arg Cys Glu Ala Val Leu						
	385			390		

<210> 50
 <211> 221
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 50

Val His Met Pro Thr Lys Ala Val Asp Pro Glu Ala Phe Met Asn Ile
 1 5 10 15

Ser Glu Ile Ile Gln His Gln Gly Tyr Pro Cys Glu Glu Tyr Glu Val
 20 25 30

Ala Thr Glu Asp Gly Tyr Ile Leu Ser Val Asn Arg Ile Pro Arg Gly
 35 40 45

Leu Val Gln Pro Lys Lys Thr Gly Ser Arg Pro Val Val Leu Leu Gln
 50 55 60

His Gly Leu Val Gly Gly Ala Ser Asn Trp Ile Ser Asn Leu Pro Asn
 65 70 75 80

Asn Ser Leu Gly Phe Ile Leu Ala Asp Ala Gly Phe Asp Val Trp Met
 85 90 95

Gly Asn Ser Arg Gly Asn Ala Trp Ser Arg Lys His Lys Thr Leu Ser
 100 105 110

Ile Asp Gln Asp Glu Phe Trp Ala Phe Ser Tyr Asp Glu Met Ala Arg
 115 120 125

Phe Asp Leu Pro Ala Val Ile Asn Phe Ile Leu Gln Lys Thr Gly Gln
 130 135 140

Glu Lys Ile Tyr Tyr Val Gly Tyr Ser Gln Gly Thr Thr Met Gly Phe
 145 150 155 160

Ile Ala Phe Ser Thr Met Pro Glu Leu Ala Gln Lys Ile Lys Met Tyr
 165 170 175

Phe Ala Leu Ala Pro Ile Ala Thr Val Lys His Ala Lys Ser Pro Gly
 180 185 190

Thr Lys Phe Leu Leu Leu Pro Asp Met Met Ile Lys Gly Leu Phe Gly
 195 200 205

Lys Lys Glu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Thr Arg Phe Leu Arg Gln
 210 215 220

<210> 51
 <211> 25
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 51
 Leu Val Ile Tyr Leu Cys Gly Gln Val Ile Leu Asp Gln Ile Cys Ser
 1 5 10 15

Asn Ile Met Leu Leu Leu Gly Gly Phe
 20 25

<210> 52
 <211> 144
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 52
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 1 5 10 15

Thr Leu Ala Gly Thr Ser Val Gln Asn Ile Leu His Trp Ser Gln Ala
 20 25 30

Val Asn Ser Gly Glu Leu Arg Ala Phe Asp Trp Gly Ser Glu Thr Lys
 35 40 45

Asn Leu Glu Lys Cys Asn Gln Pro Thr Pro Val Arg Tyr Arg Val Arg
 50 55 60

Asp Met Thr Val Pro Thr Ala Met Trp Thr Gly Gly Gln Asp Trp Leu
 65 70 75 80

Ser Asn Pro Glu Asp Val Lys Met Leu Leu Ser Glu Val Thr Asn Leu
 85 90 95

Ile Tyr His Lys Asn Ile Pro Glu Trp Ala His Val Asp Phe Ile Trp
 100 105 110

Gly Leu Asp Ala Pro His Arg Met Tyr Asn Glu Ile Ile His Leu Met
 115 120 125

Gln Gln Glu Glu Thr Asn Leu Ser Gln Gly Arg Cys Glu Ala Val Leu
 130 135 140

<210> 53
 <211> 2133
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 53
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 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 55
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 35 40 45
 Thr Arg Leu Phe Trp Leu Leu Arg Val Val Thr Ser Leu Phe Ile Gly
 50 55 60
 Ala Ala Ile Leu Ala Val Asn Phe Ser Ser Glu Trp Ser Val Gly Gln
 65 70 75 80
 Val Ser Thr Asn Thr Ser Tyr Lys Ala Phe Ser Ser Glu Trp Ile Ser
 85 90 95

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Pro	Arg	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Met	Ala	Asp	Ser	Pro	Lys	Ser	Gln	Asp	Ile	Pro	
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 <213> Homo sapiens

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<210> 57
 <211> 112
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 57
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 35 40 45

 Gln Leu Asn Glu Thr Ile Asn Tyr Asn Glu Glu Phe Thr Trp Arg Leu
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 Gly Glu Asn Tyr Ala Glu Glu Cys Ala Lys Ala Leu Glu Lys Gly Leu
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<210> 58
 <211> 22

<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

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<210> 59
<211> 19
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

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<211> 20
<212> PRT
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<211> 22
<212> PRT
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<210> 62
<211> 17
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<213> Homo sapiens

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<210> 65
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<210> 66
 <211> 72
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 66
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Pro Lys Asp Pro Asp Cys Ala Leu
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<210> 67
 <211> 4928
 <212> DNA
 <213> Mus sp.

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<210> 68
 <211> 1410
 <212> DNA
 <213> Mus sp.

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<400> 68
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<210> 69
 <211> 470
 <212> PRT
 <213> Mus sp.

<400> 69

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Leu Gln Gly Gly Lys Pro Cys Leu Phe Trp Asn Glu Thr Phe Gln His
 50 55 60

Pro Tyr Asn Thr Leu Lys Tyr Pro Asn Gly Glu Gly Gly Leu Gly Glu
 65 70 75 80

His Asn Tyr Cys Arg Asn Pro Asp Gly Asp Val Ser Pro Trp Cys Tyr
 85 90 95

Val Ala Glu His Glu Asp Gly Val Tyr Trp Lys Tyr Cys Glu Ile Pro
 100 105 110

Ala Cys Gln Met Pro Gly Asn Leu Gly Cys Tyr Lys Asp His Gly Asn
 115 120 125

Pro Pro Pro Leu Thr Gly Thr Ser Lys Thr Ser Asn Lys Leu Thr Ile
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Gln Thr Cys Ile Ser Phe Cys Arg Ser Gln Arg Phe Lys Phe Ala Gly
 145 150 155 160

Met Glu Ser Gly Tyr Ala Cys Phe Cys Gly Asn Asn Pro Asp Tyr Trp
 165 170 175

Lys His Gly Glu Ala Ala Ser Thr Glu Cys Asn Ser Val Cys Phe Gly
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Asp His Thr Gln Pro Cys Gly Gly Asp Gly Arg Ile Ile Leu Phe Asp
 195 200 205

Thr Leu Val Gly Ala Cys Gly Gly Asn Tyr Ser Ala Met Ala Ala Val
 210 215 220

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			405						410					415		
Leu	Asn	Leu	Ile	Glu	Ser	Leu	His	Gln	Glu	Thr	Leu	Gly	Thr	Val	Val	
			420					425					430			
Ser	Leu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Glu	Ile	Ser	Gly	Pro	Phe	Ser	Met	Asn	Leu	Pro	
		435					440					445				
Leu	Gln	Ser	Pro	Ser	Leu	Arg	Arg	Ser	Ser	Arg	Val	Arg	Val	Asn	Lys	
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Met	Thr	Ala	Ile	Pro	Ser											
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<210> 70
 <211> 760
 <212> PRT
 <213> Mus sp.

<400> 70

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Thr Gly Gly Gln Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Val Lys Tyr His Ala Gly Asp
 35 40 45

Gly His Arg Ala Leu Ser Phe Phe Gln Gln Lys Gly Leu Arg Asp Phe
 50 55 60

Asp Thr Leu Leu Leu Ser Asp Asp Gly Asn Thr Leu Tyr Val Gly Ala
 65 70 75 80

Arg Glu Thr Val Leu Ala Leu Asn Ile Gln Asn Pro Gly Ile Pro Arg
 85 90 95

Leu Lys Asn Met Ile Pro Trp Pro Ala Ser Glu Arg Lys Lys Thr Glu
 100 105 110

Cys Ala Phe Lys Lys Lys Ser Asn Glu Thr Gln Cys Phe Asn Phe Ile
 115 120 125

Arg Val Leu Val Ser Tyr Asn Ala Thr His Leu Tyr Ala Cys Gly Thr
 130 135 140

Phe Ala Phe Ser Pro Ala Cys Thr Phe Ile Glu Leu Gln Asp Ser Leu
 145 150 155 160

Leu Leu Pro Ile Leu Ile Asp Lys Val Met Asp Gly Lys Gly Gln Ser
 165 170 175

Pro Leu Thr Leu Phe Thr Ser Thr Gln Ala Val Leu Val Asp Gly Met
 180 185 190

Leu Tyr Ser Gly Thr Met Asn Asn Phe Leu Gly Ser Glu Pro Ile Leu
 195 200 205

Met Arg Thr Leu Gly Ser His Pro Val Leu Lys Thr Asp Ile Phe Leu

465		470		475		480
Val Phe Ala Gly Phe Ser Gly Gly Ile Trp Arg Val Pro Arg Ala Asn						
	485			490		495
Cys Ser Val Tyr Glu Ser Cys Val Asp Cys Val Leu Ala Arg Asp Pro						
	500			505		510
His Cys Ala Trp Asp Pro Glu Ser Arg Leu Cys Ser Leu Leu Ser Gly						
	515			520		525
Ser Thr Lys Pro Trp Lys Gln Asp Met Glu Arg Gly Asn Pro Glu Trp						
	530			535		540
Val Cys Thr Arg Gly Pro Met Ala Arg Ser Pro Arg Arg Gln Ser Pro						
545		550		555		560
Pro Gln Leu Ile Lys Glu Val Leu Thr Val Pro Asn Ser Ile Leu Glu						
	565			570		575
Leu Arg Cys Pro His Leu Ser Ala Leu Ala Ser Tyr His Trp Ser His						
	580			585		590
Gly Arg Ala Lys Ile Ser Glu Ala Ser Ala Thr Val Tyr Asn Gly Ser						
	595			600		605
Leu Leu Leu Leu Pro Gln Asp Gly Val Gly Gly Leu Tyr Gln Cys Val						
	610			615		620
Ala Thr Glu Asn Gly Tyr Ser Tyr Pro Val Val Ser Tyr Trp Val Asp						
625		630		635		640
Ser Gln Asp Gln Pro Leu Ala Leu Asp Pro Glu Leu Ala Gly Val Pro						
	645			650		655
Arg Glu Arg Val Gln Val Pro Leu Thr Arg Val Gly Gly Gly Ala Ser						
	660			665		670
Met Ala Ala Gln Arg Ser Tyr Trp Pro His Phe Leu Ile Val Thr Val						
	675			680		685
Leu Leu Ala Ile Val Leu Leu Gly Val Leu Thr Leu Leu Leu Ala Ser						
	690			695		700
Pro Leu Gly Ala Leu Arg Ala Arg Gly Lys Val Gln Gly Cys Gly Met						
705		710		715		720
Leu Pro Pro Arg Glu Lys Ala Pro Leu Ser Arg Asp Gln His Leu Gln						

725

730

735

Pro Ser Lys Asp His Arg Thr Ser Ala Ser Asp Val Asp Ala Asp Asn
740 745 750

Asn His Leu Gly Ala Glu Val Ala
755 760

<210> 71
<211> 3046
<212> DNA
<213> Mus sp.

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<210> 72
 <211> 2915
 <212> DNA
 <213> Mus sp.

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<400> 72
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aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaagggcg gccgc 2915

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<210> 73
 <211> 516
 <212> DNA
 <213> Mus sp.

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<400> 73
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accaggcagc caccaaatcc tgctccagga gcacagcaaa tgggaccgcc atattacacc 360
gacctggag gaccgggat gaatcctgtt ggcaatacca tggctatggc tttccaggtc 420
cagcccaatt cacctcacgg aggcaaac taccacccc ctcttccta ctgcaacacg 480
cctccacccc cctatgaaca ggtggtgaag gacaag 516

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<210> 74
 <211> 172

<212> PRT

<213> Mus sp.

<400> 74

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Val Glu Cys Thr Glu Ala Lys Lys His Cys Trp Tyr Phe Glu Gly Leu
20 25 30

Tyr Pro Thr Tyr Tyr Ile Cys Arg Ser Tyr Glu Asp Cys Cys Gly Ser
35 40 45

Arg Cys Cys Val Arg Ala Leu Ser Ile Gln Arg Leu Trp Tyr Phe Trp
50 55 60

Phe Leu Leu Met Met Gly Val Leu Phe Cys Cys Gly Ala Gly Phe Phe
65 70 75 80

Ile Arg Arg Arg Met Tyr Pro Pro Pro Leu Ile Glu Glu Pro Thr Phe
85 90 95

Asn Val Ser Tyr Thr Arg Gln Pro Pro Asn Pro Ala Pro Gly Ala Gln
100 105 110

Gln Met Gly Pro Pro Tyr Tyr Thr Asp Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Met Asn
115 120 125

Pro Val Gly Asn Thr Met Ala Met Ala Phe Gln Val Gln Pro Asn Ser
130 135 140

Pro His Gly Gly Thr Thr Tyr Pro Pro Pro Pro Ser Tyr Cys Asn Thr
145 150 155 160

Pro Pro Pro Pro Tyr Glu Gln Val Val Lys Asp Lys
165 170

<210> 75

<211> 398

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 75

Met Trp Leu Leu Leu Thr Met Ala Ser Leu Ile Ser Val Leu Gly Thr
1 5 10 15

Thr His Gly Leu Phe Gly Lys Leu His Pro Gly Ser Pro Glu Val Thr

004250" E9082560

004250"05400
09578063"05400

20	25	30
Met Asn Ile Ser Gln Met Ile Thr Tyr Trp Gly Tyr Pro Asn Glu Glu		
35	40	45
Tyr Glu Val Val Thr Glu Asp Gly Tyr Ile Leu Glu Val Asn Arg Ile		
50	55	60
Pro Tyr Gly Lys Lys Asn Ser Gly Asn Thr Gly Gln Arg Pro Val Val		
65	70	75
Phe Leu Gln His Gly Leu Leu Ala Ser Ala Thr Asn Trp Ile Ser Asn		
85	90	95
Leu Pro Asn Asn Ser Leu Ala Phe Ile Leu Ala Asp Ala Gly Tyr Asp		
100	105	110
Val Trp Leu Gly Asn Ser Arg Gly Asn Thr Trp Ala Arg Arg Asn Leu		
115	120	125
Tyr Tyr Ser Pro Asp Ser Val Glu Phe Trp Ala Phe Ser Phe Asp Glu		
130	135	140
Met Ala Lys Tyr Asp Leu Pro Ala Thr Ile Asp Phe Ile Val Lys Lys		
145	150	155
Thr Gly Gln Lys Gln Leu His Tyr Val Gly His Ser Gln Gly Thr Thr		
165	170	175
Ile Gly Phe Ile Ala Phe Ser Thr Asn Pro Ser Leu Ala Lys Arg Ile		
180	185	190
Lys Thr Phe Tyr Ala Leu Ala Pro Val Ala Thr Val Lys Tyr Thr Lys		
195	200	205
Ser Leu Ile Asn Lys Leu Arg Phe Val Pro Gln Ser Leu Phe Lys Phe		
210	215	220
Ile Phe Gly Asp Lys Ile Phe Tyr Pro His Asn Phe Phe Asp Gln Phe		
225	230	235
Leu Ala Thr Glu Val Cys Ser Arg Glu Met Leu Asn Leu Leu Cys Ser		
245	250	255
Asn Ala Leu Phe Ile Ile Cys Gly Phe Asp Ser Lys Asn Phe Asn Thr		
260	265	270
Ser Arg Leu Asp Val Tyr Leu Ser His Asn Pro Ala Gly Thr Ser Val		

004250" E9082560

275		280		285
Gln Asn Met Phe His Trp Thr Gln Ala Val Lys Ser Gly Lys Phe Gln				
290		295		300
Ala Tyr Asp Trp Gly Ser Pro Val Gln Asn Arg Met His Tyr Asp Gln				
305		310		320
Ser Gln Pro Pro Tyr Tyr Asn Val Thr Ala Met Asn Val Pro Ile Ala				
	325		330	335
Val Trp Asn Gly Gly Lys Asp Leu Leu Ala Asp Pro Gln Asp Val Gly				
	340		345	350
Leu Leu Leu Pro Lys Leu Pro Asn Leu Ile Tyr His Lys Glu Ile Pro				
	355		360	365
Phe Tyr Asn His Leu Asp Phe Ile Trp Ala Met Asp Ala Pro Gln Glu				
	370		375	380
Val Tyr Asn Asp Ile Val Ser Met Ile Ser Glu Asp Lys Lys				
385		390		395
<210> 76				
<211> 760				
<212> PRT				
<213> Mus sp.				
<400> 76				
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	20		25	30
Thr Gly Gly Gln Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Val Lys Tyr His Ala Gly Asp				
	35		40	45
Gly His Arg Ala Leu Ser Phe Phe Gln Gln Lys Gly Leu Arg Asp Phe				
	50		55	60
Asp Thr Leu Leu Leu Ser Asp Asp Gly Asn Thr Leu Tyr Val Gly Ala				
	65		70	75
				80
Arg Glu Thr Val Leu Ala Leu Asn Ile Gln Asn Pro Gly Ile Pro Arg				
	85		90	95

Lys Tyr Lys Glu Leu Asn Lys Glu Thr Ser Arg Trp Thr Thr Tyr Arg
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 Gly Ser Glu Val Ser Pro Arg Pro Gly Ser Cys Ser Met Gly Pro Ser
 370 375 380
 Ser Asp Lys Ala Leu Thr Phe Met Lys Asp His Phe Leu Met Asp Glu
 385 390 395 400
 His Val Val Gly Thr Pro Leu Leu Val Lys Ser Gly Val Glu Tyr Thr
 405 410 415
 Arg Leu Ala Val Glu Ser Ala Arg Gly Leu Asp Gly Ser Ser His Val
 420 425 430
 Val Met Tyr Leu Gly Thr Ser Thr Gly Pro Leu His Lys Ala Val Val
 435 440 445
 Pro Gln Asp Ser Ser Ala Tyr Leu Val Glu Glu Ile Gln Leu Ser Pro
 450 455 460
 Asp Ser Glu Pro Val Arg Asn Leu Gln Leu Ala Pro Ala Gln Gly Ala
 465 470 475 480
 Val Phe Ala Gly Phe Ser Gly Gly Ile Trp Arg Val Pro Arg Ala Asn
 485 490 495
 Cys Ser Val Tyr Glu Ser Cys Val Asp Cys Val Leu Ala Arg Asp Pro
 500 505 510
 His Cys Ala Trp Asp Pro Glu Ser Arg Leu Cys Ser Leu Leu Ser Gly
 515 520 525
 Ser Thr Lys Pro Trp Lys Gln Asp Met Glu Arg Gly Asn Pro Glu Trp
 530 535 540
 Val Cys Thr Arg Gly Pro Met Ala Arg Ser Pro Arg Arg Gln Ser Pro
 545 550 555 560
 Pro Gln Leu Ile Lys Glu Val Leu Thr Val Pro Asn Ser Ile Leu Glu
 565 570 575
 Leu Arg Cys Pro His Leu Ser Ala Leu Ala Ser Tyr His Trp Ser His
 580 585 590
 Gly Arg Ala Lys Ile Ser Glu Ala Ser Ala Thr Val Tyr Asn Gly Ser
 595 600 605

Leu Leu Leu Leu Pro Gln Asp Gly Val Gly Gly Leu Tyr Gln Cys Val
610 615 620

Ala Thr Glu Asn Gly Tyr Ser Tyr Pro Val Val Ser Tyr Trp Val Asp
625 630 635 640

Ser Gln Asp Gln Pro Leu Ala Leu Asp Pro Glu Leu Ala Gly Val Pro
645 650 655

Arg Glu Arg Val Gln Val Pro Leu Thr Arg Val Gly Gly Gly Ala Ser
660 665 670

Met Ala Ala Gln Arg Ser Tyr Trp Pro His Phe Leu Ile Val Thr Val
675 680 685

Leu Leu Ala Ile Val Leu Leu Gly Val Leu Thr Leu Leu Leu Ala Ser
690 695 700

Pro Leu Gly Ala Leu Arg Ala Arg Gly Lys Val Gln Gly Cys Gly Met
705 710 715 720

Leu Pro Pro Arg Glu Lys Ala Pro Leu Ser Arg Asp Gln His Leu Gln
725 730 735

Pro Ser Lys Asp His Arg Thr Ser Ala Ser Asp Val Asp Ala Asp Asn
740 745 750

Asn His Leu Gly Ala Glu Val Ala
755 760

<210> 77
<211> 3046
<212> DNA
<213> Mus sp.

<400> 77
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ccctgttcac aagcacacaa gctgtcttgg tcgatgggat gctttattcc ggcacatga 660

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<400> 78

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004250" E908250

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Ala Arg Phe His Cys Ser Gly Ala Glu Ser Phe Leu Trp Ser Cys Pro
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Cys Arg His Lys Gln Asp Ala Gly Val Ile Cys Ser Glu Phe Leu Ala
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Phe Tyr Asn Gly Thr Trp Gly Ser Val Cys Arg Asn Pro Met Glu Asp
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Phe Gly Thr Gly Ser Gly Pro Ile Trp Leu Asp Glu Val Asn Cys Arg
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His Ser Gly Glu Ala Trp Thr Pro Val Ser Asp Gly Asn Phe Thr Leu
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Pro Thr Ala Gln Val Ile Cys Ala Glu Leu Gly Cys Gly Lys Ala Val
725 730 735

Ser Val Leu Gly His Met Pro Phe Arg Glu Ser Asp Gly Gln Val Trp
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Ala Glu Glu Phe Arg Cys Asp Gly Gly Glu Pro Glu Leu Trp Ser Cys
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004250" E903250

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Ser Gly Ala Glu Ser Phe Leu Trp Ser Cys Pro Val Thr Ala Leu Gly
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885 890 895

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